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NAVAL AND MILITARY

MEMOIRS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN,

FROM THE YEAR 1727, TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BY R. BEATSON, ESQ.

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1790.

millies loſt, 55. Succeſs of the cruizing ſhips, 56. to 58. Admiral Boſcawen dies—his character, 59. and 60. A ſecret expedition ſet on foot, 61. His Majeſty King George II. dies—his character, 62. and 63. The ſecret expedition laid aſide for the preſent, 64. Privateers taken, 65. Generoſity of the Britiſh to the French priſoners, 66. An Algerine corſair wrecked in Mounts bay, 67.

Affairs of 1761—Diſtribution of the naval force—Supplies granted by Parliament, 68. A full account of the negociation for peace, and the reſignation of Mr Secretary Pitt, from 69. to 84. Affairs in the Eaſt Indies, 84. to 88. Affairs in the Weſt Indies, 88. Lord Rollo takes Dominica, 89. St Anne of 64 guns taken, 91. Affairs in North America, 92. Affairs in the Mediterranean, 92. Tranſactions at and near home, 93. French ſhips eſcape out of the river Vilaine—Sir Edward Hawke returns to England, 94. A full account of the expedition againſt the iſland of Belleiſle, 94. to 104. French bombard, and attempt to burn the ſquadron in Baſque road, 104. to 106. Naval actions and captures, 106 to 119. Journal of the Queen's voyage to England, 120. to 122.

1762. The Miniſtry reſolve to carry on the war with vigour, 122. Demand a categorical anſwer from Spain, 123; which brings on a rupture with that power, 124. War declared againſt Spain, 124. Parliament meets—both Houſes preſent loyal addreſſes to the King, aſſuring him that they would ſupport him, and ſtand by him with their lives and fortunes, 125. Supplies granted by Parliament, 126. Powerful aid ſent to the King of Portugal, and the diſtribution of the naval force, 126. Lord Anſon dies—his character, 127. A naval promotion, 128. Affairs in the Eaſt Indies, 130. A full account of the taking of Manila, &c. 131. to 149. Weſt Indies—An account of the taking of Martinico, Grenades, St Lucia, &c. 149. to 164. French fleet arrive under M. de Blenac—he eſcapes, 162. Sir James Douglas with a ſquadron ſent to Jamaica, 164. A grand expedition deſigned againſt the Spaniſh ſettlements in the Weſt Indies, 165. Operations on the Jamaica ſtation, 166. Sir George Pocock and the Earl

Earl of Albemarle arrive, 169. An account of the ſiege of Fort Moro, the Havanna, &c. &c. 170. to 198. Reflections on the ſiege, 199. Sir George Pocock returns to England, 200. Diſtreſſes of the homeward-bound fleet, 201. Succeſs of Rear-Admiral Keppel, 203. Havanna delivered up, 204. Affairs in North America—gallant behaviour of Captain Rowley, 205. St John's, Newfoundland, taken by the French, 206. Their behaviour there, 207. M. de Ternay eſcapes with the ſquadron—and the place retaken by Colonel William Amherſt, 208 to 210. An expedition againſt Buenos Ayres defeated by a terrible accident, 211. to 216. Mediterranean—the Active and Favourite take the Hermione, 217. Generous behaviour of Captain Clarke, 218. Tranſactions at and near home—Commodore Spry drove off his ſtation by a ſtorm, by which means M. de Blenac eſcapes, 219. Lord Howe and Duke of York go to ſea, 219. Return—Sir Charles Hardy and the Duke of York go to ſea—return, 220. Rencounter with a Dutch frigate, 221. Succeſs of the Britiſh cruizing ſhips, 222. to 227. A liſt of French and Spaniſh privateers taken, 228. to 230. Bravery of ſome Britiſh privateers, 231. Benevolence of King George III. to ſome unfortunate Frenchmen, 232. The peace, with ſome remarks on it, 234. to 237.

APPENDIX.

Note.

157. Supplies granted by Parliament for the year 1760.

158. A liſt of the fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Stevens, in the Eaſt Indies—capitulation of Pondicherry, and various returns.

159. A liſt of the fleet under the command of Commodore Sir James Douglas, at the Leeward Iſlands.

Note.
160. A list of his Majesty's ships at Jamaica, under the command of Rear-Admiral Holmes.
161. Distribution of the army in North America, in 1760.
162. A list of the different squadrons in North America, viz. that under the command of Lord Colville—that under Commodore Swanton—and that under Captain Byron.
163. A description of Canada, of the city of Montreal, of La Gabelle, and Trois Rivieres. The terms on which Canada surrendered. A list of the forces sent against Montreal, under the commands of Major-General Sir Jeffrey Amherst, Brigadier-General Murray, and Colonel Haviland.
164. A list of the fleet under the command of Sir Charles Saunders, in the Mediterranean.
165. A list of the fleet of frigates under the command of Captain Elliot—a list of the French fleet commanded by M. Thurot, with a description of the town of Carrickfergus.
166. A list of the fleet in Quiberon bay, under the command of Admiral Boscawen; together with a list of the fleet under Rear-Admiral Rodney, in the Channel.
167. A list of the fleet under Admiral Hawke in the bay of Quiberon. A list of the General and Staff Officers, and land forces designed to attack the island of Belleisle; also the fleet under the command of Commodore Keppel, which was to have escorted the troops from England to Quiberon bay.
168. A series of strong instances of the Court of Spain's partiality to France.
169. Heads of the family convention of the House of Bourbon. Ann. Reg. for 1761. p. 278.
170. The Conde de Fuentes' note to the Earl of Egremont. Ann. Reg. 1761. p. 281.
171. The Earl of Egremont's answer to the Conde de Fuentes. Ann Reg. 1761, note, p. 282.
172. The Earl of Bristol's correspondence with his Majesty's Ministers, relative to the rupture with Spain.

Note.
173. A list of the military officers and troops, &c. sent to Portugal.
174. Supplies granted by Parliament for the year 1761.
175. A list of the fleet in the East Indies, commanded by Rear-Admiral Cornish.
176. A list of the fleet stationed at the Leeward Islands, under the command of Sir James Douglas, and of the ships which escorted the troops under Lord Rollo's command from North America; with a description of the island of Dominica.
177. A list of the squadron on the Jamaica station, in 1761.
178. Ditto, — in North America, in 1761.
179. Ditto, — in the Mediterranean, in 1761.
180. A list of the General and Staff Officers, and of the land and sea forces on the expedition against the island of Belleisle, in 1761. A list of the reinforcements of troops and ships sent during the siege. Terms of capitulation for the citadel of Palais; various returns; together with a description of the island of Belleisle.
181. A list of the squadron under the command of Sir Thomas Stanhope, in Basque road.
182. Ditto, of the squadron under the command of Captain Robert Man, off Brest.
183. Great Britain's declaration of war against Spain, and Spain's declaration of war against Great Britain, with the King of Spain's orders for detaining the English ships, &c. Ann. Reg. p. 285—290.
184. Supplies granted by Parliament for the year 1762.
185. Description of the Philippine Islands; a list of the General and Staff Officers, and of the land and naval forces destined against Manila. Terms agreed to by the Spaniards for delivering up Manila, and the Port of Cavite, &c.; also the terms they agreed on to preserve the city from being sacked; various returns, &c.
186. A description of the island of Martinico. An account of the land forces brought from North America, &c. A list of the General and Staff Officers, and of the military and naval force

Note.

force on the expedition againſt Martinico. The capitulations of Fort Royal—of the inhabitants—of the Governor; various returns, &c.

187. Deſcription of the iſland of Grenada and the Grenadines.

188. Deſcription of the iſland of St Lucia, and its capitulation.

189. Deſcription of the iſland of St Vincent.

190 A liſt of the French ſquadron under M. de Blenac.

191. Ditto, of the ſquadron detached under the command of Sir James Douglas to Jamaica, with a liſt of the ſquadron that Sir James Douglas detached under the command of the Honourable Captain Hervey, to cruize off Cape François.

192. A liſt of the fleet left under the command of Rear-Admiral Rodney, at the Leeward Iſlands.

193. A deſcription of the Havanna, and other ports within its government; with a liſt of the General and Staff Officers, and the naval and military force ſent againſt it. The capitulation of the Havanna—liſt of the Spaniſh ſhips of war taken with the city—various returns—an account of the diſtribution of the prize money.

194. A deſcription of Newfoundland. The correſpondence between Colonel Amherſt and Comte d' Hauſſonville, with the capitulation of Fort St John; various returns, &c.

195. A liſt of the following ſquadrons, viz. the French one under M. de Ternay—Captain Rowley—Lord Colville—Captain Palliſer.

196. A liſt of the fleet in the Mediterranean under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Saunders, and an account of the diſtribution of the Hermione's prize money.

197. A deſcription of Buenos Ayres, &c.

198. A liſt of the ſquadron cruizing off Breſt, under the command of Commodore Spry.

199. A liſt of the ſquadron in Baſque road, under the command of Commodore Denis.

200. A liſt of the fleet under the command of Sir Edward Hawke and the Duke of York.

Note.
201. A list of the fleet under the command of Sir Charles Hardy and the Duke of York.
202. A list of the fleet cruizing off the port of Brest under the command of Commodore Man.
203. A list of the French and Spanish ships of war, taken, destroyed, or lost, from the commencement of the war to the conclusion of it.
204. A list of the British ships of war, taken, destroyed, or lost, from the commencement of the war to the conclusion of it; together with the names of the Captains who were killed or lost during that period.
205. A list of the British Navy, with the Captains of each ship, when they were paid off.
206. A list of the Spanish Navy as it stood in 1759.
207. Preliminary articles of peace.

NAVAL

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OF

GREAT BRITAIN,

FROM THE YEAR 1727 TO 1789.

1760.

THE naval and military tranſactions of this year, do not afford ſuch a ſeries of great and brilliant events as the laſt. A ſort of reſpite ſeems to be given to the French navy; not that our meaſures for ſubduing the enemy were in the leaſt ſlackened, but that the ſevere blows given by Admirals Hawke and Boſcawen had ſo diſabled their marine, that they had few or no ſhips of force at ſea. They made but a feeble effort to ſuccour their North American colonies, which were compelled to ſubmit, ſcarcely any means being uſed by them to procraſtinate their fate. The ſuperiority of our force, and the activity of its Commanders, overawed them at the ſame time in the Weſt Indies: while, in the Eaſt Indies, the whole of their ſettlements fell ſucceſſively into the hands of Colonel Coote, and Admirals Stevens and Corniſh.

The brave, but unfortunate Thurot, with his ſmall ſquadron, made a more conſpicuous figure, and did more for the ſervice

his country, than Marſhall de Conflans with the flower of the French navy. After having done wonders, in which his probity kept pace with his bravery, his little armament was cruſhed by Captain Elliot of the Æolus: but Thurot did not ſurvive his defeat.

In America, the plan for proſecuting the war was ſteadily purſued; and it ended in making a complete conqueſt of Canada and its dependencies. The Parliament voted ſeventy thouſand ſeamen and marines, to be employed for the current year; and the ſums granted this ſeſſion, amounted in all to 15,503,564 l. 15 s. 9½ d. (See Note 157.)

The Navy was kept extremely active. Sir Piercy Brett commanded in the Downs; from whence he ſent cruizers to annoy the enemy, and protect our trade in the North Seas. Admiral Rodney commanded in the Channel, and blocked up Havre de Grace. Admirals Hawke and Boſcawen relieved each other alternately in Quiberon bay, where a large ſquadron was kept to block up the French ſhips of war in the river Villaine, and to ſend cruizers off Breſt, Port L'Orient, and Rochefort. Commodore Swanton was ſent out to Quebec with a ſquadron of men of war, and ſome ſtore-ſhips, to join Lord Colvill, and to prevent the enemy from ſending ſuccours to Canada, by means of the river St Lawrence. Sir James Douglas was diſpatched to relieve Commodore Moore at the Leeward Iſlands, where a very conſiderable ſquadron was aſſembled. Rear Admiral Holmes was ſent to Jamaica, to relieve Vice-Admiral Cotes; and a reinforcement of five ſhips of the line was ordered to the Eaſt Indies. Such was the deſtination of our Navy for this year.

EAST INDIES.

After the victory which Colonel Coote gained over M. Lally at Wandewaſh, the affairs of the French went rapidly to ruin. Chittiput, Arcot, Permacoil, and Alamparva fell, with their garriſons, into the hands of the conquerors. Amid theſe ſucceſſes, Rear-Admiral Corniſh, with ſix ſhips, arrived at Madras. The Falmouth, one of his ſquadron, meeting with

with the Haarlem *, a French ſhip from Merguy, obliged her to run aſhore two leagues to the northward of Pondicherry. M. d'Aché not appearing with his ſquadron on the coaſt, Mr Corniſh was left at liberty to aſſiſt in reducing the French ſettlements. Colonel Coote, with the greateſt part of the army, marched to attack Waldour, and to block up Pondicherry by land. Major Monſon, with the chief engineer, ſeven gunners, and fifty pioneers, were embarked on board the fleet, in order to form the ſiege of Carical, with the marines which Admiral Corniſh was to land from his fleet. They were to be joined by forty artillery, one hundred Europeans, and two thouſand Sepoys, from Trichinopoly.

Admiral Corniſh arrived in Carical road the 28th March, with his ſquadron; and at five in the evening, Major Monſon, with three hundred marines, and all the pioneers, landed about four miles to the north of the place. They marched directly up to it, and took poſſeſſion of the town early next morning, with very little loſs. The Major finding his troops annoyed by a redoubt (called Fort Dauphin) in the rear of his army, ordered ſome ſhells to be thrown into it; on which the enemy immediately abandoned it, and retired to Fort Louis.

This opened a communication with the country, which ſupplied our troops with plenty of freſh proviſions. By the 1ſt of April, a battery of four eighteen pounders was finiſhed; and, being joined by the Nabob, and the reinforcements they expected from Trichinopoly, on the 3d, at night, they inveſted the place on all ſides. By the 5th, they had erected ſeveral batteries, breached one baſtion, and diſmounted ſeveral guns, when Major Monſon received advice that M. Lally had ſent a conſiderable body of horſe and foot as far as Chilambrum, to relieve the place. He immediately ſummoned the Commandant to ſurrender, which, after ſome difficulty, he did; and he and his garriſon, conſiſting of two hundred and ſix Europeans, and two hundred Sepoys, were made priſoners of war. The ſailors were of great ſervice in landing the ſtores, which they performed in the night, cloſe to the enemy, without any loſs.

* This is the ſhip which the French ſeized laſt year from the Dutch with treaſure on board; ſhe was now loaded with timber and planks.

Major Monſon marched next for Chilambrum, and ſummoned the garriſon, who, by their anſwer, ſeemed determined to ſtand an attack. But in the night, ſome pioneers, who were carrying faſcines to a battery, happening to miſtake their way, had marched up to the fort *. The enemy imagining they were bringing ladders to ſcale the wall, cried out, "That they ſurrendered at diſcretion." There were no more than forty Europeans, and ſix officers, and between two and three hundred Sepoys and Topaſſes in the place. The garriſon at Veradichilum ſurrendered ſoon after, where about half the former numbers were made priſoners.

Major Monſon joined Colonel Coote the beginning of May, having, in the ſpace of a month, deprived the French of many valuable poſſeſſions, and at laſt ſhut up M. Lally with his army within the walls of Pondicherry, the only place of conſequence that now remained in the hands of the French.

The marines were re-embarked, and on board of their reſpective ſhips. Rear-Admiral Corniſh was joined in St David's road, by Rear-Admiral Stevens, with the remainder of the ſquadron from Bombay, who aſſumed the command of the fleet. (See Note 158.)

Admiral Stevens proceeded off Pondicherry with the ſquadron; while Colonel Coote, who had taken Waldour and Villenour, encamped about four miles from it, and about half a mile from Oullagary, where the enemy ſtill kept poſt. The Colonel threw up redoubts in the ſeveral avenues leading to the city; the enemy did the ſame; and the advanced poſts were within muſket-ſhot of each other. During this time the enemy made two attempts on Cuddalore: in the firſt, they carried off ſeventy ſick; in the laſt, they were repulſed with loſs.

M. Lally, now deſpairing to accompliſh the ruin of the Britiſh ſettlements by force, had recourſe to various intrigues and ſtratagems with the country princes, to bring them to his aſſiſtance. In ſome of theſe he ſucceeded; but that did not avail him much: for the Governor and council of Madras, with Colonel

* The fort was a ſmall ſquare, with ravelins before each curtain, a falſe bray half round, a good ditch with ſome water, a covered way paliſadoed, and a good glacis, with bomb-proof places in different works for five hundred men.

Colonel Coote, took ſuch wiſe and vigorous meaſures, as rendered all his ſchemes abortive.

The rainy ſeaſon drawing near, Governor Pigot and Colonel Coote requeſted the Admiral to land his marines, to aſſiſt in taking Ariancopang. They were accordingly landed at Cuddalore on the 29th of Auguſt, and next day joined the army. Colonel Coote ordered Major Monſon, with eight hundred men, to attack the place; while himſelf, with the main body of the army, marched againſt the enemy at Oullagary, where they were very ſtrongly poſted.

M. Lally, who had received intelligence of this ſcheme, reſolved, if poſſible, to diſconcert it. He propoſed, therefore, in the abſence of the army, to attack our redoubts, which he had reaſon to think would be but feebly guarded. Had the execution of this bold and well concerted enterprize been equal to its plan, there is little doubt, but that conſiderable miſchief might have been done. On the 3d of September, at four in the morning, he aſſaulted, at one and the ſame time, four of our advanced redoubts. Though they were only guarded by Sepoys, and a few gunners, the enemy were repulſed from three of them with great loſs: the fourth they carried, and ſet it on fire, making three gunners priſoners. The army was marching to ſuſtain the redoubts, when advice was brought that the enemy had retreated. On the night of the 4th, M. Lally made a vigorous attack on the redoubt near the Tamarind Tope; but the enemy were ſo well received, that, after a very briſk effort to carry their point, they were obliged to retire.

Colonel Coote at this time being ſuperſeded in his command, by Major Monſon's receiving a commiſſion of Colonel, immediately retired to Madras. Colonel Morris's regiment of Highlanders having joined the army, Colonel Monſon gave orders for attacking the enemy's poſts at Oullagary church, and the redoubts in the Bound Hedge, on the 9th, at midnight. Major Smith, with the Company's troops, attacked the former, a little before day-light, with ſuch impetuoſity, that the enemy were obliged to abandon their works, leaving nine field-pieces behind. He purſued them to a redoubt where they made ſome ſtand; but he ſoon drove them from thence, under the walls of Pondicherry.

Colonel

Colonel Monſon having laid a plan for intercepting them in their retreat from Oullagary, had marched with two regiments for that purpoſe; but, the night being very dark, part of his detachment miſſed their road, which cauſing a delay, he relinquiſhed it: and being anxious for the ſucceſs of his plan againſt the redoubts, puſhed on at the head of his grenadiers, and attacked the enemy, who ſoon giving way, abandoned three redoubts, and left behind them fifteen pieces of cannon. At this critical juncture, Colonel Monſon received a ſhot, which broke both bones of one of his legs. The troops now took poſt in the Bound Hedge, which ſecured to them the ground they had gained. On the 10th, the whole army encamped at Oullagary, and ſent out detachments to ſecure the redoubts they had taken, and another to inveſt Ariancopang. M. Lally, ſeeing its fall inevitable, gave orders for withdrawing the garriſon, and blowing up the fort, which was not ſo effectually done, but that it was ſoon repaired, and a poſt eſtabliſhed there.

Colonel Monſon being no longer able to continue the blockade in perſon, the Governor and Council of Madras, earneſtly entreated Colonel Coote to reſume the command; which he accordingly did, and arrived in camp on the 20th. The monſoon now approaching, on October 6th, the whole line was ordered to ſtrike their tents, to march a mile and a half to the left of their former ground, and to encamp on a hill during the rainy ſeaſon.

On the 7th, Admiral Stevens, who ſtill continued the blockade by ſea, determined to cut out the Baleine and Hermione, two frigates, which were anchored cloſe to the town of Pondicherry. The boats of the fleet accordingly moved off in two diviſions, at one in the morning: the one commanded by Captain Newſon, attacked the Baleine; and the other, commanded by Lieutenant Ourry, attacked the Hermione. They ſoon became maſters of both, and towed them off, notwithſtanding they met with a ſtout reſiſtance from the ſhips, and a ſevere fire from the fort, the town, and a floating battery.

The wet ſeaſon being now ſet in, the Admiral, on the 23d, ordered five ſail of the line to continue the blockade, under the command of Captain Haldane, and ſailed with the remainder of the ſquadron to Trincomalé. All that Mr Coote had now to

do,

do, was, to cut off, as much as poſſible, the enemy's communication with the country. His orders, in this reſpect, were punctually obeyed, by that active officer, Major Preſton. Whilſt the monſoon laſted, no works could be raiſed againſt the town, but what the hurricanes and rains would have immediately levelled. Colonel Coote was convinced, that the ſureſt method of taking Pondicherry, was by famine; his army not being of ſufficient ſtrength, completely to inveſt the place in a regular manner. Beſides, he knew it to be ſtrongly fortified, and defended by an able and reſolute officer; whoſe pride and obſtinacy, ſo prejudicial to him on all other occaſions, would make him, as in effect it did, perſevere to the very laſt moment, in defence of the only place which France now had in India.

Colonel Coote, deſirous of bringing the garriſon to terms, imagined, that by the conſtant alarm of ſome batteries playing on them at a diſtance, he might greatly add to their diſtreſs, they being already weakened by famine, and mutinous through diſcontent. He accordingly ordered a ricochet battery, of four pieces of cannon, to be erected to the northward, at fourteen hundred yards from the town, purely with a deſign to haraſs the enemy.

On the 10th of November, the ſtores were landed, and every thing prepared to carry on the ſiege with all the vigour that circumſtances would admit of. The more to diſtreſs the enemy, batteries were erected to play on different quarters of the place, to enfilade each other; and, by that means, to render their ſituation in the town ſtill more haraſſing and diſagreeable. At the ſame time, our works were at ſuch a diſtance from the walls, that the enemy's fire had no certain effect on them. On the 8th of December, at midnight, two new batteries were opened. The town was now ſo greatly preſſed for want of proviſions, that the number of deſerters increaſed daily; but, what was ſtill a more melancholy proof of their deſperate ſituation, fourteen hundred of the poor inhabitants were driven out of the town by M. Lally's order; and, when ſtopped by our advanced guard, they were fired on from the ramparts, both with cannon and muſketry; by which three of theſe miſerable people were killed. They remained ſome days in that deplor-

able

able ſtate, without any thing to feed on but graſs; till Colonel Coote, finding the poor creatures conſtantly fired on as they attempted to return to their habitations, took compaſſion on them, and permitted them to paſs into the country. Thoſe in the town were not in a much better ſituation. They were reduced to ſuch extreme diſtreſs, that they lived on camels, elephants, dogs, and cats; and even of this wretched provender, there was great ſcarcity. Sixteen rupees were at one time paid for the fleſh of a dog.

M. Lally had hopes of being relieved by a powerful fleet from France. He continued firing briſkly from the ramparts, but did not damage our works. They killed one gunner, and a Subedar of Sepoys, on the 9th of December. On the 25th, Admiral Stevens returned from Trincomalé with four ſhips of the line, and reſumed the command of the fleet. On the 29th, a battery was begun, of ten guns, and three mortars, within four hundred and fifty yards diſtance of the town.

The new year was uſhered in with a moſt violent hurricane; ſo that the 1ſt of January was as remarkable for the fears it occaſioned in the Britiſh camp, as for the hopes of relief it afforded to the diſtreſſed garriſon and inhabitants of Pondicherry. The afflicted eagerly catch at every glimpſe which gives them the ſmalleſt appearance of aid, or of putting a period to their ſufferings.

The Britiſh fleet, which had rode triumphantly before the town, and intercepted or chaſed away every ſuccour that was endeavoured to be thrown into the place, was now in danger of being annihilated. When the ſtorm began, Admiral Stevens had along with him eight ſail of the line, two frigates, a fire ſhip, and a ſhip with ſtores. From eight in the morning, till ten, there was a conſtant ſucceſſion of ſqualls, the laſt being always the moſt violent. At that time, Admiral Stevens, in the Norfolk, (having for his Captain the gallant and unfortunate Kempenfelt), was forced to cut his cable, and made the ſignal for the ſquadron to do the ſame. But the noiſe and violence of the gale was ſuch, that no guns could be heard, nor a ſignal obſerved. Unfortunately, the other commanders reſolved to obey their orders, and continue at anchor, until their cables became ſo ſtrained by the violence of the wind and waves, that

that they parted; and the veſſels, with the greateſt difficulty, got before the wind, with ſcarce any ſail ſet. The gale continued to increaſe until noon; by which time, the wind had veered from the N. W. where it began, to the N. E.; and in an inſtant it was ſucceeded by a calm, attended by a thick haze. This was of ſhort duration; for, in the ſpace of a few minutes, the ſtorm burſt from the N. E. and ſeemed to blow with redoubled fury.

Had the ſquadron got under ſail, and proceeded to ſea when it began to blow freſh in the morning, they would have had an opportunity of gaining ſufficient ſea-room, before the ſtorm came from the S. E. The firſt guſt of this freſh hurricane, laid the Panther on her beams; when, the ſea breaking over her, Captain Affleck ordered the mizen-maſt to be cut away. This not relieving the ſhip, he ordered the main-maſt to be cut away likewiſe; but, in doing of this, it broke below the upper-deck with ſuch force, that it tore it up, hung over the ſide, and continued to incumber the ſhip for a conſiderable time, until a violent wave carried it away. This anſwered their wiſhes; the ſhip righted; and, the reefed foreſail having luckily withſtood the violence of the gale, by means of it, they got back into fourteen fathom water, and there dropped the ſheet-anchor; but it not bringing up, they cut away the fore-maſt, the fall of which carried away the bowſprit, when the ſhip came round, and in this manner rode out the ſtorm.

The America, Medway, and Falmouth, were likewiſe diſmaſted; and, after much diſtreſs, came to an anchor near the Panther. But it did not fare ſo well with the Newcaſtle, the Queenborough frigate, and Protector fire-ſhip, who, returning with the S. E. gale, miſtook their ſoundings, and drove towards the ſhore, without endeavouring to come to an anchor. The loudneſs of the wind prevented them from hearing the noiſe of the ſurf breaking on the ſhore, which they had reached before they diſcovered their danger, and when they could apply no remedy. All three were wrecked about two miles ſouth of Pondicherry. Of their crews only ſeven periſhed; who were daſhed over-board by the violence with which the ſhips beat when they took the ground.

A more miſerable fate attended the Duc d' Acquitaine, the Sunderland, and the Duke ſtore-ſhip. Their maſts unluckily withſtood both hurricanes, until they were driven back by the S. E. tempeſt, and were under the neceſſity of anchoring; when, bringing up with all their maſts ſtanding, they were ſoon overwhelmed by the waves, and either overſet or foundered. The crews, in number eleven hundred, periſhed, except ſeven Europeans, and as many Laſcars, who were next day picked up, clinging to ſome of the materials which had floated from the funk ſhips.

The garriſon of Pondicherry beheld the misfortune which had befallen the Britiſh fleet, as a miracle wrought in their favour; by means of which, they hoped ſoon to be relieved from the miſeries of famine under which they had ſo long laboured. The vindictive Lally, therefore, when the ſtorm abated, ſeeing the port no longer blocked up by the Britiſh fleet, exulted at its diſaſter, and with a heart replete with joy, he launched a boat from the beach, and by that means endeavoured to convey a letter to the French reſident at Pullicat; of which letter we here give a tranſlation, as it will ſerve to afford ſome idea of this ſingular man.

"MR RAYMOND,

"*Pondicherry, January* 2, 1761.

"The Engliſh ſquadron is no more, Sir. Out of twelve ſhips "they had in our road, ſeven are loſt, crews and all; the four "others are diſmaſted; and it appears that there is no more "than one frigate that hath eſcaped. Therefore do not loſe "a moment to ſend us chelingas upon chelingas loaded with "rice. The Dutch have nothing to fear now. Beſides, ac- "cording to the law of nations, they are only to ſend us no- "proviſions themſelves, and we are no longer blocked up by "ſea.

"The ſaving of Pondicherry hath been in your power once "already: if you miſs the preſent opportunity, it will be en- "tirely your fault. Do not forget alſo ſome ſmall chelingas. "Offer great rewards. I expect ſeventeen thouſand Morattoes "within theſe four days. In ſhort, riſk all, attempt all, force

"all,

"all, and ſend us ſome rice, ſhould it be but half a garſe at a "time.

"LALLY."

This epiſtle was luckily intercepted, and the joy of the enemy was but ſhort-lived; for, about ſun-ſet on the 2d of January, the Norfolk, with Admiral Stevens' flag, was diſcovered in the offing, to the unſpeakable ſatisfaction of his friends on ſhore.

By the judicious conduct of the Admiral and his Captain, the Norfolk returned in complete order to the blockade. He fell in with the Liverpool at ſea, who had loſt all her maſts in the ſecond ſtorm; and ſoon after, he met the Grafton, who gave the Admiral the welcome tidings, that he had left Rear-Admiral Corniſh, on the 28th of December, with the Lenox, York, and Weymouth, about thirty leagues off the land, in their way from Trincomalé to Pondicherry. The Admiral gave the charge of the Liverpool to the Grafton, and got to Pondicherry road in the morning of the 3d. In the afternoon, he was again joined by them; and, next day, by Rear-Admiral Corniſh, and the ſhips under his command: ſo that the blockade was now as complete as ever.

Admiral Stevens immediately diſpatched letters to all the ſettlements of the Dutch and Danes on the coaſt, informing them, that Pondicherry was as completely beſieged as before, both by ſea and land; and that if any veſſels ſhould attempt to throw proviſions into it, they would undoubtedly be made prizes of. On the 7th, the Saliſbury arrived from Trincomalé, and brought in a prize, called La Compagnie des Indes. At the ſame time, the Tyger arrived from Madras, where they had not felt any thing of the hurricane. Every ſhip of the fleet that was expected, were now aſſembled. The Elizabeth, and South-Sea Caſtle, with the Baleine and Hermione prizes were at Bombay; the two former gone into dock.

Colonel Coote was now employed in repairing the batteries, and approaches to the place, which the hurricane had almoſt ruined. On the 5th, the St Thomas redoubt, of very great conſequence to the enemy, was attacked, in which were four twenty-eight pounders; and was carried without any loſs. It did not,

however, remain long in our poſſeſſion; for, next morning at day-break, three hundred of the enemy's grenadiers retook it; owing to the officer who commanded there, not being able to keep his Sepoys together. By the 12th, the ten-gun battery was repaired, and kept up a very briſk fire, which greatly damaged the counter-guard and baſtion, and made a breach in the curtain. Next day, in the evening, Colonel Coote ordered a working-party of ſeven hundred Europeans, and five hundred Laſcars, with the pioneers of the army, under a field-officer, to the northward, to erect two batteries; one for eleven guns, and the other for three mortars, which the engineers had traced out; and to carry on the other neceſſary works there. Although the moon ſhone very bright, the enemy gave them no interruption; and, by morning, they were almoſt finiſhed.

The 14th, the ten-gun battery kept a conſtant fire the whole day, which entirely ruined the weſt face and flank of the N. W. baſtion; and, on the 15th, the eleven-gun battery opened and played with ſuch ſucceſs, that, by eight o'clock in the morning, the enemy's fire was ſilenced: whereupon, Colonel Coote gave orders for beginning a trench to contain the royal mortars, and three guns, for the more ſpeedy demolition of the demi-baſtion and ravelin of the Madras Gate.

Notwithſtanding that M. Lally ſaw clearly that Pondicherry muſt inevitably fall, yet that extraordinary man, from a moſt ſtubborn pride and obſtinacy, ſcorned to make any offer to ſurrender, or to enter into any terms for the wretched inhabitants, which might have ſaved what they had left from becoming a prey to a victorious ſoldiery. But he had not the feelings which are uſually found in men; his natural diſpoſitions partaking much more of the brute than of the hero. He was proud, obſtinate, and arrogant, to a great degree. The having been, for ſo long a ſpace of time, daily eye-witneſs to the great and numberleſs ſufferings of theſe unfortunate people, muſt, on a mind poſſeſſing common humanity, have made a deep impreſſion. This alone would have been a ſtrong incentive with any other man, to have uſed every means in his power to have obtained the moſt favourable terms from the conquerors, and to have alleviated, by every kindneſs and attention, the rigour of the fate of a ſet of men who had frequently

quently fought under his banners, who had behaved well, and who had borne with great fortitude many hardſhips, during a blockade and ſiege which laſted eight months; eſpecially, when it is conſidered, that their preſent misfortunes had ariſen from his want of ſucceſs in the conduct of the war; and that, from having been in a ſtate of eaſe and affluence, they were likely to be plunged into ruin and want.

The inhabitants of Pondicherry were now driven to the utmoſt deſpair; and M. Lally, finding that the placecould not hold out any longer, conſented to deliver it up, and gave the people leave to endeavour to obtain the beſt terms they could for themſelves, from Colonel Coote. (See Note 158.) But, from the extraordinary method in which he choſe this matter ſhould be managed, no regard was paid to their repreſentations. On the 15th, in the evening, Colonel Durre of the Royal artillery, the chief of the Jeſuits, and two Civilians, came out of the city, with propoſals for delivering up Pondicherry. (See Note 158.) M. Lally, notwithſtanding all his misfortunes, perſevered on this occaſion in all his haughtineſs. He declined to offer any terms from himſelf. Perhaps he would have found it very difficult to have urged any arguments ſtrong enough to ſave the place from the fate of Fort St David.

He ſent a letter to Colonel Coote full of invectives againſt the Britiſh, for their breach of treaties relative to India, of which the following is a tranſlation:

"The taking of Chandernagore, contrary to the faith of "treaties, and of that neutrality which has always ſubſiſted "between all European nations, and particularly between the "two nations in this part of India; and that, immediately af-"ter a ſignal ſervice which the French had rendered the Eng-"liſh, not only in taking no part againſt them with the Na-"bob of Bengal, but in receiving them in their ſettlements, "to give them time to recover from their loſſes, (as appears by "the letters of thanks from Mr Pigot himſelf, and from the "Council of Madras to that of Pondicherry); added to the "formal refuſal of fulfilling the conditions of a cartel, agreed "upon between our reſpective Maſters, though it was at firſt "accepted by Mr Pigot, and the Commiſſioners were named

"on

" on both ſides to go to Sadraſs, to ſettle amicably the difficul-
" ties which might occur in its execution; put it out of my
" power, with reſpect to my Court, to make or propoſe to Mr
" Coote any capitulation for the town of Pondicherry.

" The King's troops, and thoſe of the Company, ſurrender
" themſelves, for want of proviſions, priſoners of war of his
" Britannic Majeſty, on the terms of the cartel, which I re-
" claim equally for all the inhabitants of Pondicherry, as well
" as for the exerciſe of the Roman religion, the religious hou-
" ſes, hoſpitals, ſurgeons, chaplains, ſervants; referring myſelf
" to the deciſion of the two Courts for reparation, proportion-
" ed to the violation of ſo ſolemn a treaty.

" Accordingly, Mr Coote may take poſſeſſion, to-morrow
" morning at eight o'clock, of the gate of Villenour, and after
" to-morrow, at the ſame hour, of that of Fort St Louis; and
" as he has the power in his own hands, he will dictate ſuch
" ulterior diſpoſitions to be made as he ſhall think proper.

" I demand, merely from a principle of juſtice and huma-
" nity, that the mother and ſiſters of Raja Saib be permitted
" to ſeek an aſylum where they pleaſe, or that they remain
" priſoners among the Engliſh, and not be delivered into Ma-
" homet Ally Cawn's hands, which are ſtill red with the blood
" of the huſband and father, which he has ſpilt, to the ſhame
" indeed of thoſe who gave them up to him; but not leſs to
" the ſhame of the Commander of the Engliſh army, who
" ſhould not have ſuffered ſuch a piece of barbarity to be com-
" mitted in his camp.

" As I am tied up by the cartel in the declaration which I
" make to Mr Coote, I conſent that the gentlemen of the
" Council of Pondicherry may make their own repreſentations
" to him, with regard to what may more immediately con-
" cern their own intereſts, as well as the intereſt of the inha-
" bitants of the colony.

" Done at Fort Louis of Pondicherry, the 15th day of Ja-
" nuary 1761.

" *To Colonel Coote.* " LALLY."

To the foregoing extraordinary letter, Colonel Coote returned the following anſwer;

" The

"The particulars of the capture of Chandernagore having "been long ſince tranſmitted to his Britannic Majeſty, by the "officer to whom that place ſurrendered, Colonel Coote can- "not take cognizance of what paſſed on that occaſion; nor "can he admit the ſame as any way relative to the taking of "Pondicherry.

"The diſputes which have ariſen concerning the cartel con- "cluded between their Britannic and Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, "being as yet undecided, Colonel Coote has it not in his "power to admit that the troops of his Moſt Chriſtian Ma- "jeſty, and thoſe of the French Eaſt India Company, ſhall be "deemed priſoners of war to his Britannic Majeſty, upon the "terms of that cartel; but requires that they ſurrender them- "ſelves priſoners of war, to be uſed as he ſhall think moſt con- "ſiſtent with the intereſt of the King his maſter; and Colonel "Coote will ſhew all ſuch indulgencies as are agreeable to "humanity.

"Colonel Coote will ſend the grenadiers of his regiment, "between the hours of eight and nine o'clock to-morrow "morning, to take poſſeſſion of the Villenour gate; and the "next morning, between the ſame hours, he will alſo take "poſſeſſion of the gate of Fort Louis.

"The mother and ſiſters of Raja Saib ſhall be eſcorted to "Madras, where proper care ſhall be taken of their ſafety; "and they ſhall not, on any account, be delivered into the "hands of Nabob Mahomet Ally Cawn.

"Given at the head-quarters, at the camp before Pondi- "cherry, this 15th day of January 1761.

"*To Arthur Lally, Eſq; &c.* "EYRE COOTE."

To the articles propoſed by the Jeſuits, &c. for the Eaſt India Company, Colonel Coote returned no anſwer. (See Note 158.) On the 16th, the grenadiers of Colonel Coote's regiment took poſſeſſion of the Villenour gate, at eight in the morning; and thoſe of Colonel Draper's regiment, of the Citadel, in the evening. Next day Colonel Coote, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Corniſh, and Captains Haldane and Tinker, went in and took poſſeſſion of the city on the part of both ſervices, as they had jointly compelled the place to ſubmit to them.

them. In the city were found a great quantity of military ſtores, and a numerous artillery on the ramparts. (See Note 158.)

To ſuch a degree were the inhabitants and Company's troops in Pondicherry exaſperated againſt M. Lally, that he demanded a guard from Colonel Coote. In leaving the town, his ſecretary, endeavouring to defend him from the rage of the people, was murdered at his ſide.

This capture put an end to the French power on the coaſt of Coromandel, and in a manner annihilated their Eaſt India Company; as, in conſequence of it, the Britiſh now commanded the whole commerce of the Eaſt peninſula of India, from the Ganges to the Indus, the moſt extenſive and moſt profitable ſphere of commerce in the world.

M. Lally, when he arrived in India, brought with him ſuch ſtrong reinforcements, that he vowed, after the taking of Fort St David's, he would extirpate the Britiſh from the country. But Colonel Coote having gained the glorious battle of Wandewaſh, not only ſecured by it our own ſettlements, but, by ſteadily purſuing his plan, without any conſiderable reinforcements, had the glory of delivering the Britiſh ſettlements in India from the power of their moſt formidable rival.

It afforded great ſatisfaction to the kingdom, to learn, that the moſt perfect harmony had ſubſiſted between the fleet and army, during this tedious ſiege. The loſs ſuſtained by the army, was inconſiderable; but that of the navy was very heavy, as we have already mentioned. Among the gallant officers drowned on the 1ſt of January, were Captains Sir William Hewit, Baronet, and the Honourable James Colvill, of the Royal Navy.

Of the ſhips which were driven aſhore, the guns, with moſt of the ſtores and proviſions, were ſaved; and it was chiefly from the materials of thoſe veſſels, that the diſabled ſhips were ſo ſpeedily refitted. The loſs the enemy ſuſtained was very conſiderable. The military, who were made priſoners, amounted to near fifteen hundred; and the inhabitants and ſervants of the Eaſt India Company, to upwards of ſix hundred. The military ſtores and wealth found in the place was very great. (See Note 158.)

WEST INDIES.—LEEWARD ISLAND STATION.

Commodore Sir James Douglas commanded his Majeſty's fleet on this ſtation, which was of conſiderable ſtrength. (See Note 159.) His Majeſty's ſloop of war, the Virgin, commanded by Captain St Loe, on her way from Barbadoes to Guadaloupe, had the misfortune to fall in with three ſtout privateers belonging to Martinico, and, after making all poſſible reſiſtance, was taken; Captain St Loe, and many of his crew, being killed.

The French having no ſquadron in theſe ſeas, Sir James Douglas was the better enabled to beſtow his attention to the protection of our own trade, and to diſtreſs that of theirs. As, however, they had a ſwarm of ſmall privateers, which greatly interrupted our commerce, he ſet about deſtroying them effectually, and placed his cruizing ſhips in ſuch a manner, that numbers of them were taken. The Buckingham and Naſſau convoyed the firſt fleet to England. The Foudroyant, Lancaſter, and Emerald the ſecond.

Captain O'Brien of the Temple, with the Griffin under his command, being on a cruize to the ſouthward, in the month of September, received information of ſeven ſail of veſſels that were at an anchor at the Grenades, laden with proviſions, &c. for Martinico; to which place he immediately proceeded; and, after ſilencing their batteries, cut out the veſſels, among which was his Majeſty's ſloop the Virgin, taken by the enemy in April laſt. The Temple had two men killed, and twenty wounded; among the latter was Lieutenant Vincent, who had the misfortune to loſe his leg by a cannon-ſhot. The Griffin, who had an equal ſhare in this undertaking, had not a man hurt. Theſe ſhips, in their way from the Grenades to Antigua, fell in with, and took thirteen veſſels, bound to Martinico, laden with proviſions, &c.

The cruizers belonging to this ſquadron, made many conſiderable prizes. Many of the enemy's privateers were taken or deſtroyed, and numbers of them laid up at the different harbours of Martinico, &c.; and our own trade was ſo well protected, that the merchants had no cauſe of complaint.

WEST INDIES.—JAMAICA STATION.

Rear-Admiral Holmes relieved Vice-Admiral Cotes on this ſtation, who ſailed for England in the Marlborough, taking along with him the trade that were then ready. (See Note 160.) Admiral Holmes having received intelligence that five French frigates, with other veſſels, were preparing at Cape François to ſail for France, he diſpatched the Hampſhire, with the Boreas and Lively frigates, to intercept them. On the 16th of October, the expected fleet put to ſea from the above mentioned port; and next morning, at ſun-riſe, the Britiſh ſhips getting ſight of them, immediately gave chaſe; they then bore due E. Cape Nicholas bearing S. by E. diſtant eight leagues. Owing to calms, and variable winds, they neared the enemy but ſlowly. In the evening, however, the breeze freſhened, which brought our ſhips faſt up with them. At twelve at night, the Boreas being the headmoſt ſhip, got along-ſide the Sirenne, commanded by Commodore M'Cartie. They engaged very ſmartly for five and twenty minutes; when the Sirenne, declining the action, ſhot ahead, and endeavoured to get off. The Boreas, being diſabled in her rigging, could not again cloſe with her till two in the afternoon of the next day; when a vigorous action commenced off the eaſt end of Cuba, and continued till forty minutes paſt four, when the Sirenne ſtruck. She mounted thirty-two guns, and had on board two hundred and eighty men, eighty of whom were killed or wounded; moſt of their wounded died. The Boreas had one man killed, and one man wounded. At the time the Boreas firſt engaged the Sirenne, ſhe was to the northward of the Hampſhire and Lively, who were in chaſe of the other four frigates, which were making the beſt of their way to the ſouthward; but the night being dark and ſqually, they were only able to keep ſight of them.

On the 18th, at day-light, the enemy were ſix miles ahead of the Lively, exerting all their ſkill to make the weſt end of

the

the iſland of Tortuga, and get into Port-au-Paix. The Lively, who made good uſe of her oars, was conſiderably ahead of the Hampſhire, and got along-ſide of the Valeur, the ſternmoſt of the enemy, at half an hour paſt ſeven. A very ſmart action enſued, which continued for an hour and a half; when the Valeur, commanded by Captain Talbot, ſtruck, having a Lieutenant and thirty-ſeven men killed, and the Captain, maſter, boatſwain, and twenty-two private men wounded. She mounted twenty guns, and had on board, at the beginning of the action, one hundred and ſixty men. On board the Lively, only two men were killed.

The Hampſhire kept on after the other three frigates; and the wind freſhening, ſhe gained ſo faſt upon them, that at half paſt three in the afternoon, ſhe got between the Duc de Choiſeuil and the Prince Edward, the two headmoſt ſhips, and opened her fire upon them. But the firſt having the advantage of the wind, made good her retreat into Port-au-Paix. The other run on ſhore about two leagues to leeward, when ſhe ſtruck her colours: but, on the Hampſhire preparing to take poſſeſſion, the enemy ſet her on fire, and ſhe ſoon after blew up.

On the 19th, in the morning, the Hampſhire, having the Lively and her prize in company, made ſail towards Freſh-water bay, which lies a little farther to leeward of Port-au-Paix, to take or deſtroy the Fleur de Lys, the ſternmoſt of the three frigates ſhe had chaſed the day before; but on the approach of our ſhips, the enemy ſet her on fire, and ſhe ſoon after blew up.

The enemy had but few ſhips at ſea. Admiral Holmes's ſquadron, however, took and deſtroyed a good many of their privateers. The taking of the Vainqueur of ten guns, ſixteen ſwivels, and ninety men, and the Mackau, a ſmall veſſel of ſix ſwivels and fifteen men, from the bravery of the action, deſerves particular notice. They were taken by the boats of the Trent and Boreas, commanded by the firſt Lieutenants of their reſpective ſhips, Meſſrs Millar and Stuart, in Cumberland harbour, there not being water to carry any of the ſhips up to them. The officers and men in the boats behaved with the greateſt intrepidity, and boarded and carried the Vainqueur

under the ſtrongeſt premeditated difficulties the enemy could lay. The Trent had three men killed, one miſſing, and one wounded. The Boreas had one man killed, five wounded, and her barge ſunk in boarding. As ſoon as they had taken theſe two veſſels, they puſhed on after the Gueſpe, of eight guns, and eighty-ſix men, which lay farther up in the Lagoon; but on their approach, the French ſet her on fire, and ſhe was deſtroyed. The loſs of the enemy on this occaſion, was very uncertain; for about forty of them jumped over-board, when the boats boarded the Vainqueur, and ten men were found wounded on board. The Mackau made no reſiſtance.

The Harwich man of war had the misfortune to be drove on the Colorodos, at the weſt end of Cuba; and, notwithſtanding all the efforts of the crew, was totally loſt. Luckily the men were ſaved, and carried to the Havannah, from whence they were ſent to Jamaica.

NORTH AMERICA.

THE ſucceſs which had attended all our military operations in this part of the world, laſt year, determined Adminiſtration ſteadily to purſue and follow up the advantages they had gained; and indeed, if poſſible, to deprive the French of all their poſſeſſions in North America, in the courſe of this campaign. For this purpoſe, three expeditions were planned; all of which were to have diſtinct views, in the firſt part of their operations, but ultimately to form a junction for laying ſiege to the city of Montreal; by the fall of which, an end would be put to the French dominion in this part of the globe.

The Commander-in-chief had been very aſſiduous, during the winter, to eſtabliſh ſuch a naval force on Lake Ontario, as would enable him to face the fleet the enemy had on it; and if he brought it nearly to an equality, he was pretty confident that he ſhould ſoon become ſuperior to them. For this purpoſe, two very fine veſſels had been built at Niagara, viz. the Onondaga, carrying eighteen guns, of which four were four-pounders, the reſt ſix-pounders; and a crew of one hundred men: and the Mohawk, carrying ſixteen ſix-pounders, and

and ninety men. At Oſewgo, he had likewiſe ſome row-gallies, and floating-batteries, and a number of whale-boats built. Theſe, with what he had brought down Wood Creek, he thought would be ſufficient to tranſport his army acroſs Lake Ontario, then to enter the river St Lawrence, fall down the ſtream, and attack the enemy's poſt at La Gallette. As ſoon as he had made himſelf maſter of that place, he was to proceed down the river againſt Montreal.

The military force deſtined for this ſervice, amounted to near thirteen thouſand men; one half of which were regular troops, and the other half Provincials; and to theſe may be added, a body of Indians, of various tribes or nations, under the command of Sir William Johnſton, Baronet.

The Commander-in-chief made choice of this route, not only as the eaſieſt, but as the ſureſt means to prevent the enemy from retiring, by means of the river St Lawrence, and the lakes, to their ſettlements on the Miſſiſippi, which they might have done, if he had advanced againſt them by the route of Lake Champlain. The ſecond expedition was to be conducted by Colonel Haviland, whoſe force, in Regulars and Provincials, might be about five thouſand men. (See Note 161.) Having a decided ſuperiority of naval force on Lake Champlain, he was to embark his army at Crown Point, croſs the Lake, and attack the French poſt on Iſle aux Noix; which having ſecured, he was to make himſelf maſter of the enemy's forts at Chamblée and St John's; and, by means of the river Sorel, form a junction with the army under the Commander-in-chief at Montreal.

The third expedition, under the command of General Murray, was to proceed from Quebec, whoſe army was to be compoſed of two regiments from Louiſburg, and all the troops that could be ſpared from the garriſon of Quebec. With this force, he was to embark on board of veſſels, and to proceed up the river St Lawrence, as ſoon as it became navigable, to attack any poſts the enemy might have between Quebec and Montreal; and at this laſt-mentioned place, to form a junction with General Amherſt. Lord Colvill, with whom the command of the ſquadron wintering at Halifax had been intruſted, entered the river St Laurence as ſoon as the ſeaſon would permit; indeed,

ſo

ſo early, as to preclude ſome ſtore-ſhips from France proceeding up the river to Quebec, which city they entertained hopes that the Chevalier de Levis had retaken; whereby theſe ſhips were conſtrained to ſteer for the bay of Chaleur.

Adminiſtration were no way wanting on their part; for Commodore Swanton, with a very conſiderable naval force, ſtores of all ſorts, and proviſions, was diſpatched very early in the ſpring from England, (See Note 162.); while, in order to ſtrengthen the main army as much as poſſible, and leſſen the public expence, the greateſt part of the garriſon of Louiſburg was ordered to be withdrawn, and to join General Murray's army at Quebec.

A ſmall ſquadron, at the ſame time, under the command of Captain Byron, (See Note 162.) was ſent to Cape Breton, having on board a company of miners, with orders to deſtroy the fortifications of Louiſburg, preſerving only the iſland-battery, and the royal baſtion of the town, where were the barracks, and which could eaſily be converted into a fort capable of containing a few companies of infantry.

The French Generals were ſenſible, that unleſs they made a vigorous effort to retrieve their affairs, they muſt inevitably be cruſhed by ſuperior numbers; and accordingly reſolved to recover, if poſſible, the city of Quebec, before the river St Lawrence was ſo far clear of ice as to admit of the Britiſh fleet. They therefore buſied themſelves, the whole of the winter, in preparations for this enterprize.

Theſe, however, they were unable to carry on with ſuch ſecrecy, as to prevent General Murray from obtaining information of their deſign. As he looked on the fortifications of Quebec as a ſtrong cantonment, and truſted to them only as his laſt reſource, he determined, the moment the froſt broke up, to form a ſtrong intrenched camp on the heights above the town; and which the enemy muſt force, before they could lay ſiege to the place. For this purpoſe, he called in his diſtant out-poſts, ordered all the inhabitants to retire, and cauſed intrenching tools to be carried to the ſpot on which he intended to raiſe his new fortifications. The froſt, however, prevented him from executing his plan, before the French army, commanded by the Chevalier de Levis, made their appearance.

The

The enemy's force was compoſed of regulars, colony troops, and Canadian militia, making in all, between fourteen and fifteen thouſand men. M. de Levis ſent down the river his heavy artillery, ſtores, and proviſions, on board a number of veſſels, eſcorted by two frigates, under the command of M. Vauguelin. Theſe were to come to an anchor at the Foulon, a few miles above the town.

Though the garriſon of Quebec had ſuffered ſeverely during the winter, from an inveterate ſcurvy which had carried off near a thouſand men; yet General Murray, conceiving the French army to be chiefly compoſed of militia, (while the troops under his command, though fewer in number, were brave, in high ſpirits, and habituated to defeating the enemy), reſolved to march out and attack M. de Levis, before his army could recover themſelves from the effects of a long and fatiguing march, or his artillery join him.

Accordingly, early on the 28th of April, he marched out with upwards of three thouſand men, the flower of his garriſon, and twenty field pieces, ſix-pounders. He found the French army at the village of Sillery, and attacked it with the greateſt ardour. Had the valour of the troops been properly ſeconded by the field pieces, it is probable that the Chevalier de Levis would never have broke ground before Quebec. But the Commanding officer of artillery, by ſome fatal miſtake, placed the cannon in a hollow, inſtead of an eminence, where he would have had a full view of the enemy; and, by a moſt unpardonable blunder, the ſhot brought along with the guns, was for nine, inſtead of ſix pounders; by which means, the artillery was of no manner of uſe; and the whole brunt of the action fell on the infantry, who, after behaving as well as it was poſſible for men to do, were compelled, by ſuperior numbers, to retire with conſiderable loſs, within the walls.

Had the enemy aſſaulted the town that night, when the garriſon had not yet recovered from their fatigues, and were diſpirited by a defeat, the event, from the great extent of the place, and the weakneſs of the works, had probably terminated in their favour. But they loſt this opportunity; and the garriſon now ſeeing that their relief depended ſolely on the arrival of the Britiſh fleet, reſolved to defend the place as long as it

was

was in their power; in hopes, by their exertions, to find the enemy ſo much work, that their friends would have time to come to their aſſiſtance.

The next day, the enemy broke ground, and were buſied in erecting batteries. The garriſon, at the ſame time, was not idle; and from this time, to the 9th of May, the men were employed in repairing the works, and dragging cannon from the lower town to the upper. Their fire increaſed every day; and before the enemy could return a ſhot from their batteries, General Murray had got one hundred and fifty cannon mounted on the ramparts. He diſpatched the Racehorſe ſloop of war down the river, to look for the fleet, and haſten them to the relief of the garriſon.

On the 9th, the Loweſtoffe frigate, commanded by Captain Deane, anchored in the baſon, and ſaluted the garriſon, whoſe joy on this occaſion was ſo great, that they redoubled their fire on the enemy for ſome hours. Captain Deane immediately landed, and gave the joyful tidings, that Commodore Swanton, with a fleet from England, was at hand to give them relief. A ſchooner was immediately diſpatched down the river, in hopes of finding him. Captain Deane had captured a ſtore-ſhip from France, in the Gulf of St Lawrence, mounting twenty-ſix guns; which he ſent to Halifax.

On the 11th, the enemy opened one battery of mortars, and three of cannon, which they afterwards increaſed; ſo that they had at one time, about ten mortars, and near forty pieces of cannon, of twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four pounders, in action againſt the place. But our fire was ſo very ſuperior, that they were ſometimes forced to alter their attacks; while at others, we ſilenced their batteries. The wind at laſt proving favourable, Commodore Swanton, in the Vanguard of ſeventy guns, accompanied by the Diana frigate, anchored in the baſon, the 15th, in the evening. Captain Deane went immediately on board of the Vanguard, and let the Commodore know that General Murray was very deſirous that the enemy's naval force above the town ſhould be removed.

Early on the 16th, therefore, as ſoon as the tide would permit, the Commodore and the two frigates worked up to attack the enemy's fleet. At firſt, M. de Vauguelin made a ſhew as if

if he meant to ſtand an action; but he was attacked with ſuch vigour by the two frigates, that the whole of his fleet fled with the utmoſt precipitation. The Pomona of thirty-ſix guns was drove aſhore, and afterwards burnt, a little above Cape Diamond; and the Attalante of thirty-two guns, ſhared the ſame fate, near Point au Tremble, about ten leagues above the town. Of their whole fleet, only the Maria ſloop of war eſcaped; and ſhe, having a number of wounded officers and priſoners on board, made off the moment they perceived the Britiſh ſhips in motion to attack them. The reſt of the enemy's veſſels were either taken or deſtroyed. They loſt many men, and had a number made priſoners, among whom was M. de Vauguelin, their Commodore. Whilſt the Loweſtoffe and Diana were employed in purſuing and deſtroying the enemy's fleet, Commodore Swanton, in the Vanguard, fell down the channel of Sillery, brought his broadſide to bear on the right flank of the enemy's trenches, and enfiladed them with his cannon for ſeveral hours. This fire was ſo well ſeconded by that from the ramparts, that the enemy were compelled to abandon that part of their works. M. de Levis ſent two field pieces to play on the Vanguard, but they had no effect; and the ſhip ſheering with the tide, brought ſome of her guns to bear on them; on which the enemy retired with great ſpeed.

In the night between the 16th and 17th, M. de Levis raiſed the ſiege: the Militia of the lower country were ordered to return to their reſpective pariſhes, while the Regular and Colony troops retired to Jacques Cartier. The better to deceive General Murray, they left their camp ſtanding, with a great deal of baggage; ſtores of ammunition and proviſion; thirty-four pieces of battering cannon, ten field pieces, ſix mortars, four petards, and a large quantity of ſcaling ladders and intrenching tools. General Murray puſhed out at the head of the grenadiers and light infantry, in hopes of cutting off ſome of them in their retreat: but they had got ſo much the ſtart of him in point of time, and retreated ſo rapidly, that he could not overtake them, and returned to Quebec with only a few ſtraggler priſoners.

The Loweſtoffe frigate, in returning from purſuing the enemy, unfortunately ſtruck on a ſunken rock in the middle of the

river, and ſunk ſoon afterwards; but all the crew were ſaved. Commodore Swanton, on his way up the river, looked into Gaſpée bay, and found the ſtore-ſhip on which M. de Levis ſo much depended. She was unrigged, and he left the Eurus frigate in charge of her. Lord Colvill, with his ſquadron, arrived on the 18th: he had been greatly retarded in his paſſage from Halifax by thick fogs, great quantities of floating ice, and contrary winds.

Captain Schomberg of the Navy, and Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland, were ſent home with Lord Colvill's and the General's diſpatches, to Mr Secretary Pitt, giving an account of the raiſing of the ſiege of Quebec. They were both moſt graciouſly received by the King, who ordered each of them a preſent of five hundred pounds.

General Murray having orders to march againſt Montreal, with all the force he could ſpare from his garriſon, ſet to work to prepare for that expedition. He drew detachments from the different regiments, to the amount of two thouſand five hundred men. Theſe he formed into ſeven battalions, dividing them into two brigades; the firſt commanded by Colonel Burton, and the other by the Honourable Colonel Howe.

The fleet which was to eſcort them up the river, was commanded by Captain Deane *, and conſiſted of the Penzance, Diana, and Porcupine; the Gaſpée ſchooner of eight guns; five row-gallies having a twenty-pounder each, and four row-gallies having a twelve-pounder each; forty tranſports, and twenty-ſix boats. The troops embarked on board the tranſports the 13th of June, and ſailed next day, without waiting for the reinforcements daily expected from Louiſburg under convoy of the Sutherland. They paſſed by Jacques Cartier without receiving any injury, notwithſtanding that the enemy fired very briſkly upon them; but the channel being near the ſouth ſhore, the diſtance was too great for either their ſhot or ſhells to do any execution. They anchored that evening at De Chambaud. The next day, they were to paſs the Rapids of Richelieu; to oppoſe which, the French had erected a battery of three guns, having alſo ſome armed galliots, in order to diſpute

* This is ſuppoſed to be the gentleman who was ſent expreſs by the Admiralty to Admiral Boſcawen, at Portſmouth, when he was on the point of ſailing to North America, in 1758, to attack Louiſburg. See North America 1758.

pute the paſſage. The Porcupine ſloop, and ſome of our gallies got through. The enemy kept a briſk fire on them, and ſome of the tranſports as they paſſed, by which they killed an officer and three privates of the Highlanders, and wounded a few more; but were beat off by the cannon of the Porcupine and gallies. The tide now failed, and the wind became contrary; ſo that the army was ſeparated for near twelve days, one half being above the Rapids, the other below them.

During this diſagreeable interval, General Murray landed ſome of his troops every day on the ſouth ſhore. He publiſhed a manifeſto, aſſuring the inhabitants, that all who did not quit their habitations, and appear in arms, ſhould be protected, and meet with no moleſtation. The Penzance was ſtationed below the Rapids, ſhe drawing too much water to proceed higher up. On the 27th, a freſh and favourable gale ſprung up; ſo that the Diana with the troops below got through, and joined their friends above the Rapids.

Had the enemy placed ſome armed ſhips at the upper end of the Rapids of Richelieu, and provided ſome ſmaller ones, filled with combuſtibles, ready to ſend down among our ſhips as ſoon as they entered them, it would have been next to an impoſſibility for our people to have forced a paſſage through the Rapids; and, to have reached Montreal by marching up the ſouth ſhore, would have been a tedious and difficult taſk.

On the 8th of Auguſt, the fleet paſſed by Trois Rivieres, which the enemy had made as ſtrong as time and circumſtances would admit of; and having removed a ſtrong boom, laid acroſs the river by the enemy to obſtruct the navigation, they, on the 12th, anchored off Sorrel, at which place the enemy had a ſtrong poſt, defended by a large body of regular troops, under the command of M. de Bourlemaque; which were deſigned to prevent a junction being formed by the army under General Murray, and that under Colonel Haviland. The Diana was ſtationed below Trois Rivieres, to keep open the communication with Quebec.

M. Dumat, who had attended to General Murray's motions all the way up the north ſhore from Jacques Cartier, having with him a corps conſiſting of the piquets of the French army, the light cavalry, and ſome Canadians, amounting in all to near three thouſand men, now cantoned his corps between

Trois Rivieres and Montreal. Lord Rollo, with the troops from Louiſburg, followed General Murray up the river with all the diſpatch in his power. His little fleet was conducted by Lieutenant Garnier of the Navy, whom Lord Colvill had ſent on purpoſe. About a league from Trois Rivieres, he received a verbal meſſage from General Murray, by Lieutenant Cock of the Navy, who being a ſenior officer to Mr Garnier, inſiſted on taking charge of the fleet, and of conducting it up the river: Lord Rollo would not interfere in the diſpute, but only ſaid, if he did ſo, he muſt abide by the conſequences.

The river divides into two channels near to Trois Rivieres; and by the ſouthermoſt Lieutenant Garnier meant to have conducted the fleet. Lieutenant Cock was of a contrary opinion, and choſe the channel cloſe by the town; in paſſing of which, the fleet was fired very ſmartly upon from their batteries, by which Lieutenant Malcolm of the twenty-ſecond regiment had his leg ſhot off, and ſeveral men were killed. General Murray made good his landing on the iſland of St Ignatius, and was there joined by Lord Rollo, and the troops under his command.

The Chevalier de Levis now took the command of the French troops at Sorrel, to watch the motions of the Quebec army. General Murray ſent detachments down the river, and chaſtiſed ſome pariſhes who had taken up arms, after having taken the oaths of neutrality. Their habitations being deſerted, General Murray gave orders to burn them. In his letter to Mr Secretary Pitt, he humanely laments being compelled to uſe this violence; ſaying, "My nature revolts when this becomes "a neceſſary part of my duty."

Let us now take a view of the operations of the army under the Commander-in-chief. The grand rendezvous of this army was at Oſwego, where a royal dock-yard was eſtabliſhed, and a number of ſhip-carpenters ſet to work to build gallies and a radeau, while the ſoldiers were buſied in building a fort to contain ſix hundred men. The whole force, on this expedition, was near twelve thouſand men. The grenadiers and light infantry of the army were formed into ſeparate corps. The command of the former was given to Lieutenant-Colonel Maſſey, and of the latter, to Lieutenant-Colonel Amherſt. On the 14th of July, our two war ſnows from Niagara appearing in ſight of Oſwego, the General ſent off an officer to

Captain

Captain Loring, with orders for him to proceed in ſearch of the enemy's veſſels, which he had intelligence were cruizing on the lake. On the 20th, theſe veſſels appeared in ſight of Oſwego, Captain Loring not having fallen in with them. On this, the General diſpatched a boat in ſearch of the Captain, with orders for him to attack the enemy immediately. By the 25th, the army was aſſembled; and all matters being arranged, on the 5th of Auguſt, the General gave orders for the army to hold itſelf in readineſs to embark.

On the 7th, the grenadiers, the firſt battalion of Royal Highlanders, and two companies of rangers, embarked; and were detached under the command of Colonel Haldimand, to take poſt at the bottom of the lake, and to aſſiſt Captain Loring in finding the proper channel for proceeding down the river St Lawrence. The army was eſcorted by five row-gallies, each carrying a twelve pounder; and a radeau, carrying a twenty-four pounder. On the 10th, all the regulars embarked; and in order to avoid the confuſion reſulting from ſuch a number of batteaux and other boats and ſmall craft, the General puſhed forward with them, leaving orders with Brigadier-General Gage to embark the remainder, and follow as ſoon as poſſible.

A garriſon and a number of artificers were ordered to be left at Oſwego, where an hoſpital was eſtabliſhed. From the ſtrict diſcipline which the General cauſed to be obſerved, and the orders he gave out, our Indian allies began to grow tired of the ſervice, as they had no proſpect of having any opportunity of gratifying their natural diſpoſition with murder and devaſtation; ſo that, when the army embarked, their numbers were diminiſhed from thirteen hundred and thirty, to ſix hundred and ſix. From the number of troops left in garriſon at Oſwego, the ſick in the hoſpital, and the deſertion of the ſavages, the army was now reduced to about ten thouſand five hundred men.

Bad weather obliged General Amherſt, with his corps, to put into a ſmall creek at night; in doing of which, an artillery boat was loſt on the bar at the entrance of it. The weather becoming more moderate, he proceeded, at noon on the 11th, for the river de la Mothe; where he was joined by General Gage with the provincials on the 12th, when the army landed. It embarked the next morning, and, without meeting any accident,

accident, joined the advanced corps under Colonel Haldimand, who had taken poſt on a ſpot at the head of the river St Lawrence. That day the army paſſed by our two war veſſels, when Captain Loring, not having found the right channel of the river, the General reſolved to proceed without them. The 16th, the advanced guard of the army arrived late at Point de Baril, from whence one of the enemy's brigs appeared in ſight; and by intelligence which the General received from an Oſwegatchie Indian, he was informed, that one of the enemy's brigs lay aground near La Galette; and that another brig lay at anchor in the river, not far off. The General reſolved to attack the latter with the row-gallies; and Colonel Williamſon requeſted leave to lead the attack, to which the General aſſented.

The night being very dark, this attack was poſtponed till the 17th, when the army moved on, and ſoon came in ſight of the enemy's veſſel, which endeavoured to eſcape up the river. Colonel Williamſon and the five gallies immediately made towards her. She cannonaded them with great briſkneſs as they advanced. When the gallies got to the proper diſtance for engaging, the wind died away, which was of great ſervice to them; as they were thereby enabled to point their fire with the greater exactneſs. Colonel Williamſon was rowed in a ſmall boat to the different gallies, and directed the attack.

The General had ordered Colonel Grant, with three hundred men, to advance and board her; but before this order could be executed, ſhe ſtruck. The action laſted two hours and a quarter. She was called the Outawa, mounted one eighteen pounder, ſeven twelve pounders, and two eight pounders; had on board one hundred men; was about one hundred and fifty tons burden, and was commanded by M. la Broquerie.

The General was ſo extremely well pleaſed with the conduct of Colonel Williamſon on this occaſion, that he named the prize the Williamſon, and gave the command of her to Lieutenant Sinclair. The gallies fired one hundred and eighteen rounds; the brig fired ſeventy-two. We had a ſerjeant of artillery killed, and one man wounded: the enemy had three killed, and twelve wounded. The army reached Swe-

gatchie,

gatchie, or La Galette, and encamped; from whence the General ſent engineers to reconnoitre Fort Levis on Iſle Royale, and the iſlands near it. The army was ready to move on at day-break of the 18th; but the gallies had not yet completely refitted the damages they ſuſtained in the action. The engineers did not return till near ten o'clock in the forenoon; and, from the report they made, the General did not find it neceſſary to make any alterations in his plan for attacking the fort on Iſle Royale.

The weather was very bad; but as ſoon as it cleared up, the General ordered the army to move on. A ſmall veſſel of the enemy's, together with four or five row-gallies, each having a four pounder on board, came in ſight; but on our gallies making towards them, they retired under protection of the fort. The diſpoſition made for inveſting the fort, was as follows—The General took with him the eightieth regiment, three row-gallies, the light infantry, grenadiers, firſt brigade of regulars, Schuyler's regiment of provincials, and the greateſt part of the Indians who were with Sir William Johnſon, and ſome light field pieces. They were to row down by the north ſhore, paſs the fort, and take poſſeſſion of the iſlands and coaſts below it; whilſt two companies of rangers, two row-gallies, the ſecond brigade of regulars, Lyman's regiment of provincials, with the remainder of the Indians, under the command of Colonel Haldimand, were to row down the ſouth ſhore, to take poſt oppoſite the fort, where they were under cover. The other provincial regiments, and the heavy artillery remained at Swegatchie, under the command of Brigadier-General Gage. The Williamſon brig was ordered to ſail down in the middle of the river between the two columns, and to anchor at random-ſhot from the fort.

The enemy kept up a briſk cannonade from the fort, on the column that rowed by the north ſhore, the row-gallies, and the Williamſon brig; by which one row-galley was ſunk, and ſeveral boats and oars were ſtruck with their ſhot: on this occaſion, we had two men killed, and eight or nine wounded. As the boats were ordered to keep at a conſiderable diſtance from each other, the column was of great length, and the laſt boat did not arrive till eleven o'clock at night, when the place was completely inveſted.

Iſle

Iſle Galot, and L'Abbé Piquet's iſland, were found abandoned. The enemy had fled with great precipitation, as in their houſes ſome ſcalps were found, which they had taken on the Mohawk river, with tools and utenſils of various kinds, two ſwivels, ſome barrels of pitch, and a great quantity of iron. Our Indians, on finding the ſcalps, burnt the chapel, and all the houſes. Endeavours were uſed this night to weigh the row-galley, but without effect.

On the 19th, the General and engineers reconnoitred the fort, and pitched on proper ſpots for erecting batteries againſt it, viz. one on each of the two iſlands neareſt the fort, and one on a point of land on the ſouth ſhore. They were to be mounted with ſixteen pieces of cannon, twenty-four and twelve pounders, one ten-inch mortar, and two howitzers; and the work was ſet about immediately. The fort fired on the Williamſon, which Lieutenant Sinclair ſmartly returned; but the General ſent him word to avoid, rather than keep up the cannonade.

In the afternoon, our two ſnows appeared, and the General ſent orders to Captain Loring to anchor at random-ſhot from the fort, and avoid firing. The row-galley was weighed up in the night; the gun was found to be damaged, but not rendered unſerviceable. The faſcines and materials for the batteries being in great forwardneſs, the heavy artillery was ordered down from Swegatchie in the night, with all the troops there, except one of the Connecticut regiments, which was ordered to take poſt at that place. On the 23d, all the batteries opened on the fort; and their fire ſoon obliged the enemy to draw in ſome of their guns.

The General, that he might loſe as little time before the place as poſſible, formed a plan to carry it by aſſault. For this purpoſe, the three veſſels were ordered to fall down the ſtream, and anchor as near the fort as they could, their tops being manned with good markſmen, to prevent the enemy from making uſe of their guns. The grenadiers were then to be rowed in, and landed with their ſcaling-ladders, whilſt the light infantry were to keep firing into the embraſures, and on the works. Theſe orders the troops received with great chearfulneſs, and prepared to put them in execution

cution with alacrity; but an accident happened, which obliged the General to poſtpone his intentions.

The Williamſon, commanded by Lieutenant Sinclair, and the Mohawk, commanded by Lieutenant Phipps, punctually obeyed their orders, anchored near the fort, and gave and received a very ſtrong fire. But Captain Loring, in the Onondoga, not taking the ſame courſe, ran aground. The two firſt veſſels, not being properly ſupported, were very roughly handled. The Williamſon had a plank ſtarted, and was obliged to retire to one of the neighbouring iſlands to get it repaired; and as all the enemy's fire was now aimed at the Mohawk, ſhe was in danger of being ſunk, which compelled Mr Phipps to order his cable to be cut, and to come off.

The enemy ſeeing the diſtreſs of the Onondoga, poured all their fire on her; and although within four hundred yards of our batteries, Captain Loring ſtruck his colours, and ſent his maſter on ſhore to the enemy, who endeavoured to take poſſeſſion of her; but Colonel Williamſon obſerving this, ordered one of the batteries to be pointed againſt them. The fire from it obliged them to deſiſt from their deſign, and to retire to the fort, with the loſs of ſome of their people. The General then ordered Lieutenant Sinclair from the Williamſon, and Lieutenant Pennington, with a detachment of troops, to go on board the Onondoga. This they immediately did, with the moſt undaunted reſolution, and again hoiſted the colours: but all their endeavours to get off the veſſel proving ineffectual, they, by order, abandoned her about midnight.

Perhaps this accident was not ſo unfortunate as was at firſt imagined. It probably was the means of ſaving much blood, which muſt have been ſpilled in aſſaulting the fort; ſince on the 25th, M. Pouchot, Commandant of the garriſon, beat the chamade; and, demanding what terms he might expect, was anſwered, That the fort muſt be immediately ſurrendered, and the garriſon made priſoners of war, only ten minutes being allowed for a reply. The terms were accepted within the time limited; and Colonel Maſſey, (now General Maſſey), with three companies of grenadiers, took poſſeſſion of the place. (See Note 163.)

The loſs we ſuſtained before it, was twenty men killed, and nineteen wounded. Our firſt ſhot killed the enemy's officer of artillery: they loſt eleven men afterwards, and had about forty wounded. What row-gallies and boats they had, were delivered up with the fort. The pilots found in Fort Levis, were all detained, in order to conduct the army down the river. The garriſon were ſent to New York. The General changed the name of Fort Levis to Fort William Auguſtus.

When the place ſubmitted, our Indians prepared to enter it, with an intention to tomahawk and butcher the garriſon. The General having notice of their intentions, ſent to Sir William Johnſon, praying him to perſuade them, if poſſible, to deſiſt; at the ſame time aſſuring him, if they offered to enter the fort, he would order them to be fired on. The ſtores of the place, he ſaid, ſhould be delivered up to them, his army not wanting what few blankets might be found there.

This meſſage had its proper effect, and ſaved the unfortunate garriſon; but it in a great meaſure alienated the affections of theſe ſavages, inſomuch, that Sir William Johnſon informed General Amherſt, that he was apprehenſive, from their extreme diſguſt, that they would quit the army, and retire to their reſpective homes. To this General Amherſt replied, that "he believed he had ſufficient force for the ſervice he "was going on, without their aſſiſtance: he wiſhed to pre-"ſerve their friendſhip, but could not think of purchaſing it "at the expence of countenancing the horrid barbarities they "wiſhed to perpetrate." And added, "If they quitted the "army, let them take care not to commit any act of cruelty "on their way home; for if they did, he would certainly chaſ-"tiſe them."

Upon this, all the ſavages, except about one hundred and ſeventy, went peaceably home: theſe continued faithful, proceeding with the army to Montreal; and when the campaign was ended, each of them received a ſilver medal from General Amherſt, that they might be known at the Britiſh poſts, and receive every token of friendſhip that their fidelity and humanity deſerved. Had the enemy obſerved a ſimilar conduct

duct in all their military exploits in this country during the war, their atchievements would not have been ſtained with the murder of women and children, infamouſly put to death in cold blood.

From the ſurrender of Fort Levis, to the 31ſt, the army was employed in levelling the batteries, and repairing the fort, the batteaux, and other veſſels; in landing ſtores and proviſions for the new garriſon, which conſiſted of two hundred men; and in erecting an hoſpital for the ſick and wounded. About noon, the General, with the firſt diviſion of the army, embarked; rowed down the river twenty-four miles; and, paſſing the firſt Rapids, encamped that evening on the Iſle au Chat.

On the 1ſt of September, he paſſed the Long Saut; but had the precaution to march covering parties along the ſhores. This was a diſagreeable, as well as a dangerous operation. The boats were obliged to row in ſingle file, and at a diſtance from each other, which took up a conſiderable deal of time, though the current of the river was violent; and the Rapids being full of broken waves, the batteaux took in water, and a corporal and three men of the Royal Highlanders were drowned. The army reached Johnſon's Point, fourteen miles from Iſle au Chat, and there encamped.

The General ſent parties down to Lake St Francis; and Sir William Johnſon went with his Indians to an Indian village called Aſqueſaſhna, to aſſure them of protection, if they behaved well. On the 2d of September, General Gage joined the ſecond diviſion of the army; when the whole rowed twenty-four miles down lake St Francis, and encamped at Point de Baudet; at which place the Chevalier de la Corne had been with a party a ſhort time before. At night, very bad weather came on; but the boats were luckily ſheltered in coves.

The weather ſtill continuing bad, the army halted on the 3d; and on the 4th, at day-break, they were all in their boats. The navigation of this day was beyond imagination dangerous; and even the enemy, who were well acquainted with the intricacies of the river, deemed the General's attempt to paſs the Rapids with an army impracticable. Had they been prepared with row-gallies and gun-boats carrying heavy metal, to

diſpute his paſſage, and had attacked the army while in the midſt of the rifts and broken water, or, before it was formed, immediately on paſſing the Rapids, they, in all probability, would have rendered this part of the expedition againſt Montreal abortive. General Amherſt, however, aware of this, did all that lay in his power to prevent it.

Taking with him the light infantry, grenadiers, rangers, the battalions of regulars, the row-gallies, and ſome light artillery, and ordering General Gage to follow him with the reſt of the army, he puſhed through, but not without loſs. Forty-ſix batteaux, ſeventeen whale-boats, and one row-galley, were either wrecked or ſunk, whereby eighty-four men were unfortunately drowned; and a few pieces of ordnance, ſome ſtores and proviſions were loſt. Great as this misfortune may ſeem, it is trifling to what an oppoſition from the enemy would have been in this dangerous paſſage; and their neglect in ſeizing this opportunity, can only be accounted for by the advancing of the armies under General Murray and Colonel Haviland towards Montreal, as, in the abſence of the troops, the place muſt have ſubmitted to the army who firſt appeared before it.

The great art of paſſing theſe Rapids on rifts *, conſiſts in managing the boats ſo as to keep at a proper diſtance from each other.

On the 4th, General Amherſt, with the troops he had with him, rowed down the river to Iſle Perot, where he encamped; and, early on the morning of the 5th, he was joined by General Gage, and the remainder of the army. Here the army remained all that day, repairing the batteaux and boats. When General Amherſt, with the troops, landed here, the inhabitants fled, and concealed themſelves in the woods. Some were taken; while others, obſerving that no violence was offered to their habitations, came in, took the oath of neutrality, and were put in quiet poſſeſſion of their houſes; at which they were not leſs pleaſed than aſtoniſhed. They admired the exact diſcipline of our army, particularly the manner in which the Indians were kept within bounds, as they were under the greateſt apprehenſions from them.

Conſcious,

* Theſe Rapids are four in number, viz. *Cotau de lac; Hattures des Cedres; Buiſſon;* and *Trou et la Caſcade.* The two laſt are extremely tremendous and dangerous.

Conſcious, indeed, of their own former bloody enormities, they had little expectation that their crimes would have been ſo eaſily forgiven, and themſelves treated with ſo much clemency.

On the 6th, at day-break, the army embarked, and ſoon after proceeded about four leagues down the river, along the ſouth ſhore, in four columns; and in a few hours landed at La Chine, on the iſland of Montreal, (See Note 163.), about three leagues from the city of that name. The enemy made no oppoſition, but fled towards the town, breaking down a bridge as they retired, to retard the march of the troops as much as poſſible. The General puſhed on with the greateſt part of the army that day, and inveſted Montreal. In the courſe of the day he got up two twelve-pounders, five ſix-pounders, and five three-pounders of light artillery. The army lay on their arms all night.

Here we will leave the Commander in Chief, and take a view of the progreſs of the army under Colonel Haviland, whoſe force did not exceed three thouſand five hundred men. (See Note 161.) On the 11th of Auguſt, this little army embarked at Crown Point, where Colonel Haviland left Colonel Forſter of the Royal regiment to command, and proceeded down lake Champlain. On the 16th, they diſembarked, and encamped on the left bank of the river Richelieu, a little way above Iſle aux Noix. Here Colonel Haviland erected three batteries of cannon, and one of mortars; which, on the 24th, were opened againſt the fort the enemy had there, and played with ſuch ſucceſs, that M. de Bougainville, the Commandant, who had here a conſiderable force, retired on the 27th, leaving an officer and thirty men to capitulate, who were made priſoners.

M. de Bougainville likewiſe abandoned Fort St John, and Fort Chamblée, and retreated to Montreal; of which two places Colonel Haviland immediately took poſſeſſion; and, ſoon after, of Longuille, and of the iſland of St Thereſe, in the neighbourhood of Montreal. From this laſt, Colonel Haviland diſpatched an officer to General Amherſt, who found him at Iſle Perot.

On the 7th, General Murray landed with his army at the lower end of the pariſh of Point au Tremble, on the iſland of Montreal, from whence it is diſtant about ten miles; and, the

ſame

ſame day, Colonel Haviland arrived on the ſouth bank of the river St Lawrence, oppoſite to Montreal.

It is not a little remarkable, that three armies, whoſe operations were ſo extremely diſtant from each other, ſhould all of them have completely accompliſhed the ſervices they were ſent to perform, and then to rendezvous, almoſt within the ſpace of thirty hours of each other, at a particular ſpot, ſo as to be able to form a junction, and to co-operate in completing the grand and ultimate object of all their operations. General Amherſt ſeemed highly ſenſible of the merits of the leaders of the two aſſiſting armies; for, in his letter to Mr Secretary Pitt, he ſays, "I ſhould do injuſtice to Governor Murray, and Colonel Havi- "land, if I did not aſſure you, they have executed the orders "I gave them, to the utmoſt of my wiſhes: and to Brigadier- "General Gage, I am greatly obliged."

In the morning of the 7th, two French officers came to one of the out-poſts, and requeſted to be conducted to the Commander-in-chief. This was immediately complied with; when they preſented to him the following letter, from the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor-General of Canada.

"SIR,

"*Montreal, September 7th*, 1760.

"I ſend to your Excellency, M. de Bougainville, Colonel of "foot, accompanied by M. de Lac, Captain in the regiment de "la Reine. You may rely on all that the ſaid Colonel ſhall "ſay to your Excellency in my name.

"I have the honour to be,

"With the higheſt conſideration, &c.

"VAUDREUIL.

"*His Excellency Major-General Amherſt, &c.*"

The conſequence of this interview was, a ceſſation of hoſtilities until noon; at which time, M. Vaudreuil ſent out the terms on which he propoſed to capitulate. General Amherſt ſent them back, together with a copy of the terms he reſolved to grant, accompanied with the following letter:—

"SIR,

"SIR,

"*Camp before Montreal, September 7th*, 1760.

"I am to thank your Excellency for the letter you honoured "me with this morning, by Colonel Bougainville; ſince which, "the terms of capitulation which you demand, have been de- "livered to me. I ſend them back to your Excellency, with "thoſe I have reſolved to grant you; and there only remains "for me to deſire, that your Excellency will take a determi- "nation as ſoon as poſſible, as I ſhall make no alteration in "them. If your Excellency accepts of theſe conditions, you "may be aſſured, that I will take care they ſhall be duly exe- "cuted; and that I ſhall take a particular pleaſure to alleviate "your fate as much as poſſible, by procuring to you and "to your ſuite, all the conveniencies that depend on me.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"JEFF. AMHERST.

"*His Excellency the Marquis de Vaudreuil, &c.*"

This was followed by the following letter from the Marquis de Vaudreuil, to General Amherſt.

"SIR,

"*Montreal, September 7th*, 1760.

"I have received the letter your Excellency has honoured "me with this day, as well as the anſwer to the articles which "I had cauſed to be propoſed to you by M. de Bougainville.

"I ſend the ſaid Colonel back to your Excellency; and I "perſuade myſelf, that you will allow him to make by word "of mouth, a repreſentation to your Excellency, which I "cannot diſpenſe with myſelf from making.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"VAUDRUEIL."

As General Amherſt had come to the fixed reſolution not to deviate in the leaſt from the terms he had preſcribed for the ſurrender of the colony of Canada, he declined ſeeing M. de Bougainville, but ſent Major Abercrombie, (one of his Aid-du-camps), to receive the letter he brought; to which he returned the following anſwer:—

"SIR,

"SIR,

"*Camp before Montreal, September 7th*, 1760.

"Major Abercrombie has this moment delivered to me the "letter with which your Excellency has honoured me, in an- "ſwer to that which I had addreſſed to you, with the condi- "tions on which I expect that Canada ſhall ſurrender. I have "already had the honour to inform your Excellency, that I "ſhall make no alteration in them. I cannot deviate from this "reſolution. Your Excellency will therefore be pleaſed to "take a determination immediately, and acquaint me in your "anſwer, whether you will accept them or not.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"JEFF. AMHERST.

"*His Excellency M. de Vaudreuil, &c.*"

The Governor-General, finding that he could not prevail on General Amherſt to make any alteration in his terms, the Chevalier de Levis, Commander-in-chief of the French troops in Canada, wrote the following letter to his Excellency General Amherſt.

"SIR,

"*Montreal, September 7th*, 1760.

"I ſend your Excellency M. de Lapauſe, Aſſiſtant Quarter- "Maſter-General to the army, on the ſubject of the too rigor- "ous article which you impoſe on the troops by the capitula- "tion, and to which it would not be poſſible for us to ſub- "ſcribe. Be pleaſed to conſider the ſeverity of that article.

"I flatter myſelf, that you will be pleaſed to give ear to the "repreſentations that officer will make to you on my part, "and have regard to them.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"LE CHEVALIER DE LEVIS.

"*His Excellency Major-General Amherſt.*"

When M. de Lapauſe perceived that General Amherſt had peruſed the letter he had brought from the Chevalier de Levis, he was endeavouring, with all the rhetoric he was maſter of, to ſtate the grievance of which the Chevalier complained,

ed; when the General, desiring him to be silent, told him, "That on account of the infamous part which the troops of France had acted, in exciting the savages to perpetrate the most horrid and unheard-of barbarities during the whole progress of the war, and for other open treacheries, as well as flagrant breaches of faith, he was resolved to manifest to all the world, by this capitulation, his detestation of such ungenerous practices, and his disapprobation of their conduct: he was therefore determined to decline listening to any farther remonstrances on this subject."

The General having thus explained the noble motives on which he acted, dismissed M. de Lapause, with the following letter to the Chevalier de Levis.

"SIR,

"The letter which you have sent me by M. de Lapause, "has this instant been delivered to me. All I have to say "in answer to it is, That I cannot alter, in the least, the con- "ditions which I have offered to the Marquis de Vaudreuil; "and I expect his definitive answer, by the bearer, on his re- "turn. On every other occasion, I shall be glad to convince "you of the consideration with which I am, &c.

"JEFF. AMHERST.

"*M. le Chevalier de Levis.*"

Soon after, the Governor-General sent out an officer, with the following letter to General Amherst.

"SIR,

"*Montreal, September 7th*, 1760.

"I have determined to accept the conditions your Excellen- "cy proposes. In consequence whereof, I desire you will "come to a determination with regard to the measures to be "taken relative to the signing of the said articles.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"VAUDREUIL.

"*His Excellency General Amherst.*"

To which letter, General Amherst returned the following answer.

"SIR,

"*Camp before Montreal, September 8th*, 1760.

"In order to fulfil so much the sooner on my part, the execution of the conditions which your Excellency has just determined to accept; I would propose, that you should sign the articles which I sent yesterday to your Excellency, and that you would send them back to me by Major Abercrombie, that a duplicate may be made of them immediately, which I shall sign, and send to your Excellency.

"I repeat here the assurances of the desire I have to procure to your Excellency, and to the Officers and troops under your command, all possible conveniencies and protection. For which purpose, I reckon that you will judge it proper that I should cause possession to be taken of the gates, and place guards immediately after the reciprocal signature of the capitulation. However, I shall leave this to your own convenience; since I propose it only with a view of maintaining good order, and to prevent, with greater certainty, any thing being attempted against the good faith and terms of the capitulation; in order to which, I shall give the command of these troops to Colonel Haldimand, who, I am persuaded, will be agreeable to you.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"JEFF. AMHERST.

"*His Excellency Marquis de Vaudreuil, &c.*"

The same day, the General sent another letter to the Marquis de Vaudreuil, as follows:—

"SIR,

Camp before Montreal, September 8th, 1760.

"I have just sent to your Excellency, by Major Abercrombie, a duplicate of the capitulation which you have signed this morning; and, in conformity thereto, and the letters that have passed between us, I likewise sent Colonel Haldimand to take possession of one of the gates of the town, in order to enforce the observation of good order, and prevent differences on both sides.

"I

"I flatter myſelf that you will have reaſon to be fully ſatis-
"fied with my choice of the ſaid Colonel on this occaſion.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"JEFF. AMHERST.

"*His Excellency Marquis de Vaudreuil, &c.*"

Colonel Haldimand accordingly went into the town, took poſſeſſion of the gates, and proceeded to the parade; where the ſecond battalion of the regiment of La Reine, the ſecond battalion of the regiment of La Sarre, the ſecond battalion of the regiment of Royal Rouſillon, Languedoc, Guienne, and Bearn, with the ſecond and third battalions of the regiment of Berry, and two of De la Marine, or colony troops, were drawn up, being about four thouſand and eleven men; when he ſaw them lay down their arms agreeable to the terms of capitulation. He then demanded the colours of each battalion and regiment. Their reply to this was curious:—That although the ſeveral regiments had brought their colours with them from France, they had, finding them troubleſome and of little uſe in this woody country, deſtroyed them. This anſwer being repeated to General Amherſt, he inſiſted that the Marquis de Vaudreuil, and the Chevalier de Levis, ſhould affirm this to be truth, on their words of honour. This they immediately did.

The deſtruction of the colours of the different regiments, was a meaſure the enemy had very recently adopted; for, ſo late as the 28th of April, ſeveral were ſeen at the battle of Sillery, near Quebec. The enemy reſtored two ſtand of colours belonging to the late regiments of General Shirley and Sir William Pepperel, taken at Oſwego in 1756. The other two ſtand of colours had been hung as trophies in the cathedral of Quebec, and were deſtroyed with that church, during the ſiege in 1759.

General Amherſt, on the 13th of September, detached Major Rogers, with two companies of Rangers, and a detachment of the royal regiment of artillery, to take poſſeſſion of all the poſts the enemy had upon the Lakes. He was only able to reach Detroit, which M. Delatre delivered up directly; but, the ſeaſon being too far advanced for his proceeding to Michilimakinack, he remained at Detroit during the

winter; and, as ſoon as the Lakes were navigable, ſet out, and took poſſeſſion of all the French poſts in the government of Canada.

Whilſt General Murray was proceeding up the river to Montreal, he ſent orders to Colonel Fraſer, whom he had left Commandant at Quebec, to embark with a detachment, and to attack the fort the enemy had left at Jacques Cartier. This he immediately did; and, landing near that place, took poſſeſſion of a riſing ground which entirely commanded the place. He ſent a ſummons to the Governor to ſurrender; but he returned for anſwer, that he would defend the place to the laſt extremity. On this, ſome mortars began to play on the fort, and a battery was alſo in great forwardneſs, when the Marquis de Albergotti changed his reſolution, and offered to ſurrender; which he did at diſcretion. The condition of the place but ill ſuited with the Marquis's pompous threat; for, in it, there were found only a few very indifferent guns, little ammunition, and ſcarce any proviſions, except a little live ſtock, and a garriſon of about one hundred men, including fifty of the militia.

The enemy had a number of ſmall privateers, which greatly interrupted the navigation of the river. Theſe took ſhelter in ſmall creeks and bays, chiefly on the north ſhore of the river St Lawrence, where the large ſhips of war could not come at them; and from whence they ſallied forth when they ſaw any defenceleſs veſſels going up or down it. In the river Sangueney, above Tadouſac, there was a great number of theſe vermin. Lord Colvill ſent ſome ſmall ſhips of war, and a number of armed ſchooners, with orders to ſearch every creek and bay, from the mouth of the river, to Quebec; when, after much trouble and fatigue, they had the good fortune to take or deſtroy them all, and to retake many of the veſſels of which they had made prizes. The ſuccours which the French deſtined to the aid of their North American colonies, did not arrive in the river St Lawrence, until Lord Colvill and his ſquadron had entered it. This intelligence was communicated to them by the maſter of a veſſel which was taken by one of the frigates that eſcorted the ſtore-ſhips from France. On this they determined to retire up

the

the Bay de Chaleur, a place but little known, hoping to get intelligence conveyed over land to the Marquis de Vaudreuil, of their disagreeable situation, while they must necessarily wait his orders there.

A Rictigouchi Indian, however, informed Lord Colvill, at Quebec, that the ships containing the before-mentioned succours, were at the French settlement in Chaleur bay; on which he detached the Prince of Orange, Rochester, and Eurus, with some small armed vessels under the command of Captain Wallis, to the place described by the Indian, to take or destroy them.

At the same time, another Indian having arrived, conveying the like information to the Governor of Louisburg, and stating, that there were two fifty gun ships, three frigates, and a great many schooners, in the Bay de Chaleur; the Governor directly communicated this intelligence to Commodore Byron, who thought any opportunity which presented itself of crushing the French naval power, ought not to be neglected. He accordingly sailed with his squadron, (See Note 162.) and got into the bay the 24th of June; but was surprized to find only the Machault of thirty-two guns, the Beinfaisant of twenty-two, and the Marquis de Marloze of sixteen, with a number of small vessels.

The Commodore having been separated from his squadron, arrived some time before the rest of his ships. As soon as he made his appearance, the enemy landed what few troops they had brought out with them, and erected a battery to endeavour to prevent the Fame from getting farther up the bay. This gave a good deal of interruption to the boats employed in sounding; but this business being finished, the Commodore proceeded up the bay, and bringing his broadside to bear on the battery, poured such a heavy fire on it, that the enemy abondoned their works, and fled with their ships to the upper end of the bay, where they had a considerable settlement. Here they thought themselves secure; as, for want of a sufficient depth of water, large ships could not follow them; but, not trusting altogether to that, they set to work, and erected two batteries on opposite points of land, which projected into the bay. The entrance between them being very narrow, they placed the Machault and

Bienfaisant

Bienfaiſant in ſuch a manner, as to bear upon it with their broadſides, and ſeemed reſolved to make an obſtinate defence.

The remainder of the ſquadron being now arrived, the Commodore determined to loſe no time in attacking them. He put an additional number of men on board of the Repulſe and Scarborough, and one hundred men on board of a ſchooner carrying four guns, ſix pounders; while, with the boats of the ſquadron, he warped the frigates cloſe up to their batteries, notwithſtanding that they all the while kept up a warm cannonade upon them. The frigates ſoon ſilenced their weakeſt battery; after which, they brought their broadſides to bear on the ſtrongeſt one, and on the enemy's ſhips; when, after a very hot action of ſome hours, the Machault ſtruck her colours: but, before our people could take poſſeſſion of her, the enemy ſet her and the Bienfaiſant on fire, and landed all their crews. They had about ſeventy Britiſh priſoners confined on board the Marquis de Marloze, who dreaded every moment that the ſhip they were in would ſhare the fate of the others, as the enemy had abandoned her, and carried off all her boats. With the greateſt difficulty theſe unfortunate people forced open the hatches; which the enemy perceiving, they had the barbarity to fire on them from the ſhore; but fortunately, the diſtance was too great, for muſketry to do execution. In this diſagreeable ſituation did they wait till it grew dark, when one of them ſwam on board the Repulſe, and gave information of their condition.

On this, the boats were ordered to be manned and armed, and, under cover of the fire of the frigates, paſſed the enemy's battery, and reached the Marquis de Marloze; took out the priſoners, and ſet the ſhip on fire. The enemy now fled from their works into the woods; and next day, the village, which conſiſted of upwards of two hundred houſes, with the prize ſhips and ſmall craft, together with the whole ſettlement, were effectually deſtroyed. In this action, we had twelve men killed, and the ſame number wounded. By a deſerter, it was learned, that the enemy had thirty men killed, and many more wounded. As Commodore Byron was coming down the bay de Chaleur, on his return to Louiſburg, he met the ſquadron under the command of Captain Wallis, which had been detached by Lord Colvill, to perform the ſervice that he had

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juſt been upon. As ſoon as Louiſburg was diſmantled, Mr Byron and his ſquadron returned to England, taking the miners with him.

Major Barré was ſelected by the Commander-in-chief to be the bearer of his diſpatches to Mr Secretary Pitt. And as Captain Deane, of the Diana, had conducted the fleet from Quebec to Montreal, to the entire ſatisfaction of every one; and indeed the very important ſervices which he had rendered his country during the whole of this campaign, appeared in ſo conſpicuous a light to Generals Amherſt and Murray, that they were induced to requeſt of Lord Colvill to appoint him to be the bearer of his Lordſhip's diſpatches to the Secretary of State. Nothing could be more agreeable to Lord Colvill's inclinations; and he was ſent home with them accordingly. His Majeſty received both Captain Deane and Major Barré, in the moſt gracious manner, and was pleaſed to order the ſum of five hundred pounds to be given to each of them to buy a ſword.

His Majeſty's ſhip the Eurus, of twenty guns, commanded by Captain John Elphinſtone, being on a cruize, was overtaken by a ſevere ſtorm, and wrecked near the mouth of the river St Lawrence: the crew were ſaved.

MEDITERRANEAN.

Vice-Admiral Saunders was appointed to command his Majeſty's fleet in the Mediterranean, and ſailed from England in the month of April. (See Note 164.) His Majeſty, in the year 1759, ſent Captain Milbank of the Guernſey, as his Ambaſſador to the Emperor of Morocco, in order to treat for the ranſom of the crew of his Majeſty's ſhip the Litchfield, wrecked on the coaſt of Africa in 1758, which he got ſettled; and at the ſame time ſtipulated for the releaſe of all other his Majeſty's ſubjects, then in captivity. The ſum required was 225,000 hard dollars, which was accordingly paid, and the people delivered up to him. Captain Barton, the Commander of the Litchfield, was ſoon after appointed to the command of the Temeraire man of war of ſeventy-four guns.

Admiral Saunders having intelligence that the French were preparing ſome ſhips at Toulon, ſailed from Gibraltar the 24th of

of June, in hopes of falling in with them. He ſent the Veſtal along the Spaniſh, and the Valeur along the Barbary ſhore, to reconnoitre all the bays and harbours as they paſſed; while himſelf, with his ſquadron, ſteered a middle courſe, ſo as to be ready to act as exigencies might require. The two frigates, not having diſcovered any thing of the enemy, joined him off Minorca. The Admiral then ſteered for Toulon; and by diſguiſing one of his frigates, he decoyed off a pilot-boat, from the maſter of which he learned, that the French ſquadron, conſiſting of two ſhips of ſixty-four, two of fifty guns, and two frigates, had ſailed about fifteen days before, having on board an Ambaſſador for Conſtantinople. On this information, Admiral Saunders detached Captain Palliſer, with the Shrewſbury, Somerſet, Dunkirk and Preſton, and the Shannon, Pallas, Veſtal, and Kennington frigates in ſearch of the enemy. The Pallas chaſed one of the enemy's ſhips, of much ſuperior force, into the Morea; while Captain Palliſer blocked up the remainder in a port in the iſle of Candia for ſeveral months, by which means he prevented the enemy from giving any annoyance to our trade. But his ſhips growing foul, he was obliged to relinquiſh his ſtation, and bear away for Gibraltar to refit.

The enemy finding the ſeas clear, ſtole back to Toulon. The Thetis and Rainbow took the Victoire privateer of Marſeilles, of twenty-four guns. The Cygnet took the Jupitre, a French privateer of eighteen guns, and one hundred and thirty-five men. The Quebec took the Phœnix, a French privateer of eighteen guns, and one hundred and twenty-five men.

The diligence of Admiral Saunders was ſuch, that from the time he made his appearance in theſe ſeas, the enemy's trade was reduced to a ſtate of ſtagnation; while his attention to ſerve the allies of his country, kept pace with his inclination to diſtreſs her enemies.

When the ſubjects of Portugal were ordered to leave the Pope's dominions, he, judging that ſuch Portugueſe of diſtinction as might chooſe to return home, would repair to Leghorn for a paſſage, immediately ſent an expreſs to Civita Vecchia, to acquaint them, that a man of war ſhould be ready at Leghorn to carry them to Liſbon. They accordingly repaired thi-

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ther, and embarked on board the Jerſey, which conducted them to that port. A mark of attention with which his Moſt Faithful Majeſty was extremely well pleaſed.

TRANSACTIONS AT OR NEAR HOME.

ALTHOUGH the expedition under the command of the famous M. Thurot ſailed from Dunkirk in October 1759, yet as it did not reach the object of its deſtination, nor commence its operations until the beginning of this year, it now comes in courſe to be deſcribed. His force conſiſted of five frigates, manned with ſeven hundred and twenty-ſix ſailors; and on board this little ſquadron were embarked thirteen hundred land-forces. (See Note 165.) Theſe were commanded by M. Flobert, a Brigadier-General, and were intended to ſecond the operations of the Duc d'Aiguillon, by landing in the north of Ireland, ſoon after he was ſuppoſed to have invaded the ſouthern part of that kingdom. This armament may be conſidered as the laſt wreck of their grand plan of invaſion, every branch of which was happily blaſted and rendered abortive, through the vigilance of the Miniſter, and the activity and bravery of the officers who acted by his orders, and put his plans into execution.

On the 17th of October 1759, M. Thurot had the good fortune to make his eſcape from Dunkirk with his little ſquadron, in abſence of the fleet under Commodore Boys, which, after blocking him up all the ſummer, had been forced, by a violent gale of wind, to retire to the Downs. His firſt rendezvous was Gottenburg in Sweden. Here he remained fifteen days, when, having taken in what ſtores he ſtood in need of, he proceeded to Bergen in Norway. On his voyage thither, he encountered a terrible ſtorm; his fleet was ſeparated; and the Begon, one of his ſhips, received ſo much damage, that ſhe was obliged to return to France. Having repaired his ſquadron in the beſt manner he could at Bergen, he ſailed from that port the 25th of December, with his four frigates, and proceeded round the Orkney Iſlands for his deſtination; when, after a tempeſtuous voyage, and overcoming many dif-

ficulties, they got ſight of the Iriſh coaſt on the 25th of January, intending to have made a deſcent near Londonderry; but the wind becoming contrary, and increaſing to a ſtorm, the ſhips ſeparated, and were in great danger of being wrecked. The Blonde ſuffered much; four of her guns being obliged to be thrown over-board to eaſe the ſhip. The Amaranth could not find the ſquadron again; and, after ſuffering many hardſhips, and having been chaſed ſeveral times, arrived in great diſtreſs at St Malo.

M. Thurot's ſquadron was now diminiſhed to three ſhips, all of which had ſuffered ſeverely in this laſt ſtorm: proviſions were likewiſe become ſo ſcarce on board, that the men were reduced to ſhort allowance. In this ſituation, the Captains of the Blonde and Terpſichore made the ſignal to ſpeak with the Commodore. Being come on board, they requeſted him to return to France, as, from ſickneſs, and reduced numbers, they thought they could not fulfil the intention of the enterprize. This, M. Thurot poſitively refuſed; but, in order to refreſh the men, he agreed to put into the iſland of Iſla as ſoon as poſſible; which, on the 16th of February, they got ſight of. The people on ſhore miſtaking them for merchant ſhips who wanted pilots, Meſſrs M'Donald and M'Neil, in a ſmall boat, went on board of the Commodore. They were immediately conducted into the great cabin, when they firſt diſcovered their miſtake. M. Thurot treated them with great politeneſs, and aſſured them they had nothing to fear; for that all he wanted, was to be conducted into a ſafe harbour; and if the country people would furniſh him with proviſions, they ſhould be paid for them in ready money. Mr M'Neil was ſent on ſhore to let the people know this, and prevent their being alarmed.

In the evening, the ſhips were conducted into Claggencarrick bay, where they came to an anchor. Two French boats went, without orders, and plundered two ſloops in the bay, one of them belonging to Mr M'Donald. When M. Thurot was informed of this, he was extremely diſpleaſed; and as his people had carried off five tons of flour from the veſſel, he inſiſted upon paying fifty guineas in lieu of it, although Mr M'Donald aſſured him that it was more than the value.

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The Marſhall Belleiſle being very leaky, they brought the ſhip to a heel, and continued at work on her and the other two ſhips all the time they were here. The enemy bargained for a ſupply of black cattle, at the rate of fifty ſhillings a head; and M. Flobert gave a draught on the French reſident at the Hague for the money. Very luckily for the merchants, they ſhewed the draught to M. Thurot, who aſſured them that it was not worth a farthing. He then went with them to M. Flobert, whom he upbraided for the meanneſs of his conduct, obliging him to pay them down fifty guineas in caſh, and to give them a draught for the balance due to them on the King of France's banker at Paris, which he aſſured them would be duly honoured, and which they afterwards found to be true. Other proviſions which they procured, were paid for in ready money. While here, M. Thurot received the mortifying intelligence of M. de Conflans' defeat by Sir Edward Hawke. At firſt, the French officers would not believe it; but they were ſoon undeceived; for Mr M'Donald having the Scots Magazine in his pocket, in which was an account of the action from the London gazette, they were convinced of its truth, and appeared very much dejected.

Notwithſtanding the diſagreeable certainty of the defeat of the grand fleet of France, the perſevering Thurot reſolved ſteadily to obey his orders, and to ſhow himſelf worthy of the command to which he had been elevated. The powers with which he was entruſted, appear to have been very ample. A great majority of the French officers were for landing here, and plundering the country. He aſſured them, if they did, that not a ſoldier of them ſhould return on board the ſquadron he commanded; and that he would ſail without them. But, leſt his threats ſhould not have had due weight with them, he went to his bureau, and took out a paper, which was an order from the King of France, in which he poſitively commanded, that no moleſtation ſhould be given to the inhabitants wherever they landed.

On the 19th of February, the enemy ſailed from Iſla, and next day anchored in Carrickfergus bay, oppoſite Killrute-point. In the town were four companies of the ſixty-ſecond regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Jennings: theſe men

were newly raiſed, and the companies far from being complete. The French ſhips were at firſt taken for a large frigate and two ſtore-ſhips; but as they were ſeen to ply frequently from the ſhips to the ſhore, with boats full of men, Colonel Jennings ſent an officer with a party to reconnoitre them, who ſoon returned and reported they were enemies. The Colonel directly beat to arms, when the militia as well as regulars aſſembled. Under eſcort of the former, he diſpatched what French priſoners were at Carrickfergus to Belfaſt; and took all the precautions in his power to defend the place. M. Thurot landed as many ſeamen, as, with the ſoldiers, made up one thouſand men. As ſoon as they had made good their landing, they ſeized on ſome horſes, which their huſſars mounted. M. Flobert with his troops then began his march for the town, from which he was diſtant about two miles and a half. Colonel Jennings poſted his men to defend the gates of the town, to which their huſſars now advanced. Unfortunately, our ſoldiers had but a few rounds of powder and ball. On the firſt fire, the enemy's advanced parties were checked, and forced to retire to their main body, who now divided, and attacked the North and Scots gates at the ſame time. Our men behaved with the greateſt bravery, and repulſed the enemy; but their ammunition failing, they were forced to retire to the caſtle, where they defended themſelves; and, notwithſtanding their ammunition was all expended, they continued to annoy the enemy by throwing down bricks and ſtones on them as they advanced: but the French bringing up two pieces of cannon, with which they battered the gate of the caſtle, Colonel Jennings was obliged to capitulate, (See Note 165.), after doing his utmoſt to defend an old fortreſs little better than a heap of ruins.

As ſoon as the enemy were maſters of the town of Carrickfergus, their Commanders demanded of the Mayor proviſions of all ſorts, of which their fleet was in great want, otherwiſe the town, they ſaid, ſhould be plundered. The Magiſtrates not being able to comply with this requeſt, they put their threat in execution, and found more proviſions than they expected. They likewiſe made ſome prizes of veſſels coming up the bay for Belfaſt, particularly two ſloops, one laden with flour,

flour, and the other with herrings. The cargoes they put on board their ſhips, and then burnt the veſſels. This trifling conqueſt coſt the enemy very dear. They had ſeveral officers, and about thirty men killed. M. Flobert, with a good many other officers, and upwards of ſixty men, being wounded; the former, and ſome of the men, were obliged to be left behind; for whoſe ſafety, M. Thurot took the Mayor and ſome other gentlemen along with him as hoſtages. Early on the 26th, they embarked their troops, after ſpiking up ſome iron cannon in the caſtle, and throwing what powder they found there into the ſea; and next day ſet ſail, in order to return to France.

This little armament occaſioned a great alarm in Ireland. As ſoon as the account of the enemy's landing reached the Duke of Bedford, (then Lord Lieutenant of the kingdom) at Dublin, orders were given for marching a conſiderable body of horſe and foot againſt them, under the command of the Earl of Rothes; and all the militia of the county of Antrim were ordered to aſſemble; ſo that if the enemy had not made a prudent retreat at the time they did, in a few days they would have found it impoſſible to have regained their ſhips. The Duke of Bedford ſent expreſſes to all the principal ſea-ports, to inform the Captains of any of his Majeſty's ſhips who might happen to be there, of the enemy being on the coaſt. Luckily, at Kinſale, the expreſs found three of his Majeſty's frigates, viz. the Æolus, Brilliant, and Pallas, commanded by Captains Elliot, Logie, and Clements.

They loſt not a moment, but put to ſea inſtantly, and went in queſt of the enemy, whom they found and defeated. The following account of that defeat was tranſmitted to the Duke of Bedford, a few days afterwards, by Captain Elliot.

" My Lord,

Æolus, in Ramſay bay, February 29th, 1760.

" I had the honour to write to you the 26th inſtant, off " Dublin, but very incorrectly, and in great haſte. As I that " minute had information from the fiſhermen, that the enemy " were then at Carrickfergus, I made all the diſpatch poſſible " to attack them there, and got off the entrance of the har-

" bour

" bour that evening; but the wind being contrary, and blow-
" ing very hard, I could not get in.

" On the 28th, at four in the morning, we got ſight of them
" under ſail, and gave chaſe; about nine, I got along-ſide
" their Commodore; and, in a few minutes, the action be-
" came general, and continued very briſkly for an hour and
" a half, when they all three ſtruck colours.

" They proved to be the Marſhall Belleiſle of forty-four
" guns, and five hundred and forty-five men, M. Thurot, who
" is killed; the Blonde of thirty-two guns, and four hundred
" men, M. de Kayce; and the Terpſichore, of twenty-ſix guns
" and three hundred men, M. Deſrauaudais, (including troops
" in this number). I put in here to refit the ſhips, which are
" greatly diſabled in their maſts and rigging; the Marſhall
" Belleiſle in particular, who loſt her bowſprit, mizen-maſt,
" and main-yard in the action; and it was with much difficulty
" we kept her from ſinking.

" I have acquainted my Lords Commiſſioners of the Ad-
" miralty with the particulars by expreſs; and I propoſe re-
" turning to ſome port in England, as ſoon as the ſhips can
" poſſibly be repaired. Subjoined is a liſt of the killed and
" wounded. And I am,

" My Lord,

" Your Grace's

" Moſt humble and obedient ſervant,

" JOHN ELLIOT."

Ships.	Guns.	Men.	Commanders.	Killed.	Wounded.
Æolus,	32	220	John Elliot,	4	15
Pallas	36	240	Michael Clements,	1	5
Brilliant,	36	240	James Logie,	0	11
			Total,	5	31

" *N. B.* I find it impoſſible to aſcertain the number of the
" enemy killed and wounded; but, from the beſt accounts I
" can get, they amount to three hundred."

Such

Such was the fate of the brave, but unfortunate Thurot. He fought his ſhip until ſhe had ſeveral feet water in her hold, and her decks covered with killed and wounded men. Perceiving all farther reſiſtance vain, he had given orders to ſtrike the colours; but ere this could be put in execution, he was killed. He was generally lamented both by friends and foes; as his behaviour, on all occaſions, was replete with honour, humanity, and generoſity. Theſe, joined to an undaunted courage, juſtly rendered him conſpicuous; and were the means that raiſed him to the command of a ſquadron. In him, France loſt one of her beſt naval officers; who, if he had ſurvived this diſaſter, might, from his abilities, have proved a formidable enemy to this country.

The behaviour of Captains Elliot, Clements, and Logie, their officers and men, on this occaſion, did them great honour; and in ſuch eſtimation did the people of Ireland regard the important ſervice they had done, that their repreſentative body in Parliament unanimouſly voted the three Captains their thanks.

The Blonde and Terpſichore were purchaſed by Government, and added to the Royal Navy, by the ſame names.

Admiral Boſcawen was appointed to command the fleet ſtationed in Quiberon bay, and on the coaſt of France, in room of Admiral Hawke. He accordingly hoiſted his flag on board the Royal William; and, with the Sandwich, in which was Rear-Admiral Geary, the Ramillies, St George, Princeſs Amelia, and Orford, ſailed from Plymouth, the 5th of February. The wind ſoon after became contrary; but, anxious to get to his ſtation, he endeavoured to beat down the Channel, and had got nearly abreaſt of the Land's-end, when a terrible ſtorm came on, by which the ſquadron were diſperſed, and each ſhip endeavoured to make for ſome port in the Channel. Unfortunately, the Ramillies, Captain Wittronge Taylor, inſtead of ſtanding on for St Helen's, tried to make Plymouth: the weather being hazy, he unluckily overſhot the port, and got embayed near the Bolt-head, on the 15th, where he was forced to come to an anchor. He ordered all the maſts to be immediately cut away; but ſuch was the fury of the tempeſt, that the cables either broke, or the anchors came home;

home; ſo that the ſhip drove againſt the rocks with the greateſt violence, and was daſhed in pieces. Of her crew, which conſiſted of ſeven hundred and fifty men, only a midſhipman and twenty-ſix men were ſaved. They leaped from the ſtern of the ſhip, to a cliff in the rock, from which they were drawn up with ropes by the country people. Many of their companions tried to ſave their lives in like manner; but not being able to reach the cliff, they were cruſhed to death between the rock and the ſhip.

The Namur being now repaired, Admiral Boſcawen hoiſted his flag on board of that ſhip; and, on the 9th of March, ſailed for his command in Quiberon bay. (See Note 166.) The Admiral ſtationed five ſhips of the line, and two frigates, under the command of Sir John Bentley, off the mouth of the river Vilaine, to prevent the enemy's ſhips there from making their eſcape. Admiral Boſcawen himſelf lay at anchor with ſome large ſhips in Quiberon bay; and, as he ſaw occaſion, detached ſhips to cruize, and to reconnoitre Baſque road, and the ports of Breſt and L'Orient.

The Centaur being on a cruize off Cape Finiſterre, fell in with the Vailant of ſixty-four, and the Amethyſte of thirty-two guns, from the Weſt Indies, to which Captain Forreſt gave chaſe. The enemy were deceived by the appearance of the Centaur, miſtaking her for a friend; but ſhe not anſwering the private ſignal, and they perceiving her making ready to engage, by clewing up her courſes, which diſcovered her force, made all the ſail they were able, and, by altering their courſe in the night, eſcaped into the Groyne.

The Niger of thirty-two guns, Captain Bentinck, fell in with the Diadem of ſeventy-four guns, having under her convoy ſome ſtore-ſhips for Martinico. Captain Bentinck kept them company for ſeveral days, in hopes of falling in with ſome of our ſhips of the line. During which time, he more than once endeavoured to cut off ſome of the ſtore-ſhips; but they kept ſo cloſe to their eſcort, that they baffled all his efforts. In one of theſe attempts, his ſhip was much damaged by ſome broadſides from the Diadem: he was at length obliged to leave them, having, at parting, near ſix feet water in his hold. When he loſt ſight of them, he was forced to heel his

ſhip,

ſhip, in order to ſtop the leaks occaſioned by the ſhot he had received from the enemy, under the ſtarboard counter.

The Diadem ſoon after met with the Shrewſbury, Pallas, and Argo; they immediately gave her chaſe. The Argo took one of the ſtore-ſhips, whilſt the Pallas was engaging the Diadem, in hope of diſabling her in ſuch a manner, as might enable the Shrewſbury to get up with her. In this brave attempt the Pallas was greatly damaged; and having twenty-three men killed and wounded, ſhe was obliged to ſheer off. The Shrewſbury, being a heavy ſailer, could not get up with the enemy. The Diadem, ſoon after this little bruſh, fell in with the Royal William, from whom ſhe had a very narrow eſcape; but got into the Groyne, after a ſhort chaſe, in which ſhe was viſibly loſing ground.

Theſe particulars are mentioned, only to point out with what great judgment Admiral Boſcawen ſtationed his cruizing ſhips, inſomuch, that in all the attempts of the French to ſend any ſupplies to their colonies, the veſſels carrying ſuch ſupplies had uniformly the fate to fall in with the ſhips of his ſquadron.

The enemy having obtained information, that our trading veſſels for Oporto and Liſbon, were eſcorted only by the Jamaica ſloop, diſpatched the Malicieuſe of thirty-ſix, and L'Opale of thirty-two guns (two of their beſt frigates) to intercept it. On the 28th of March, they fell in with his Majeſty's ſhip the Penguin, of twenty guns, Captain Harris, which they took; but finding her leaky, they burnt her, and ſent the crew to Vigo. They then proceeded on their cruize. All their hopes of enriching themſelves by the capture of the Liſbon and Oporto fleets, proved chimerical, owing to the bravery of Captains Skinner and Kennedy, Commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips Flamborough and Biddeford; who having ſailed in company on a cruize from Liſbon, on the 18th of March, had the good fortune to fall in with the enemy on the 4th of April; and, not at all diſcouraged at their viſible ſuperiority, immediately gave them chaſe. The enemy perceiving the ſmallneſs of our ſhips, bore down on them about ſeven in the evening, when a cloſe and warm action commenced, which was maintained with great briſkneſs until nine o'clock, when the enemy ſhot ahead. Our people immediately reefed new braces,

and, having repaired their damages in the beſt manner poſſible, purſued the enemy, and compelled them to renew the action, which laſted with great fury from half an hour after nine, until near eleven o'clock, when the enemy's fire gradually ſlackened. At firſt it was imagined that they were going to ſtrike; but, inſtead of that, they ſet all the ſail they were able, and made off. Our two ſhips being greatly damaged in their ſails and rigging, were in no condition to follow them, though they endeavoured it all in their power. Finding the purſuit to be in vain, they put into Liſbon to refit. There they found the trade from England arrived, under convoy of the Jamaica ſloop; which had a very narrow eſcape from the enemy, they being ſo near as to hear the cannonading. The Flamborough had five men killed, among whom was Lieutenant Price of the marines; and ten wounded. The Biddeford had her Captain and eight men killed; and her Lieutenant and twenty-five men wounded, the former of whom mortally: her main-top-maſt was ſhot away, and all her other maſts, yards, and rigging, greatly diſabled. After the death of Captain Skinner, Lieutenant Knollis fought the ſhip with great bravery. On his being mortally wounded, Mr Thomas Stacey, the maſter, took the command, and continued the action, till they obliged the enemy to ſheer off.

Captain Hervey of the Dragon, chaſed a large French ſhip into a bay near to Port Louis, where ſhe took ſhelter under a battery; which Captain Hervey ſoon ſilenced, and ſent his boats to tow off the ſhip; but finding her aground, they ſet her on fire, bringing off four ſmall barks, and thirty priſoners.

Admiral Rodney continued extremely active on his ſtation off Havre de Grace. (See Note 166.) The enemy had the temerity to ſail from Harfleur, in the month of July, in the middle of the day, with fifteen prames laden with cannon and ſhot, ſuppoſed to be deſtined for Breſt. They made all poſſible parade; their colours were flying, and the hills on each ſide of the river Seine, and the walls of Havre de Grace, were covered with ſpectators, who were aſtoniſhed that the Britiſh ſquadron made no motion for intercepting them. Admiral Rodney knew perfectly well that his purſuing them would be to no purpoſe, until the prames had paſſed the river Orne, as they had

had it in their power to take ſhelter in ſeveral ſmall ports. He did not let them proceed unobſerved, but had their motions cloſely attended to; in the mean time, giving orders to his ſquadron to be ready, the moment he ſhould make the ſignal to chaſe.

When the enemy had got the length of Caen river, they kept ſtanding backwards and forwards on the ſhoals, by which the Admiral perceived, that they intended to make a puſh down the channel when it was dark. He therefore gave directions to the ſmall veſſels of his ſquadron, as ſoon as night came on, to make all poſſible ſail for the mouth of the river Orne, in order to cut off the enemy's retreat; while, with his other ſhips, he proceeded at the ſame time (without ſignal) with the utmoſt diſpatch, for the ſteep coaſt of Port Baſſin. Theſe meaſures had all the wiſhed-for ſucceſs. The enemy's prames were intercepted off Point Percée, by two of his ſquadron, diſguiſed like Dutch veſſels, which had got to the weſtward of them; when, perceiving their retreat cut off, five of them run aſhore, and were totally deſtroyed. The other ten, with the greateſt difficulty, got into the river Orne. They appeared to be fine veſſels, upwards of one hundred feet long, and capable of containing from three to five hundred men. Admiral Rodney's ſucceſs prevented the enemy from trying ſuch experiments in future; as orders were immediately given to unload more than a hundred prames which were ready to ſail, had the others proved ſucceſsful; and to ſend them up to Rouen. The Admiral gave the enemy great annoyance along their coaſt. He ſent three ſtout cutters to ſcour the ſhore towards Dieppe, which effectually deſtroyed an extenſive fiſhery they had near to that place. They took four fiſhing veſſels, of ſixty tons each, having twenty-four men on board; and, at the ſame time, drove above thirty others aſhore.

In the month of Auguſt, Sir Edward Hawke (See Note 167.) in the Royal George, relieved Admiral Boſcawen in the bay of Quiberon, who returned to England the 1ſt of September. This was the laſt ſervice that this gallant ſeaman rendered to the public, he dying at his ſeat of Hatchland, near Guildford, in Surry, January 8th, 1761, univerſally regreted by the Britiſh nation.

This officer, whose life had been dedicated to the duties of his profession, possessed, from nature, a warm temper, and a good understanding. His conduct corresponded with the vigour of his mind, marking his friendships and enmities with the force of his character. But his ardour was tempered by humanity, and guided by an affectionate regard for all the individuals intrusted to his management *. To those who were more immediately under his eye, his solicitude extended even to parental care, which was acknowledged by the strongest marks of grief among the seamen of the ship in which he had been embarked, every man feeling the Admiral's death as his own particular misfortune. Such were the peculiar characteristics which distinguished this great officer among the seamen of Britain. But, as the active, the diligent, the intrepid servant of his country, he is exalted by all the talents of a distinguished chief. Consummate skill in his profession; the most scrupulous fidelity which spurns at peculation; unbounded zeal; and the most cool, collected, and persevering courage; are some of the qualities which rendered Admiral Boscawen one of the greatest naval characters which this island ever produced.

Admiral Hawke persevered in the plan of his predecessor in command; and his cruizers were very successful. On the 4th of September, he sent the Magnanime, Prince Frederick, and Bedford, under the command of Lord Viscount Howe, to attack a fort on the island of Dumet, near Quiberon bay. It surrendered very soon after the two last mentioned ships had been placed against it. In the fort were found nine pieces of cannon, eighteen and twelve pounders. The garrison was composed of one company of the regiment of Bourbon, consisting of fifty-five men, of which two were killed, and six wounded in the attack. The only damage sustained by the ships, was a shot through the Bedford's mizen-mast. The island is near three miles long, and two broad, and has plenty of fresh water. Its capture proved of great service to the fleet on this station, during the remainder of the war.

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* The nation are indebted to Admiral Boscawen, for patronizing and first introducing the celebrated Dr Hales's ventilators in the Navy, and afterwards bringing them into universal use on board of his Majesty's ships, which has proved the fortunate means of preserving the lives of many thousand seamen.

A plan having been concerted for attacking the iſles of Bourbon and Mauritius, in the Indian ſeas, ſeveral regiments received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs for foreign ſervice; and, from the ſoldiers' clothing being ordered to be lined with unbleached linen, no doubt was entertained, but this was the ſervice for which they were deſtined. Major-General Kingſley was named to command the land forces, and the Honourable Auguſtus Keppel, the fleet, which was to eſcort them to their deſtination. The general rendezvous was appointed to be at the iſland of Diego Rays. It is certain, that the Admiral commanding his Majeſty's fleet in the Eaſt Indies, had orders ſent him to co-operate in this enterprize, with the greateſt part of the naval force under his command. The Miniſtry judging, that by the time the troops from Europe could poſſibly reach the French iſlands, the enemy's marine would be completely driven from every part of Indoſtan, the ſame conveyance which carried out the orders to the Admiral in the Eaſt Indies, directed him, immediately on his arrival at the iſland of Diego Rays, to ſend a veſſel to the bay of St Auguſtin, in the iſland of Madagaſcar, where he would find a frigate, with diſpatches containing inſtructions for his future conduct. This plan was afterwards laid aſide, for reaſons which the public were left to conjecture.

In order to apprize Admiral Corniſh in the Eaſt Indies, of the enterprize againſt the French iſlands being relinquiſhed, the Terpſichore frigate, commanded by Sir Thomas Adams, was diſpatched to Madagaſcar, with orders to wait there, till Admiral Corniſh ſent a ſhip to receive from him the diſpatches with which he was charged. Of all this, the public remained quite ignorant; for, although the original plan of the enterprize was entirely altered, yet, in the month of October, the troops were ordered to aſſemble in the neighbourhood of Portſmouth, and a number of tranſports were collected there to receive them. (See Note 167.) But when a regiment of light-dragoons, a battalion of foot-guards, and ſeveral other corps of light-infantry, together with a large train of battering-cannon, were ordered to aſſemble at the ſame place, the public began to form various conjectures concerning the real deſtination of this armament. Some politicians would have it to be

deſtined

deſtined againſt Oſtend, or Antwerp, in order to make a powerful diverſion in favour of the operations of the allied army under Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick; others, that it was to join the army under the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, then acting on the Lower Rhine. But a circumſtance happened, which diſcovered that the enterprize was deſtined againſt the iſland of Belleiſle, or ſome part of the coaſt of France. Two regiments were to be drawn from Ireland, to join the troops from England, which were now all embarked, and waited only a fair wind to proceed. But the wind which detained thoſe at Spithead, being fair for the regiments at Corke, to ſail for the general rendezvous; they accordingly ſailed for Quiberon bay, where they waited ſeveral weeks, in hopes of being joined by their friends from England. (See Note 167.)

An unexpected event drew the attention of the public from this enterprize for ſome little time. This was the death of our Sovereign, King George II., who died at his palace of Kenſington, between ſeven and eight o'clock in the morning, on the 27th of October, in the ſeventy-ſeventh year of his age, and thirty-third of his reign. The immediate cauſe of his death was a rupture of the ſubſtance of the right ventricle of the heart, by which the circulation was ſtopped in an inſtant. We live too near the age in which his Majeſty reigned, to be able to draw the character of this Monarch with juſtneſs and preciſion. His reign, until the preſent war, is not remarkable for any great events. His ſubjects always enjoyed peace at home, one momentary broil excepted. Whenever the national ſtrength was properly exerted, the kingdom always acquired glory. The laſt years of his reign were by far the happieſt, his Miniſters being highly agreeable to the nation at large; actuated as they were by a true love of their country, whoſe intereſt and glory was their firſt conſideration. His Majeſty lived to ſee party-rage, which had proved ſo troubleſome to ſeveral of his Miniſters, in a manner extinguiſhed. The wiſe and ſalutary meaſure of employing the Highland Clans in the ſervice of Government, put a final end to Jacobitiſm, and gained him their affections, while their actions teſtified they were ſincere. Clemency and kindneſs can accompliſh, what cruelty and force can never obtain. If his Majeſty did not poſſeſs firſt-rate abilities, his conduct, on many

ny trying occaſions, ſhowed that his underſtanding was far from being defective. In his temper he was choleric. He perfectly well underſtood the intereſt of all the Princes of Europe; particularly thoſe of the Germanic body, for whoſe concerns he ever ſhewed the greateſt attention.

It was unfortunate for this country, that his Majeſty had attained the prime of life before he came to reſide in it. This prevented him from ever attaining ſuch a knowledge of the Engliſh language, as to enable him to perceive its beauties, or to become acquainted with the moſt eſteemed works, or the fineſt writers of the kingdom. Learned men, after the death of his Queen, therefore, did not meet with that encouragement which is due to ſuperior merit. Literature conſequently did not flouriſh ſo much as might have been expected in the latter part of his reign. The fine arts kept pace with literature. This is ſuppoſed to have proceeded from too rigid an œconomy, and is perhaps the greateſt blemiſh in his reign; for, in private life, he was an excellent huſband, an affectionate parent, a kind maſter, and, to thoſe whom he eſteemed, a ſincere friend. Plain and direct in his intentions; true to his word; ſteady in his favour and protection to his ſervants, whom he never changed willingly, eſpecially thoſe near his perſon: they advanced in years along with him, and many of them died in his ſervice.

In his reign, agriculture increaſed; trade and manufactures flouriſhed to a great degree; and many wiſe regulations were made for the proſperity of the kingdom, by Parliament. With regard to the affairs of Government, he was ſomewhat indifferent as to who might have the management of them; but this only took place from the downfal of his favourite Sir Robert Walpole, who had rendered ſtate matters ſo eaſy to his Majeſty, that he placed entire confidence in him: yet, as he was neceſſitated to part with him, he never afterwards ſhewed the ſame regard or partiality to any Miniſter. His Majeſty was temperate, and a ſtrict lover of juſtice. He died univerſally beloved and regreted by all his ſubjects. George the Second may not be ranked among Kings who are ſtyled GREAT, by hiſtorians; but he poſſeſſed a more exalted character, and was truly an HONEST MAN.

Mr

Mr Pitt ſtill continued to direct all public buſineſs under his late Majeſty's ſucceſſor; and our warlike preparations ſuffered no abatement. The troops were all on board for the ſecret expedition, and moved from Spithead to St Helen's, to be the more ready to embrace the firſt breeze of fair wind that ſhould offer, and to proceed to their deſtination. But having long waited for this, Adminiſtration thought the ſeaſon too far advanced for military and naval operations; therefore, on the 13th of December, orders were given for the fleet to return to Spithead, and for the troops to diſembark, and go into winter quarters.

The Acteon, Captain Paul Henry Ourry, gave chaſe to, and drove on ſhore, a privateer of ſixteen guns, between Cape Barfleur, and Cape la Hogue, and effectually deſtroyed her.

The Niger, Captain Bentinck, took L'Epreuve, a ſnow ſloop of war, belonging to the king of France, of fourteen guns, and one hundred men. She was bought by Government, and added to the Royal Navy.

A LIST

A LIST of the PRINCIPAL PRIVATEERS taken on this STATION, &c. &c.

Privateers Names.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.	Belonging to	By whom taken.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.	Commanders Names.	How disposed of.
Jason, -	8	52	St Malo.	Niger.	32	220	John Bentinck.	Sold.
Margaret schooner,	8	58	Rochelle.	Orford.	66	520	Richard Spry.	Ditto.
Pallas, -	14	100	Bayonne.	Fame.	74	600	Hon. J. Byron.	Ditto.
				Achilles.	60	400	Hon. S. Barrington	
Chevalier de Barro,	20	146	Ditto.	Repulse.	32	220	J. C. Allen.	Ditto.
Phœnix, - -	12	120	Morlaix.	Acteon.	28	200	P. H. Ourry.	Ditto.
Grivois, - -	10	80	St Malo.					
Du Guay Trouin, -	10	52	Ditto.	Tweed.	28	200	W. Paston.	Ditto.
Elizabeth, -	6	41	Ditto.					
Favourite, - -	6	60	Ditto.	Diligence.	10	80	W. Osborn.	Ditto.
Chevalier d'Arthesay,	8	58	Granville.	Hornet.	12	90	Ja. Johnston.	Ditto.
*Bien Aimé, - -	12	113	Dunkirk.	Thames.	32	220	S. Colby.	Ditto.
D'Igouville, - -	14	123	Port L'Orient.	Torbay.	74	700	Wm. Brett.	Ditto.
Villegenie, -	12	113	St Malo.	Antelope.	50	350	T. Graves.	Ditto.
Mercury, - -	10	90	Rochelle.	Carcase sloop.	8	60	C. Inglis.	Ditto.
Victor, - -	24	220	St Malo.	Rainbow.	44	240	Chr. Basset.	Ditto.
				Thetis.	32	220	J. Moutray.	
Revenge cutter,	8	44	Dunkirk.	Arethusa.	32	220	Hon. Raby Vane.	Ditto.
Duc d'Ayen, - -	8	65	Ditto.	Hazard.	8	60	S. C. Goodal.	Ditto.
Comte de Guiche,	8	54	Bayonne.	Flamborough.	28	200	A. Kennedy.	Ditto.
Comtesse d'Ayen, -	8	62	Dunkirk.	Alarm cutter.	8	40	Lr. Anningson.	Ditto.

* She had a ransomer on board for two thousand three hundred pounds.

In the courſe of this year, the Navy ſuſtained no loſs by the enemy, except the Penguin of twenty guns, and the Virgin ſloop. But that which it ſuſtained by accident was very conſiderable, viz. the Ramillies of ninety guns, and the greateſt part of her crew, on the Bolthead. The Conqueror, of ſeventy guns, on St Nicholas's iſland, near Plymouth. The Cumberland of ſixty-ſix guns, but carrying only fifty-eight: ſhe was an old ſhip, but had been repaired at Bombay: ſhe ſunk near Goa, in the Eaſt Indies: the crew were ſaved. The Harwich, of fifty guns, wrecked on the Collorodoes, at the weſt end of the iſland of Cuba. The Griffin, of twenty-eight guns, wrecked on the iſland of Barbuda, and fifty of her crew drowned. The Lyme, of twenty-eight guns, wrecked in the Categate, and thirty of her crew drowned. The Loweſtoffe, of twenty-eight, and the Eurus of twenty guns, wrecked in the river St Lawrence; and the Mermaid, of twenty-four guns, wrecked on a key near the Bahama iſlands: the crews of the three laſt ſaved.

The enemy's trade being in a great meaſure annihilated, the captures made this year were conſequently few. They amounted to only one hundred and ten veſſels. On the contrary, our trade flouriſhed in every part of the globe; and the enemy having ſwarms of ſmall privateers at ſea, captured no leſs than three hundred and thirty of our ſhips; few of which, however, were of any conſiderable value. Six Royal ſhips being taken by the Britiſh, nearly balanced accounts with the enemy. It is to be lamented, that ſome of their privateers exerciſed horrid barbarities on their priſoners, being the crews of ſuch ſhips as had preſumed to make reſiſtance, and who were afterwards obliged to ſubmit: Conduct that would have diſgraced the moſt infamous pirate; and it would have redounded much to the credit of the Court of France, to have made public examples of thoſe who had behaved in this manner. I am afraid, likewiſe, that there was but too much reaſon for complaint of ill treatment to the Britiſh ſubjects, even after they were landed in France, and ſent to priſon. Of this, indeed, ſeveral affidavits were made by the ſufferers when they returned to England. On the contrary, the conduct of Great Britain was a ſtriking example of their kindneſs and humanity to ſuch unfortunate perſons as were made priſoners of war. The

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priſons were ſituated in wholeſome places, and ſubject to public inſpection; and the priſoners had every favour ſhown to them that prudence would admit of. From the greatneſs of their numbers, it is true, they frequently remained long in confinement before they could be exchanged, in terms of the cartel; by which their clothes were reduced to a very bad ſtate, many of them indeed almoſt naked, and ſuffering much from the inclemency of the weather. No ſooner, however, was their miſerable ſituation in this reſpect made known, than ſubſcriptions for their relief were opened at ſeveral of the principal banking-houſes in London, by which very great ſums were procured, and immediately applied in purchaſing neceſſaries for thoſe who ſtood in the greateſt need of them.

The bad ſtate of the finances of France, did not permit that kingdom to continue the allowance they formerly granted for the maintenance of their ſubjects who might become priſoners of war; but the nation, who had acquired ſo much glory in overcoming them, had alſo the generoſity to maintain ſuch of theſe unfortunate men as were in her power, at the public expence.

We ſhall conclude the account of the tranſactions of this year, with the following inſtance of generoſity in the Britiſh nation to a ſet of unfortunate people, the conduct of whoſe prince had ſet a very different example. On the 28th of Auguſt, an Algerine xebeque of twenty guns, and full of men, was drove aſhore and wrecked in Mount's bay, near Penzance, in the county of Cornwall; about one hundred and fifty of the crew got aſhore, which greatly alarmed the country people. They had been forty-four days from Algiers, and had been on a cruize off Cape Finiſterre. No ſooner was their caſe made known, than his Majeſty ordered a houſe to be provided for them to lodge in, and all poſſible care was taken to ſupply them with proviſions. They were embarked on board of a tranſport, and, under convoy of a ſhip of war, ſent home without any charge, or without any ranſom being exacted from them.

1761.

The affairs of this year differ very much in their nature from any we have yet related; and the political tranſactions become ſo blended with the naval and military, that it is impoſſible to ſeparate them; the former of which are indeed ſo very important and intereſting, that without ſome knowledge of them, theſe Memoirs would appear defective. A negociation to bring about a peace between Great Britain and France, the terms preſcribed, the cauſe of its failure, the reſignation of the Miniſter when in the plenitude of power, and a declaration of war againſt Spain, are the topics to which we allude.

The ſecret expedition which had ſo long exerciſed the thoughts of politicians, was not relinquiſhed, but poſtponed, until the ſeaſon of the year became more ſuited to naval and military operations. The command of the land-forces was now beſtowed on Major-General Studholm Hodgſon; and that of the ſquadron which was to co-operate with them, on Commodore Keppel, who likewiſe was appointed to command all his Majeſty's ſhips ſtationed from Uſhant to Cape Finiſterre. Soon after the French ſhips had made their eſcape out of the river Vilaine, Sir Edward Hawke, and the greateſt part of his ſquadron, returned to England.

The commanding officers of his Majeſty's ſhips on the different ſtations abroad, were, in the Mediterranean, Vice-Admiral Saunders; in North America, Lord Colvill; at Jamaica, Rear-Admiral Holmes; at the Leeward Iſlands, Commodore Sir James Douglas, until the cloſe of the year, when Rear-Admiral Rodney was ſent out; in the Eaſt Indies, Rear-Admiral Stevens, after whoſe death, the command devolved on Rear-Admiral Corniſh. At home, Vice-Admiral Holburne commanded at Portſmouth; Sir Piercy Brett, in the Downs; Commodore Keppel to the weſtward; and Commodore Swanton in the Channel.

The ſums granted by Parliament in the courſe of this ſeſſion, were liberal beyond example. Seventy thouſand ſeamen, including eighteen thouſand three hundred and fifty-five marines, were voted for the ſervice of the current year. The grants for the navy alone, amounted to upwards of ſeven millions. Two hundred thouſand pounds were granted to make

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proper compenſation to the reſpective provinces in North America, for the expences incurred by them in levying, clothing, and paying of the troops raiſed by them, according to the active vigour and ſtrenuous efforts of the reſpective provinces. In ſhort, the ſum total voted this year amounted to 18,816,119l. 19s. 9¾d., excluſive (See Note 168.) of the 800,000l. for his Majeſty's civil liſt, which is voted for the term of the King's life. His Royal Highneſs Edward Duke of York, was, by his Majeſty's command, promoted to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue; and on the 30th of July, his Majeſty was pleaſed to promote George Lord Anſon, to be Admiral and Commander in Chief of the fleet.

Soon after the King's acceſſion to the throne, it was perceived, that others beſide thoſe in Adminiſtration had a conſiderable influence, and that the ſtream of Royal favour began to flow into more channels than formerly. The Cabinet became divided; which proved the ſource of a political ferment that laſted for ſeveral years, and in which the violence of party-rage was carried to a greater height than the annals of Great Britain afford any precedent of.

Whether it was, that Mr Pitt thought himſelf highly obliged to the late Prince of Wales, his Majeſty's father, or that he deemed it expedient to introduce a perſon into the Adminiſtration, to whoſe judgment he knew that his Majeſty paid great deference, and who was much in his confidence, John Earl of Bute was, March 25th, appointed Secretary of State for the northern department. It is a certain fact, that no Miniſter ever poſſeſſed ſo completely the good opinion of the nation at large, as Mr Pitt did. The unparalleled ſucceſſes which had attended our army during his Adminiſtration, no doubt, contributed very much to this. Yet the expence of the Continental war was ſo prodigious, and proved ſuch a clog on all our other operations, that the nation began to weary, and wiſhed to get handſomely rid of it, foreſeeing that many of our valuable conqueſts muſt be relinquiſhed on a peace, by way of compenſation, and in order to obtain better terms for the King of Pruſſia, and our German allies.

The great load of debt in which the nation was plunged, and to which we were yearly adding, together with the ruined ſtate of the French finances, made a peace equally neceſſary for both nations. As the Duc de Choiſeul, the King of France's Prime Miniſter, had ſignified his Maſter's deſire for

peace; in the month of May, Hans Stanley, Esq; was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Versailles, and M. Bussy came in the same character to that of London. A negociation was then begun, in which, from the concessions agreed to be made by the Court of France, and the professions made by M. Bussy at the commencement of it, there was every reason to believe they were sincere, and that this salutary measure would be attended with success.

The Belligerent powers had come to a resolution to hold a general congress at Augsburg, in August, to adjust their respective claims, and restore peace. But it appears to have been the full intention of the Court of Great Britain, to have all the articles of the peace then negociating with France, fully settled before this congress met. In the beginning of this treaty it was proposed, that each party should remain in possession of what they had conquered from each other; and the respective states in which they should happen to be in the different parts of the globe, at the periods stipulated by the treaty, were to serve as the basis on which they were to proceed.

By this treaty of *uti possidetis*, it was evident, that if it was strictly adhered to, Great Britain would have greatly the advantage of France. The former did not, however, propose to retain all the conquests she had made, but to yield up some of them, for which, no doubt, an equivalent was expected. The first difficulty that arose, was in fixing the proper epochas when hostilities should cease in the different parts of the world. Mr Secretary Pitt insisted that the only one his Court would admit of, was the day the treaty should be signed. To this the French Minister made a calm, but shrewd reply. The British Minister at last relinquished this point; and the French named the following epochas for the situation that the respective Crowns should be in at the periods mentioned for putting an end to the war on the terms of *uti possidetis*, viz. the 1st day of September 1761 in the East Indies; the 1st day of July the same year in the West Indies, and in Africa; and the 1st day of May in Europe. This scheme was rejected by the British Court, on the pretence that the epochas were too near.

It must be observed, that, at this time, great hopes were entertained of humbling the French still more. Belleisle was just going

going to be attacked, and Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick was making conſiderable progreſs in Heſſe, againſt the French army under M. de Broglio.

Soon after accounts arrived of the iſland of Belleiſle being taken, Mr Pitt delivered (June 17th) a reſcript to M. Buſſy, in which he declared, "That before he would agree to treat "definitively upon any point, and particularly upon the epo- "chas, he inſiſted upon two preliminary conditions: 1ſt, That "every thing which ſhould be happily adjuſted between the "two Crowns, in relation to their particular war, ſhould be "made obligatory, final, and concluſive, independent of the "fate of the negociation at Augſburg. 2d, That the defini- "tive treaty of peace between Great Britain and France, or "preliminary articles to that end, ſhould be ſigned and rati- "fied between the date of this reſcript, (June 17th) and the "1ſt day of Auguſt following. If theſe conditions were ac- "cepted, then Great Britain agreed to name, on her part, de- "terminate epochas to which the *uti poſſidetis* ſhould refer, "viz. the 1ſt of July for Europe, the 1ſt of September for "America and Africa, and the 1ſt of November for the Eaſt "Indies."

While the Britiſh were battering the walls of the citadel of Palais, the Court of Verſailles was buſily employed in obtaining two very important points, which the neceſſities of the kingdom made them extremely urgent for; the firſt of which was, to bring the Court of Vienna to conſent to their making a ſeparate peace with Great Britain. This requeſt was granted, with the following reſtrictions, viz. That nothing might be ſtipulated to the prejudice of the Houſe of Auſtria: the ſecond was, to endeavour to bring the Court of Madrid not only to ſupport France with money to carry on the war, but to get Spain to take a part in it, in caſe the negociation with Great Britain for peace ſhould break off. In both of theſe, they were ſucceſsful.

The French Miniſter now agreeing to proceed on Mr Pitt's terms; on the 15th of July M. Buſſy gave in a memorial to the Britiſh Miniſter, in which he propoſed, that all Canada, together with Cape Breton and the iſland of St John's, ſhould be ceded and guaranteed to Great Britain; and that the fortifications of Dunkirk ſhould be demoliſhed. In return for which, France claimed a confirmation of her

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right to fiſh on the coaſts of Newfoundland, agreeable to the ſtipulations of the treaty of Utrecht; the iſland of Minorca to be reſtored for the iſlands of Guadaloupe and Marigalante; the four neutral iſlands in the Weſt Indies to be thus divided, viz. Tobago to belong to Great Britain, St Lucia to France, and Dominica and St Vincent's to the native Caribs, under the protection of France. Either Senegal or Gorée in Africa to be reſtored to France, alſo the iſland of Belleiſle; for which Gottingen, Heſſe, and Hanau were to be evacuated, and the French army in Germany to be drawn off to the Maine and the Rhine.

In the Eaſt Indies, the French had nothing to offer by way of equivalent; but they endeavoured, with much art, and a great deal of ſpeciouſneſs, to point out the true intereſt of the reſpective Eaſt India Companies of each nation, propoſing that matters in this country ſhould be ſettled by a treaty negociated by the two Companies themſelves. France endeavoured to make the moſt of her conqueſts in Weſtphalia, with which ſhe wanted to make compenſation for her loſſes in other parts of the globe. The Britiſh Miniſter, at the very beginning of this treaty, declared, with a firmneſs peculiar to him, that he would ſupport the King of Pruſſia to the utmoſt. In return for this, the French Miniſtry declared, that they thought themſelves equally bound to ſupport the Empreſs Queen. But, in order to obviate theſe difficulties, a ſcheme was propoſed by France, which had a very fair appearance. It ſtated, that as the maintaining of armies in Germany was attended with great expence to both nations, if his Britannic Majeſty would recal the Britiſh forces from Germany, the King of France would recal double the number of his national troops from his armies on the Upper and Lower Rhine to France; and that no French troops ſhould remain in Germany, but in proportion to thoſe kept in the pay of his Britannic Majeſty. The French concluded with an article, from which, they ſaid, they would not recede. This was, a reſtitution of the captures made by Great Britain before the declaration of war. This demand they founded on the law of nations, and the moſt expreſs ſtipulation of treaties: at the ſame time they oſtinately refuſed to deliver up Gueldres and Cleves, which they had conquered from the

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King of Prussia. Along with this memorial, containing the concessions which France was willing to make to obtain peace, M. Bussy, by the desire of the King of Spain, presented a private memorial. It proposed, in order to establish a peace upon solid foundations, not to be shaken by the contested interests of a third power, that his Catholic Majesty might be invited to guarantee the treaty between the two Crowns. It farther proposed, with the consent and communication of his Catholic Majesty, the settling of the three points then in dispute between Great Britain and Spain, and which might produce a new war in Europe or America; namely, the restitution of some ships taken in the course of the present war, under Spanish colours; the liberty claimed by the Spanish nation to fish on the banks of Newfoundland; and the demolition of certain settlements, made contrary to treaty by the British log-wood cutters in the Bay of Honduras.

This memorial, offered by an enemy nearly brought at our feet, met with the reception it justly merited from the British Minister, who, with a proper indignation, and in a manner of which only he himself was capable, returned it to M. Bussy, as containing matters wholly inadmissible; at the same time, assuring him, that his Britannic Majesty would not suffer France, in any manner whatever, to interfere in his disputes with Spain, nor permit a word of them to be mentioned in the present negociation for peace; and that it would be considered as an affront, and a thing incompatible with the sincerity of the negociation on the part of France, to make any farther mention of such a circumstance. Nor did Mr Pitt stop here; he immediately suspected that the Court of Versailles had obtained a promise of assistance from that of Madrid, and which had made the French so daring. He therefore required of the Spanish Minister to disavow the propositions which had been said to be made with the knowledge of his Court; expressing his astonishment at seeing a proposal for accommodating disputes between friends, coming through the medium of an enemy; and at finding points of so much consequence offered for deliberation by a French Envoy, when his Catholic Majesty had an Ambassador residing in London, from whom no in-

timation of ſuch buſineſs had been received. Mr Pitt, in the courſe of the negociation, let M. Buſſy know, that he would not relax in his demands, ſaying, "that it would be time enough to "treat on thoſe matters when the Tower of London was taken "ſword-in-hand." An expreſſion which was faithfully tranſmitted to his Catholic Majeſty at Madrid, and which the French afterwards endeavoured to make uſe of, in order to induce Spain to take a part in the war with them; as, from the haughtineſs of the Britiſh Miniſter, the negociations for peace were likely to break off. Notwithſtanding the terms of ſtrict friendſhip that ſubſiſted between the Courts of Verſailles and Madrid, peace was become ſo very requiſite for the former, that, in order to obtain it, they would have condeſcended to have made an apology for having preſumed to interfere in our diſputes with Spain. But the anſwer that was tranſmitted to Mr Pitt from the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, put the intentions of his Court beyond a doubt, in caſe the negociations for peace ſhould prove unſucceſsful. He avowed and juſtified the ſtep taken by M. Buſſy, as coinciding entirely with the ſentiments of the King his Maſter; and declared, that the Kings of France and Spain were united not only by ties of blood, but by thoſe of mutual intereſt; that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty could not be too highly commended in endeavouring to render the peace as ſecure and permanent as the viciſſitude of human tranſactions would allow; and he added, very haughtily, that if governed by any other principles, his Catholic Majeſty, conſulting only his greatneſs, would have ſpoken from himſelf, and as became his dignity.

Mr Pitt had too much diſcernment not to perceive what all this muſt terminate in. From the underſtanding that now ſubſiſted between the two principal branches of the Houſe of Bourbon, he judged, that if France did not obtain favourable terms of peace from Great Britain, the latter would ſoon have both to contend with. On this occaſion, he acted with a dignity becoming the Miniſter of a great and a free people. He ſhewed himſelf no way ambitious of ſeeking a war, yet not afraid of engaging in it. But, that the nation might not be precipitately plunged into a rupture with Spain, the Earl of Briſtol, the Britiſh Ambaſſador at Madrid, was inſtructed to remonſtrate, with energy and firmneſs,

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on the daring interpoſition of that court, in the negociation between France and Great Britain, and to demand a declaration of the final intentions of Spain; to perſevere in the negative put upon the Spaniſh pretenſions to fiſh upon the Banks of Newfoundland; to reſt the article of diſputed captures on the juſtice of the Engliſh tribunals; to continue the former profeſſions of his Court, indicating a deſire of an amicable adjuſtment of the logwood diſpute, and the willingneſs of his Britannic Majeſty to cauſe the ſettlements on the coaſt of Honduras to be evacuated, as ſoon as his Catholic Majeſty ſhould ſuggeſt another method by which the ſubjects of Britain could enjoy that traffic, to which they had a right by treaty, and which the Court of Madrid had farther confirmed to them by repeated promiſes.

The Earl of Briſtol loſt no time in complying with his inſtructions. He had a conference with Mr Wall, the Spaniſh prime Miniſter, who greatly applauded the magnanimity of the King of Great Britain, in not permitting France to intermeddle in his diſputes with Spain. The Court of Madrid, he ſaid, had certainly conſented that France ſhould make the propoſition; but declared, that things had not been regarded in the ſame point of view by them, as the Court of London had viewed them. He, at the ſame time, aſked the Ambaſſador, Whether it could be imagined in England, that the Catholic King was ſeeking to provoke Great Britain to war in her moſt flouriſhing and exalted condition, and after ſuch a ſeries of proſperous events, as never perhaps occurred in the annals of any other kingdom? But he refuſed to give up any of the three points in diſpute; owning, that the moſt perfect harmony ſubſiſted between the Courts of France and Spain; that, in conſequence of that harmony, the Moſt Chriſtian King had offered to aſſiſt his Catholic Majeſty, in caſe the diſpute with Great Britain and Spain ſhould terminate in a rupture; and that this offer had been conſidered in a friendly light.

When the Earl of Briſtol tranſmitted an account of his conference with the Spaniſh Miniſter, Mr Pitt ſaw at once the part that Spain intended to take; and his conduct on this occaſion was ſo truly great and noble, that, if he had performed no other ſervice to his country, this alone ought to have en-

deared him to the whole nation. A Council was immediately held, where he delivered the ſentiments of a Britiſh patriot, replete with the love of his country, and anxious for her glory and proſperity. The evaſions of the Court of Spain, he ſaid, we ought to conſider as a refuſal of ſatisfaction; and that refuſal, as a declaration of war. We ought, from prudence, as well as ſpirit, to ſecure to ourſelves the firſt blow. If any war could provide its own reſources, it was a war with Spain. Her ſupplies lay at a diſtance, and, as we were already maſters of the ſea, theſe might eaſily be intercepted, or cut off. Her flota, or American plate fleet, on which ſhe had great dependence, was not yet arrived; and the taking of it would at once ſtrengthen ourſelves, and diſable her. Such a bold, but neceſſary ſtep, would be a leſſon to his Catholic Majeſty, and to all Europe, how dangerous it was to preſume to dictate in the affairs of Great Britain; and that Spain deſerved this chaſtiſement, as much from what ſhe had already done, as from what ſhe intended (See Note 169.) againſt the Britiſh nation.

The dignity and ſoundneſs of this reaſoning was not to be confuted. The Council was compoſed of men of very great abilities, ſeveral of whom had adviſed like meaſures, with regard to France, before war had been formally declared againſt that Power, as thoſe which the Miniſter now urged ſhould be taken againſt Spain; yet, a great majority of them choſe to differ in ſentiment from him. The meaſures he recommended, they conſidered as violent, and contrary to the laws of nations. They agreed, that we ought not to be intimidated, by the threats of any power, from aſſerting our juſt demands; but that it was impolitic to add war to war, and enemy to enemy, when the ſprings of Government were already overſtrained, and to engage in what we had not ſtrength to ſupport. Upon juſt provocation, they added, it would be cowardice to ſhun a war; but to court and find pretexts for one, would be madneſs. If Spain ſhould be gained over by France, and take a deciſive part in the war againſt Great Britain, it would then be time enough to declare war; and then all Europe would be convinced that we acted with coolneſs and reſolution. The whole kingdom would then ſee that we were forced, from unavoidable neceſſity, to adopt this meaſure, and would chearfully

agree

agree to support an Administration which had acted with moderation and firmness, but who was averse to lavish away the public treasure wantonly, or employ it in prosecuting an unjust war.

The reasons they assigned, were not considered by a number of people as the real motives by which they were actuated on this occasion; and some went so far as to say, that they were, in fact, tired of his superiority, knowing, that while Mr Pitt continued in the Cabinet, he would be regarded as the principal person in Administration, not only by the nation, but by all the world. The Minister was not to be persuaded, by these specious arguments, to alter his opinion. He had been able to dive into some of the most secret measures of the Courts of France and Spain; and to learn, that the Sovereigns of the House of Bourbon had signed a Family Compact *, which was founded on principles most hostile to the liberties of Europe, and particularly levelled against the prosperity of Great Britain. Had Spain been chargeable with no other unfriendly designs against this country, this alone was quite sufficient to have roused the indignation of such a Minister; and, regarding the opinions he had heard delivered, as timid, short-sighted, and narrow-minded, he exclaimed with great warmth, "This is now "the time for humbling the whole House of Bourbon! and if "the glorious opportunity is let slip, we shall in vain look for "another. Their united power, if suffered to gather strength, "will baffle our most vigorous efforts, and possibly plunge us "in the gulph of ruin. We must not allow them a moment "to breathe: self-preservation bids us crush them, before they "can combine or recollect themselves."

The Secretary, perceiving that the majority of the Council were not likely to be brought over to his opinion, unfortunately declared, that unless he could carry so salutary a measure, this was the last time he should sit at that Board. For, added he, "I was called to the Administration of public affairs by "the voice of the people; to them I have always considered "myself as accountable for my conduct; and therefore cannot "remain

* Mr Pitt is supposed to have obtained certain intelligence of the signing of this treaty, from George Keith, Earl Marischall, the Prussian Ambassador at Madrid.

" remain in a ſituation, which makes me reſponſible for mea-
" ſures I am no longer allowed to guide."

This laſt reſolution of Mr Pitt's, did not induce them to change their opinions; nor did they ſeem to regret, that, from their obſtinacy, the Crown was likely to loſe the aſſiſtance of ſo valuable a ſervant. They perſevered in oppoſing the Secretary; for, on a diviſion, only he and his brother-in-law, Earl Temple, were for an immediate declaration of war againſt Spain. Since this event happened, there has elapſed time ſufficient for viewing with exactneſs, and determining on the motives which induced the majority of the Council to deviate in opinion on ſo important a point, from Mr Pitt. They knew while he continued in Adminiſtration, that their political conſequence would be very inconſiderable; and that the nation looked up to him alone as their guardian angel. He had indeed reſcued them from deſpondency. Without the aid of foreign mercenaries, he had reſtored the nation to its wonted vigour; and, by properly exerting our natural ſtrength, had laid an inſolent foe proſtrate at her feet.

A Miniſter muſt have been more or leſs than man, that did not feel an honeſt pride, in having met ſuch ſupport, for ſaving the veſſel of the State when in the greateſt danger, and conducting her to a ſea of glory and renown; and, conſcious of his own integrity and diſintereſtedneſs, Mr Pitt could but ill brook, on this occaſion, to be thwarted in his endeavours, when ſteering the veſſel clear of a ſhoal, of which the crew were ignorant. His warm temper was well known to his enemies: of this they availed themſelves, and adopted meaſures which they were ſure would rid them of one, whoſe reſplendent qualities as a Miniſter, had frequently rendered them, like the ſatellites of Jupiter, ſcarcely viſible without the help of a teleſcope. He reſigned the ſeals into his Majeſty's hand, on the 5th of October, and the King accepted them. He was offered any honours in the power of the Crown to beſtow; but theſe he declined. His lady was created Baroneſs Chatham; and a penſion of 3000 l. a year was ſettled on their joint lives, and the life of their ſon John Pitt: for this virtuous man was far from rich.

No

No change in any Adminiſtration ever excited ſo much alarm, or gave more real concern to the nation, than this of Mr Pitt's. It was felt like a great national calamity; and every one dreaded, that, from the want of his all-inſpiring genius to direct the Councils of the nation, their intereſt would be ſacrificed to patch up an inglorious peace with one nation, in order to avoid going to war with another, which well deſerved to feel the reſentment of Great Britain.

The news of Mr Pitt's reſignation was received in France and Spain, eſpecially the former, with every demonſtration of joy; as they then indulged the hope, that we had not a man of equal abilities for his ſucceſſor, throughout the kingdom. The French now boaſted of the Family Compact, or treaty, they had brought about; which was not only to retrieve their affairs, but to humble the pride of Great Britain. The Earl of Egremont was appointed ſucceſſor to Mr Pitt, as Secretary of State, but did not take the lead which that gentleman had done. He was, however, a man of very conſiderable abilities; and, ſenſible that the ſureſt means to regain the confidence of the nation, was to proceed with ſpirit in regard to Spain, he, with the conſent of the reſt of the Cabinet, inſtructed the Earl of Briſtol to act with firmneſs, and to require from the Court of Madrid, an account of the purport of this much boaſted treaty. To this, a very evaſive anſwer was given by Mr Wall, viz. that the King, his Maſter, had thought it proper and expedient to renew his Family Compact with the Moſt Chriſtian King. An account of this very extraordinary combination, the reader will find in the Appendix, (See Note 170.) But it may be neceſſary to ſtate in this place, the manner in which France brought Spain to ſign this treaty, and to become a party in a war which had almoſt ruined the former.

From the death of the peace-loving Ferdinand VI. who breathed his laſt, the 10th of Auguſt 1759, France had redoubled her efforts with his ſucceſſor, Don Carlos III. King of the Two Sicilies. It had been ſtipulated by an article in the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in the event of Don Carlos ſucceeding to the throne of Spain, on the death of his brother Ferdinand, that Don Philip, Duke of Parma, ſhould ſucceed to the throne of the Two Sicilies; and that the Dutchies of Parma, Placentia,

Placentia, and Guaſtalla, ſhould revert to the Houſe of Auſtria, while certain diſtricts ſhould be aſſigned to his Sardinian Majeſty. To this treaty Don Carlos never acceded; and when he became King of Spain, he altered the deſtination entirely. His eldeſt ſon being declared incapable of inheriting, from an invincible weakneſs of underſtanding, he therefore placed his third ſon, Don Ferdinand, on the Sicilian throne: the ſecond he declared Prince of Aſturias, and his own immediate ſucceſſor. With theſe regulations, his brother, Don Philip Duke of Parma, acquieſced; and the Court of Vienna, who were by far the greateſt loſers by it, was brought over to conſent to it, through the mediation of France. The King of Sardinia, being brother-in-law to Don Carlos and Don Philip, received, by way of compenſation, a ſum of money.

This good action done by France, was ever conſidered by the King of Spain as a ſervice of the higheſt importance; and as his Catholic Majeſty may be compared to a citadel in which there are many weak places, the French Miniſter aſſailed him like an accompliſhed General, and made his approaches only where he was likely to carry his point. The ties of blood had a conſiderable weight with Charles III.; and this appeared in ſeveral acts of partiality to the Court of France. He was, at the ſame time, as liberal of his profeſſions of friendſhip to Great Britain, as his brother Ferdinand had been, but with much leſs ſincerity; for, the French Miniſter knew very well that the Britiſh nation were no favourites with him. He never forgot the diſagreeable viſit he received from a Britiſh ſquadron under the command of Commodore Martin, at Naples, in the year 1742, by whom he was compelled to withdraw his troops from the aid of the Spaniſh army, and to ſign a neutrality much againſt his inclination. To ſee the elder branch of his family humbled by a power to whom he had an averſion, was a circumſtance he could not behold with indifference; eſpecially as France had proffered Spain all the aid in her power, ſhould her diſpute with Great Britain end in a rupture. As a ſtrong proof of his friendſhip for France, he conſented that M. Buſſy, her Envoy at the Court of London, ſhould make the propoſitions he had done, relative to the diſputes ſubſiſting between Great Britain and Spain. But, what excited his jealouſy the moſt.

moſt, had by far the greateſt weight with him, and brought him ſooner into the war, was the rapid progreſs of the Britiſh troops in America; whence, if the French ſhould be driven by force of arms, it was inſinuated, that his own dominions in that country were too tempting an object for the Britiſh to withſtand, eſpecially as their affairs were directed by a proud and aſpiring Miniſter, while no European Power, who had any territory in America, remained to aid Spain, and caſt the balance in her favour. One thing more was concluſive, which was, that the arrogance of the Britiſh Miniſter had increaſed towards France, ſince the King of Spain's friendſhip for her was publicly made known; and that the negociations for peace were, in a great meaſure, at an end. All theſe conſiderations had due weight with the King of Spain, and induced him to ſign the Family Compact, on the 15th of Auguſt.

The reply given by M. Wall to the Earl of Briſtol, concerning this treaty, and tranſmitted to the Britiſh Miniſtry, was far from being ſatisfactory. The Ambaſſador was therefore directed to demand a categorical anſwer on this ſubject. This completely did the buſineſs; as the flota being arrived, Spain had no occaſion to wear the maſk any longer. The Earl of Briſtol, in this important buſineſs, diſplayed great abilities and addreſs. Finding he could not draw any ſatisfactory anſwer from the Spaniſh Miniſter, he was neceſſitated to come to the point; and informed him, that the Britiſh Court expected a categorical anſwer to the following queſtions: Whether the Catholic King intended to join the French, our enemies, or purpoſed to act hoſtilely? or, Whether he would, in any manner, depart from his neutrality? adding, that Spain's refuſal to give this ſatisfaction, would be deemed an aggreſſion, and a declaration of war. This conference was held on the 8th of December. M. Wall ſeemed very much ſurprized at this declaration; and in return only ſaid, "What is to follow? "you have then orders to withdraw from hence?" Which the Earl of Briſtol anſwering in the affirmative; M. Wall then requeſted that the demand might be put into writing, which was complied with. It was the 10th, before any anſwer was ſent to the Britiſh Ambaſſador; when he received a letter from M. Wall, to the following purport: "That the ſpirit of "haughtineſs and of diſcord, which dictated this inconſiderate

" ſtep, and which, for the misfortune of mankind, ſtill reigns " ſo much in the Britiſh Government, is what conſtituted, in " the ſame inſtant, the declaration of war, and attacked the " King's dignity. Your Excellency may think of retiring " when, and in the manner moſt convenient for you; which " is the only anſwer that, without detaining you, his Majeſty " has ordered me to give you." Although much indiſpoſed, the Earl of Briſtol determined to quit Madrid as ſoon as poſſible, and return by way of Liſbon. He applied for an order for poſt-horſes to carry him and his retinue to the frontiers of Portugal; but that was refuſed him, until he had reached the city of Badajox.

The Earl of Briſtol found it extremely difficult to get information of the rupture between the two Crowns conveyed to Vice-Admiral Saunders, and General Parſlow, at Gibraltar, as his houſe was ſurrounded with ſpies: but he at laſt effected it. He alſo ſent a domeſtic, with a letter to the Britiſh Conſul at Liſbon, deſiring him to detain any Britiſh ſhip of war that might be then at that port, to carry home his next diſpatches; but to ſend ſuch letters as the ſervant brought, immediately to England by the packet. The ſervant brought with him a copy of the King of Spain's orders to ſeize all the Britiſh ſhips in his ports; which moſt effectually announced that a rupture had taken place between the two Crowns. This important intelligence, Captain George Johnſtone, being then at Liſbon, got conveyed with the greateſt diſpatch to Admiral Rodney, at the Leeward Iſlands.

Immediately upon the commencement of hoſtilities between the two Crowns, the King of Spain ordered all the Britiſh ſhips in his ports to be ſeized, and confiſcated the goods belonging to the merchants. How much more noble was the conduct of the King of Great Britain! who, ſcorning to diſtreſs individuals who had entered his ports on the good faith of the continuance of peace, ordered that ſuch Spaniards as came under that deſcription, ſhould remain unmoleſted in their perſons and effects; and that their merchant-ſhips ſhould be permitted to depart in ſafety. War was ſolemnly proclaimed againſt Spain, at London, on the 4th of January 1762; and the Spaniards did the ſame againſt Great Britain, at Madrid, on the 18th of the ſame month.

The

The Conde de Fuentes, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, when he left London, met with no obſtruction or refuſal to obtain poſt-horſes; and, as ſoon as he arrived at Dover, embarked for Calais. Before his departure from London, he delivered a paper, in the form of a manifeſto, to the Earl of Egremont, full of reflections on the Britiſh Government, and the treatment they had given Spain; ſaying, that had they ſet about the buſineſs with propriety, all their demands might have been anſwered in a friendly manner, and the horrors of war, into which the two nations were going to plunge themſelves, have been avoided: and concluded with giving a ſort of explanation of the Family Compact. This paper, (See Note 171.) together with the anſwer made to it by the Earl of Egremont, the reader will find in the Appendix, (See Note 172.) And as the correſpondence between his Majeſty's Miniſters, and the Earl of Briſtol, relative to the rupture with Spain, was made public, the moſt material parts of it may likewiſe be found in the Appendix. (See Note 173.)

The combined Courts, ſenſible of how much advantage the ports of the kingdom of Portugal were to the Britiſh cruizers during a war againſt Spain, reſolved to invite his Portugueſe Majeſty to join them in the war againſt Great Britain. They endeavoured to convince him, that England had behaved with great tyranny to Portugal; and doubted not but he would comply with their wiſhes; which if he did, they had a body of forces ready on his frontiers, to march and garriſon all his principal fortreſſes, to prevent the Britiſh from entering his ports. They allowed his Majeſty but four days to give a categorical anſwer to their friendly proffers. His Portugueſe Majeſty behaved with great firmneſs; and although his kingdom had ſuffered from violent earthquakes, and was convulſed by domeſtic conſpiracies, yet he determined not to forſake his old friends. The conſequence was, that their reſpective Ambaſſadors left the Court of Liſbon; and the confederated Courts formally declared war againſt his Portugueſe Majeſty, on the moſt frivolous pretexts that ever were urged for ſuch a meaſure. His Britannic Majeſty being reſolved to give his Moſt Faithful Majeſty all the ſupport in his power, a conſiderable fleet, and near ten thouſand land forces, were immediately ſent him, (See Note 174.) beſides a great number of ſea and land

officers, to ſerve in his navy and army. Theſe, joined with the Portugueſe troops, foiled all the efforts of the Spaniſh and French forces to obtain poſſeſſion of Portugal.

EAST INDIES.

Immediately after the taking of Pondicherry, four ſail of the line were detached under the command of Rear-Admiral Corniſh, with a body of troops under Major Hector (now Sir Hector) Monro, in order to reduce Mahie, on the Malabar coaſt; the only ſettlement that remained in the poſſeſſion of the French on the peninſula of Indoſtan. When off that place, they were joined by Thomas Hodges, Eſq; Commander at Tillichery, to whom, and the above officers, M. Louet ſurrendered Mahie on the 10th of February.

In the month of April, the ſervice received a ſevere blow by the death of Rear-Admiral Stevens, a brave and an excellent officer, who had frequently diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſervice of his country. He fell a victim to the unhealthineſs of the climate, and was ſucceeded in the command of the ſquadron by Rear Admiral Corniſh, who, in conſequence of orders from England, repaired with the fleet to Bombay, to put it in the beſt condition poſſible for ſea. The ſhips on this ſtation were now conſiderably diminiſhed in numbers. (See Note 175.) The Cumberland ſunk off Goa; but the crew were ſaved: and the Tyger and Saliſbury were condemned, as unfit for ſervice.

In conſequence of a deſign to attack the iſlands of Bourbon and Mauritius, a body of troops had been embarked at Portſmouth, under Major General Kingſley, who were to be eſcorted to their deſtination by a ſquadron of men of war, commanded by Commodore Keppel. The Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's fleet in the Eaſt Indies had orders to repair to the iſland of Diego Rays, this iſland being appointed the general rendezvous, with the greateſt part of the ſquadron under his command, in order to join Commodore Keppel there, and immediately on his arrival, to detach two ſhips to the bay of St Auguſtine, in the iſland of Madagaſcar, where he would find a frigate with diſpatches for him. As ſoon as the Elizabeth, America, Falmouth, Chatham, and Seaford, together with the Alderney ſloop, were ready, he diſpatched them under the command

mand of Commodore Tiddeman. They got off the iſland Diego Rays the 14th of September, and were joined, in the end of October, by Rear-Admiral Corniſh in the Norfolk, having with him the Grafton, Weymouth, and York, and the Company's frigate, Revenge: the ſtrength of the ſquadron was farther increaſed by the arrival of the Lenox and South-Sea-Caſtle, on the 10th of November.

As ſoon as it was determined to relinquiſh the deſign againſt the iſlands of Mauritius and Bourbon, the Terpſichore of twenty-ſix guns, commanded by Sir Thomas Adams *, was ſent out with diſpatches to Admiral Corniſh in the greateſt haſte, to inform him of it. His orders were, to proceed to the bay of St Auguſtine in the iſland of Madagaſcar, and wait there until the Admiral ſhould ſend a ſhip to receive the diſpatches with which he was charged. As ſoon as Admiral Corniſh got to the rendezvous, he ſent Commodore Tiddeman in the Elizabeth, accompanied by another ſhip, to look into the bay of St Auguſtine, and bring him his diſpatches from England. But when they approached the iſland of Madagaſcar, the weather was ſo extremely tempeſtuous, that it was at that time judged impoſſible for any ſhip to be able to ly in the bay of St Auguſtine; ſo they returned to the Admiral without the diſpatches from England. Sir Thomas Adams remained in the bay of St Auguſtine until his proviſions were nearly exhauſted, his crew extremely ſickly, and the Terpſichore almoſt a wreck. He was forced to purchaſe proviſions from the natives; and, deſpairing of hearing from Admiral Corniſh, was conſtrained to bear away for the Cape of Good Hope, where he arrived in a very ſhattered condition.

The ſquadron under Admiral Corniſh, having only four months proviſions on board when they left India, began now to be in great diſtreſs. Having relied on the fleet expected from England for ſupplies of ſtores of all kinds, no accounts being received of Commodore Keppel, and the tempeſtuous ſeaſon approaching, the Admiral was at length obliged to make for Madras with the ſhips he had with him, where he arrived, after having loſt a great number of men. The York, while on this cruize, ran foul of the Revenge frigate in a dark night, with ſuch force, as to ſtave in all

* This account the author had from Sir Thomas himſelf.

her gunwale to the water's edge, beſides carrying away her main-maſt. In this diſagreeable rencounter, the York loſt her fore-maſt, bowſprit, main-top-maſt, and main-yard. As it blew very hard, the people in the York feared that the Revenge had gone to the bottom, the officer of the watch having thrown himſelf on board of the York. Next day, however, as they were working to windward, to inform the Admiral of their diſaſter, they had the pleaſure to ſee the Revenge, but much diſabled. The York was very ſickly; and not being able to make much ſail for ſome days, they found it impoſſible to work up to the fleet; but the Chatham being in company, afforded them a great deal of aſſiſtance. Both ſhips, however, now becoming exceedingly ſcarce of proviſions, their crews ſickly, and finding it impracticable to regain the fleet, they were forced to bear away for the Cape of Good Hope.

By the time they arrived there, the crew of the Terpſichore were quite recovered; and Sir Thomas Adams ſeeing three ſail in the offing, went off in his barge to meet them, ſuppoſing them to be Britiſh ſhips; but juſt as he had got along-ſide the headmoſt, he perceived her to be a French ſhip of the line: on this, he rowed for the two ſternmoſt, which proved to be the York and Chatham, in the moſt diſtreſſed ſituation that imagination can form. The firſt was under jury maſts, and had near three hundred ſick men on board; the few that were able to ſtand the deck, were in a moſt wretched plight, the Captain and all the officers being obliged to work as hard as any of the foremaſt men, both at pump and braces; they had likewiſe, for a conſiderable time, been ſhort of bread. The reigning diſorder on board was the higheſt degree of a dropſical ſcurvy, by which, in the ſpace of one month, (the time employed from their firſt bearing away, to their arrival at the Cape), they had buried upwards of ſixty men. The Chatham, in point of ſickneſs, was not in a better condition than the York. The night before they made the land of the Cape of Good Hope, they fell in with the French ſhip of war before mentioned, viz. the Centaur of ſeventy guns, from the Mauritius, who had been at the bay of St Auguſtine in queſt of the Terpſichore frigate; but, miſſing her, had bore away for the Cape. She did not chooſe to come near, perceiving them both to be two-decked ſhips. This was a fortunate circumſtance for the York

and

and Chatham; as, had ſhe attacked them, an eaſy conqueſt would have been made of both ſhips, neither of them being in a condition to make any reſiſtance.

Sir Thomas returned immediately to his ſhip, and not only ſent all the men he could ſpare, but all ſorts of refreſhments for the ſick, and ſoon after brought both ſhips to an anchor. He waited on the Governor, to whom he related the melancholy condition in which he found them, when his Excellency gave immediate orders for every poſſible aſſiſtance being afforded them. An hoſpital was inſtantly provided, and the ſick landed from both ſhips; but in doing of this, although every care was taken of them, ſeveral died. Such, however, as reached the hoſpital, and partook of the refreſhments with which the Cape of Good Hope abounds, ſpeedily recovered.

The ſhips were fitted for ſea with all poſſible diſpatch. While this was doing, a large fleet of Dutch Eaſt India Company ſhips arrived at the Cape from Europe; and, a few days afterwards, a letter from a Britiſh ſailor on board one of the Dutch India ſhips, was conveyed to Captain Lynn of the Chatham, intimating, that himſelf and ſeveral Britiſh ſubjects had been kidnapped in Holland, and were now detained on board the Dutch India ſhips, contrary to their inclinations. The Britiſh Captains, in hope of getting this affair amicably ſettled, waited on the Governor of the place, as well as the Commodore of the Dutch ſhips, and made known their orders how to act when ſuch complaints were made to them. The Dutch Commodore urged, that the affair was miſrepreſented; that they were moſtly volunteers; and that, without their aid, they could not navigate their ſhips on their reſpective voyages. The Britiſh Captains could not give up the point; and, in conformity to their orders, inſiſted on ſearching the Dutch ſhips for the Britiſh ſubjects; with which the Dutch at laſt complied, when near one hundred and fifty Britiſh ſeamen were obtained. They proved a very ſeaſonable ſupply to the York and the Chatham; as, without them, they would ſcarcely have been able to have navigated the two ſhips back to India, whither they ſoon afterwards ſailed *. The Terpſichore returned to England.

WEST

* A like circumſtance happened to Sir Thomas Adams, on his voyage to Madagaſcar. Falling in with a Dutch Eaſt India ſhip outward bound, mutual civilities paſſed. The Dutch Captain ſent one of his mates, and invited Sir Thomas

on

WEST INDIES.—LEEWARD ISLAND STATION.

Commodore Sir James Douglas commanded his Majeſty's ſhips on this ſtation. He was very active in diſtreſſing the enemy's privateers, and afforded very ample protection to the iſlands and their trade. His ſquadron was reinforced by the Stirling Caſtle, Norwich, Falkland, Sutherland, Penzance, and Repulſe, (See Note 176.) which eſcorted a body of troops from North America, under the command of Lord Rollo. The iſland of Dominica was ſo much under the influence of France, and ſo partial to the privateers of that nation, that it could not with propriety be any longer conſidered as a neutral iſland: orders had therefore been ſent from England to attack it. Accordingly, on the 4th of June, Sir James Douglas, in the Dublin, ſailed from Baſſe Terre, in the iſland of Guadaloupe, having with him the Belliqueux, Montagu, and Sutherland, and Lord Rollo, with the troops under his command. On the 6th, he anchored in the road of Roſeau, the capital of the iſland. Two officers were immediately ſent on ſhore, with a manifeſto, ſigned by the Commodore and his Lordſhip, ſetting forth the reaſons for their coming in a hoſtile manner, and ſummoning the inhabitants to ſurrender. This paper being read to the people by the officers; two of the principal inhabitants came off, ſoon after, and went on board the Dublin, with a deſign to treat about a capitulation for the iſland.

Whether this was only a feint to gain time, or that the people on ſhore had, in their abſence, been ſpirited up by M. Longprie, the Governor, to ſtand on their defence, it is difficult to

on board to dinner. He being indiſpoſed, could not go; but ſent his firſt Lieutenant, who was moſt politely entertained, and ſhewn every part of the ſhip. When between decks, a ſlip of paper was put into his hand, on which was written an information that ſeveral Britiſh ſailors were detained on board, contrary to their inclination, and praying him to get them releaſed. The Lieutenant requeſted that the men might be delivered up to him; which the Dutch Captain refuſed. Sir Thomas Adams being made acquainted with the affair; he aſſured the Dutch Captain, that he was ſorry to do any thing offenſive to him, after the politeneſs he had ſhewn him; but he muſt obey his orders, which led him to uſe force, if nothing elſe would do; a neceſſity, he hoped, he would not compel him to. Upon this, the men in queſtion were delivered up.

to determine; but, ſoon after they were ſet on ſhore in the afternoon, an anſwer was given, that they would defend themſelves; whereupon the inhabitants appeared in arms at all their intrenchments and batteries, both at the town, and at the heights above it. Every thing having been previouſly concerted between Lord Rollo and the Commodore, the latter, immediately on this, made the ſignal for the troops to prepare to land; when the ſhips moving cloſe to the ſhore, came to an anchor with ſprings on their cables, and began ſo warm a cannonade, that the enemy's batteries were ſoon ſilenced. Under cover of the fire from the ſhips, the troops landed in moſt excellent order, and immediately formed on the beach, while a part of them marched and took poſſeſſion of the town. Lieutenant Colonel Melvill, at the head of the grenadiers, ſeized a flanking battery and part of an adjoining intrenchment which the enemy had abandoned on his approach. The enemy then retreating to a little diſtance, kept up an irregular fire of muſquetry from behind trees and buſhes, and now and then fired a few ſhot from a battery they had, which overlooked the intrenchments, the town and the ſhore. Night was now come on; and as Lord Rollo apprehended that the troops might ſuffer much from ſome cannon and muſquetry which the enemy had placed on works they had erected on the ſide of a hill, which commanded the ground near to where the troops were poſted, and conjecturing, that the country being now alarmed, and extremely capable of defence, the enemy might be conſiderably reinforced before morning, he reſolved to attack them in their intrenchments immediately. Lieutenant Colonel Melvill led on the grenadiers with great ſpirit: he was ſupported by the battalion troops. They ſucceſſively drove the enemy from all their batteries and intrenchments in great confuſion, and took poſt at their head quarters. On this occaſion, M. Longprie, the Governor, M. de la Couche, the ſecond in command, and ſeveral of the principal inhabitants of the iſland, were made priſoners. Our loſs was only two men killed, and four wounded. Next day the whole iſland ſubmitted; and the people having delivered up their arms, took the oath of ſubmiſſion to his Britannic Majeſty. The place being taken by aſſault, Lord Rollo would grant them no terms, but protection, until his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhould be known.

By means of ſpies, the Commodore gained intelligence that a frigate, with a ſhip under Neapolitan colours, and a ſnow richly laden, were ſoon to ſail for Europe, from St Pierre's in the iſland of Martinico. Ships were ſtationed to intercept them; which they certainly would have done, had not a gale ſeparated them ſoon after ſailing, by which the frigate eſcaped; but the other two were taken. The Virgin ſloop, commanded by Captain Briſbane, took a ſchooner laden with coffee: the making of this capture was attended with ſo many circumſtances of reſolution and good conduct, that they deſerve particular mention. The ſchooner was at anchor cloſe to the iſland of St Lucia. On the Virgin ſtanding for her, the people on ſhore got under arms to prevent them from attacking the ſchooner, and kept an inceſſant fire from ſwivels and muſquetry on the Virgin and her boat, (which had put off to endeavour to board the ſchooner) by which Captain Briſbane and ſeven men were wounded. This obliged Lieutenant Brabazon who commanded the boat, to return on board for a ſet of freſh men, thoſe he had with him being all diſabled by wounds. This done, he once more rowed for the ſchooner, and, under fire of the ſloop, he boarded, and brought her off.

Mr Pitt having determined to make an attack on all the French iſlands in this part of the Weſt Indies, had, for this purpoſe, ordered a very large military force to proceed to that quarter, as ſoon as the hurricane months were over. Theſe were to be joined by a conſiderable reinforcement from Europe; and the command of the fleet which was to co-operate with the army, was beſtowed on Rear-Admiral Rodney.

WEST INDIES.—JAMAICA STATION.

Rear-Admiral Holmes commanded his Majeſty's ſhips on this ſtation, (See Note 177.); and, conſidering the few ſhips of any conſequence the French had now at ſea, his cruizers were pretty ſucceſsful. On the 7th of January, the Trent, commanded by Captain Lindſay, fell in with, and gave chaſe to Le Bien Aimé, a French merchant frigate of twenty guns, and eighty-five men, from Martinico for France, laden with

ſugar

and coffee. Coming up with her, a close engagement took place, which lasted an hour; when she struck, having twenty men killed and wounded. The Trent had only one man killed, and five wounded. She proved a very valuable prize.

The Cambridge being under repair, and the Admiral receiving intelligence that the St Anne was soon to put to sea from Port au Prince, he hoisted his flag on board of the Centaur, and, with some other ships, got off that port on the 5th of June, which he stationed in such a manner, as that they could not fail of intercepting her. Early in the morning, the Hampshire got sight of the St Anne, and chased her right down upon the Centaur to leeward. Upon the chase discovering the Centaur, she hauled up, and was kept between the two ships till she was almost in-shore and becalmed about a league to the northward of Donna Maria bay, when she began to fire her stern chase. A little after one o'clock, the Centaur got up close along-side of her, and began to engage her; on which she struck her colours. She was pierced for sixty-four guns, but had only six twenty-four pounders, twenty-six twelve pounders, and eight eight-pounders mounted, with a crew of three hundred and eighty-nine men, and was commanded by M. d'Aguillon. She had on board a cargo of great value, consisting of indigo, sugar, and coffee. Being a fine ship, and almost new, she was purchased by Government, and added to the Royal Navy by the same name.

On the 21st of December, Rear-Admiral Holmes died, universally lamented. The command devolved on Captain Arthur Forrest of the Centaur, the senior Captain, until the arrival of Sir James Douglas.

NORTH AMERICA.

Lord Colvill had the command of his Majesty's ships on this station, (See Note 178.); which having now no enemy to contend with, were mostly employed in escorting large bodies of land-forces to the West Indies. Some of the transports having separated from their convoys, several of them were met by French privateers of considerable force, which attacked

them; and though the tranſports had no guns, yet they made ſuch a ſtout reſiſtance with their ſmall arms, that they beat off the enemy. In theſe actions, an officer of Colonel Montgomery's Highland regiment, and a good many private men, were killed, and ſeveral officers and private men wounded.

MEDITERRANEAN.

His Majeſty's ſhips on this ſtation were commanded by Vice-Admiral Saunders, (See Note 179.) who, towards the cloſe of this year, received a very conſiderable reinforcement under the command of Sir Piercy Brett. On the 1ſt of April, the Iſis, Captain Wheeler, being on a cruize off Cape Tres Forcas, fell in with a large ſail, to which he immediately gave chaſe, and got along-ſide of her about ſix in the evening, when a warm action took place, in the beginning of which, Captain Wheeler, a midſhipman, and a quarter-maſter, were killed by one ſhot. The command of the Iſis devolved on Lieutenant Cunningham, who continued a running fight (the enemy endeavouring to make off) until half paſt ten; at which time they endeavoured to get to the northward of the Iſis, ſo as to gain the Spaniſh ſhore. To prevent this deſign being effected, Lieutenant Cunningham found it neceſſary to run on board of them, which was done without any damage to the Iſis, except the loſs of one of her anchors; ſoon after which, the enemy ſurrendered. She proved to be the Oreflame, a French ſhip of war of fifty guns, but had only fourteen eighteen-pounders, and twenty-ſix twelve-pounders mounted. She had between forty and fifty men killed and wounded in the action. Her cargo was very valuable; and, although deeply laden, ſhe was able to uſe her lower ports. The Iſis had only four men killed, including the Captain, and nine wounded.

The Thunderer, Modeſte, Thetis, and Favourite ſloop, were ordered to cruize off Cadiz, in hopes of intercepting L'Achille of ſixty-four, and Bouffon of thirty-two guns, two French ſhips of war, which were expected ſoon to ſail from that port. On looking into Cadiz, on the 14th of July, it was perceived that the

the French ſhips had ſtole out; and, judging what courſe they would ſteer, the Britiſh ſhips followed them with a preſs of ſail. On the 26th, about two in the afternoon, they got ſight of them; and about one in the morning of the 17th, the Thunderer got along-ſide L'Achille, and began a very cloſe action, when unfortunately one of the Thunderer's upper-deck guns burſt, which blowing up a great part of the poop, killed and wounded a great many men, and ſet fire to the ſhip. This, however, with ſome difficulty, being got extinguiſhed, the engagement was inſtantly renewed. The ſhips getting quite cloſe to each other, Lieutenant Leſlie, at the head of one hundred and fifty men, reſolutely boarded the enemy, when they ſtruck. About ſeven in the morning, the Thetis got up with the Bouſſon, and engaged her very cloſely for half an hour; when the Modeſte coming up, and firing a few ſhot, the enemy ſtruck. Both the prizes had a great many men killed and wounded in the reſpective actions. The Thunderer, beſides being conſiderably damaged in her hull, maſts, yards, and rigging, had ſeventeen men killed, and one hundred and thirteen wounded, ſeventeen of whom died a few days afterwards. Among the wounded was Captain Proby, (who received a ſlight hurt in the hand), and the ſecond and third Lieutenants. The Thetis ſuſtained no loſs.

The Cygnet took the Julius Cæſar privateer of eighteen guns, and one hundred and thirty-five men; and the Favourite ſloop took the St Joſeph and St Antoine privateer, of twelve guns and eighty-five men.

TRANSACTIONS AT AND NEAR HOME.

Admiral Sir Edward Hawke, having along with him Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Hardy, remained at their ſtation in Quiberon bay, with a very conſiderable fleet, watching the French ſhips of war, which continued blocked up in the river Vilaine; the better to obſerve whoſe motions, the Admiral detached four ſhips of the line, under the command of Captain Gambier, who anchored about a league from the entrance of the river; and every night, ſome ſmall craft kept plying between the river's mouth and the ſhips, in order to give notice, in caſe the enemy ſhould try to make their eſcape: this was the

the more neceſſary, as intelligence had been received, that a great reward had been offered by the King of France, to any perſon who would undertake to bring out the ſhips of war in Vilaine river, and conduct them to Breſt or Rochefort.

To accompliſh this, the enemy choſe a very dark night, and a high tide; and on the 2d of January they effected it. As ſoon as they came out, the ſmall craft gave the alarm; and being neceſſitated to ſail cloſe by the ſhips under Captain Gambier, one or two of the French ſhips were ſeen, and a gun fired into one of them. Of this they took no notice, but kept ſtanding on; whereupon Captain Gambier, immediately letting Sir Edward Hawke know by ſignal what had happened, ſlipped his cables, and put to ſea with the Burford, Prince Frederick, Edgar, and St Florentine. His own judgment would have led him to make for the entrance of the harbour of Breſt; but perceiving a light, he conſulted his officers, who adviſed him to follow it. This he did with a crowd of ſail, and came up with the chaſe next morning. She was a Spaniſh veſſel, and had been made uſe of as a decoy to miſlead our ſhips. On this, Captain Gambier directly made for Breſt, whither he arrived only a few hours too late, for intercepting the fugitives.

The ſecret expedition under General Kingſley having been relinquiſhed, Sir Edward Hawke, and Sir Charles Hardy, returned to England, the beginning of March, leaving a ſmall ſquadron in Quiberon bay.

Another ſecret expedition being ordered, and every thing in readineſs, Major-General Hodgſon, who was appointed to command the land-forces, gave orders for the army to embark. It conſiſted of twelve battalions of infantry, two battalions of marines, and three companies of the regiment of artillery; which force was to be followed by four troops of light-dragoons, making in all about ten thouſand men. The ſquadron which was to co-operate with it, conſiſted of ten ſail of the line, eight frigates, three ſloops, three bomb-ketches, and two fire-ſhips, and was commanded by Commodore Keppel. (See Note 180.) Such was the ſtrength of this formidable armament, which ſailed from St Helens, the 29th of March; but it was the 6th of April before the wind permitted them to get ſight of the iſland of Belleiſle, againſt which they were deſigned.

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In the evening the Commodore detached ſix frigates, with orders to ſtation themſelves between the main and the iſland, to cut off the enemy's communication with the continent. Ever ſince the end of laſt autumn, when Belleiſle had been threatened with an invaſion, the enemy had ſpared no coſt or pains to put it in a ſtate of defence. Intrenchments and batteries were raiſed at every place where a landing was thought practicable; and a ſtrong garriſon was placed in the fort, under the command of the Chevalier de St Croix, one of the beſt officers in the French army. Early in the morning of the 7th, the fleet paſſed the ſouth end of the iſland; and, ſailing very near the ſhore, gave the General and the Commodore an opportunity of reconnoitring the coaſt, and enabled them to fix on a place where a deſcent could be made with the greateſt probability of ſucceſs. This they thought could be effected, in a bay near the point of Lomaria; but the wind being then ſoutherly, it could not be attempted at that time: at noon, however, the whole fleet came to an anchor in the great road of Palais. The General, Commodore, and ſome other officers, went immediately in a cutter, to examine the coaſt to the northward; but they found the enemy ſo well prepared at every place, and ſo extremely alert and attentive to all our motions, that they could not fix upon a ſpot where a landing could be made good, without riſking a great many lives. While on this ſervice, the flat-boats were hoiſted out, and the troops got in readineſs to land on a moment's warning. The General Officers returned too late in the day, to make any attempt for a landing; but they ſettled a plan for a deſcent, which they reſolved to put in practice next morning, at a place called Port Andro; which place they had particularly noticed on the 7th, as they ſailed along the iſland.

In order to diſtract the enemy, and to divide their attention as much as poſſible, a feint to land was to be made near to Sauçon at the ſame time. For this purpoſe, Sir Thomas Stanhope, and four ſhips of war, with the tranſports having the ninety-ſeventh and ninety-eighth regiments, and the marine corps, on board, were ordered to proceed on this ſervice, in order to draw off a conſiderable part of the enemy's forces to that part of the iſland, to oppoſe this ſuppoſed de-

barkation.

barkation. On the 8th, early in the morning, the wind being at N. E. a ſignal was made for the troops to get into the boats, and to repair to the rendezvous. The Dragon and Achilles, with the two bomb-ketches, were ordered to ſail round the Point de Lomaria, at the ſouth-eaſt end of the iſland, and to attack a four-gun battery which defended the entrance into the bay of Port Andro, where it was intended the troops ſhould endeavour to force a landing. Commodore Keppel ſhifted his broad pendant from the Valiant to the Prince of Orange; and, with the troops in the flat-boats, ſoon after followed the ſhips to the bay of Port Andro. The Achilles led the way into the bay, and began the attack, in which ſhe was ſo well ſeconded by the Dragon, that the enemy's cannon were ſoon ſilenced; on which the Achilles hoiſted a Dutch jack at the main top-gallant-maſt head, being the ſignal that they had done ſo. Immediately the ſignal was made from the Prince of Orange for the troops to land. They rowed for the ſhore in three diviſions, conducted by Captain Barton of the Navy; it being intended to land at three places, contiguous to each other, at the ſame time. The enemy was poſted in the ſtrongeſt manner, intrenched up to the teeth on the ſides of a ſteep hill, the foot of which they had ſcooped away to ſuch a height, that it was impoſſible to get up to their breaſt-works without the aſſiſtance of ſcaling-ladders. The troops however made good their landing, notwithſtanding a heavy fire of ſmall arms from the enemy's works. But, after performing prodigies of valour, the General, finding all their efforts ineffectual to aſcend the hill, was obliged to order a retreat, after ſuſtaining conſiderable loſs. Here Generals Crawford and Carleton (now Lord Dorcheſter) exerted themſelves greatly: the latter received a wound in the thigh.

One of the flat-boats having on board ſixty grenadiers of the ſixty-ſeventh regiment, had landed at a very difficult place, at ſome diſtance from the ſpot where the army was ordered to land. Theſe getting to the top of the hill, Captain Oſborne there formed his little band with great judgment; but they were ſo quickly attacked by much ſuperior numbers, that they were totally routed; all of them, excepting twenty which the boats brought off from the rocks to which they

they had fled, being either killed or made prisoners. Had Captain Osborne's landing been observed in due time, and succours immediately sent to him, he would certainly have maintained his ground until the army had landed, when the enemy must either have retreated, or been cut to pieces: he unfortunately fell in this gallant attempt. The fire from the ships effectually covered the retreat of the army; but scarce were they got out of the bay, when they were overtaken with a severe gale of wind, in which all of them were in the greatest danger of being lost. They had far to row to regain their ships; and night coming on, the transports got foul of each other, when many anchors and cables were lost, together with twenty flat-bottomed boats.

While the attack was making at Port Andro, Sir Thomas Stanhope caused the troops to be embarked in boats, with every appearance of making a descent near to Sauçon, in order to second the operations at the south part of the island. The loss sustained by the army, on the 8th, amounted to near five hundred men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners. As soon as the weather became moderate, all diligence was used to get the damages they had sustained, repaired in the best manner that circumstances would admit of; but the loss of so many flat-bottomed boats was severely felt in their next attempts to land, and occasioned the debarkations to be inferior in point of force to what they had hitherto been.

The arrival of the transports, however, under convoy of the Windsor, Captain Cleveland, having the light-dragoons on board, was of considerable service, as it enabled General Hodgson to form another feint, when he repeated his attempt to force his landing. The coast being explored with the greatest care, a plan of attack was concerted for making a descent, on the 22d, at a place called Fort d' Arsic, under the conduct of Major-General Crawford. In order to second his operations, two feints were to be made at the same time: the first near St Foy, under the conduct of Brigadier-General Lambart, but who had orders, in case he saw any prospect of success, to land, and endeavour to maintain his ground until he was reinforced: the other feint was to be made at Sauçon, where the transports having the light-dragoons on board, were convened; which, with the Torbay, Temeraire, and other war

ſhips, made a very formidable appearance. The Sandwich, Dragon, and Prince of Orange, together with two bomb-ketches, and two armed tranſports, were ordered to cover the landing of the troops at Fort d' Arſic; the debarkation to be under the direction of Captain Barton. Sir Thomas Stanhope in the Swiftſure, with the Hampton Court, Eſſex, and Lynn, were ordered to attend the operations of the corps under Brigadier-General Lambart. Early in the morning of the 22d, the ſhips were all at their reſpective ſtations, and ſoon ſilenced the enemy's batteries.

While this was performing, the troops got into their boats and rowed to the rendezvous, under the ſtern of the Achilles, ready to proceed to the places of attack. The ſignal being made to land, about three o'clock in the afternoon, they rowed off in two diviſions; and kept cloſe together, till nearly abreaſt of the ſpots where deſcents were to be attempted. The troops under Brigadier Lambart, being cloſe under the ſteep rocks, were not much ſeen by the enemy, who judged that the principal attack was to be made at Fort d' Arſic. Brigadier-General Lambart, thinking the place he was ſent againſt weakly guarded, ordered the troops to land. The grenadiers of the 19th regiment, commanded by Captain Paterſon, clambered up the rocks unperceived by the enemy, and reached the ſummit. Theſe were followed by a ſmall corps of marines, headed by Captain Murray. This was quite unexpected by the enemy, who truſted entirely to the great height of the precipice, and thought it impoſſible that a landing could be effected here. Some more troops arriving, they formed on the top of the rock; when being perceived by the enemy, the regiment of Bigorre marched down the hill, and attacked them with great reſolution. Our troops now poſted themſelves behind a wall, from which the enemy could not force them; and, keeping up a ſteady and well-directed fire, they maintained their ground until Brigadier-General Lambart arrived with the grenadiers of the thirtieth regiment, and the remainder of the marines, under Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie; upon which General Lambert ordered the troops to move briſkly on, and attack the enemy in turn, which they did with great ſpirit; and taking them in flank, they forced them to retire to the top of the hill, where they had ſome field-pieces.

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In the mean time, Sir Thomas Stanhope, who was extremely attentive to all the motions of the troops, the moment he perceived that they had made good their landing, made the signal for all the boats, manned and armed, to go to their assistance. On this, the division of troops designed to attack Fort d' Arsic, rowed with the greatest dispatch to second General Lambart; who, as soon as he found that he had force sufficient, marched up the hill, and attacked the enemy. They only fired their cannon once, and fled. Three brass field-pieces, and some wounded prisoners, were taken here. Our loss, on this occasion, did not exceed thirty men. Captains Paterson and Murray, whose behaviour did them the greatest honour, were both wounded; having, with their companies alone, stood an attack from near three hundred of the enemy's best troops, until they were reinforced by some of General Lambart's corps. By five in the evening, the troops were all landed; when the General having arranged his forces, pushed on near three miles after the enemy; and taking post on an eminence, the army there lay on their arms all night.

In the night, the enemy lighted a large fire on the top of a hill in the middle of the island. This was a signal for all the inhabitants, able to bear arms, to repair to Palais. In order to retard the march of the army as much as possible, the enemy broke up the roads, demolished the bridges, and, after spiking up the cannon, and destroying the carriages, blew up all their little magazines at the different batteries along shore. Early on the 23d, General Hodgson put the army in motion, and marched towards Palais. M. de St Croix having now collected his whole force, twice shewed an intention of making a stand, and risking a battle. But the British General advanced with such caution, and at the same time with such resolution and briskness, that the enemy retired as the troops approached; and finally shut themselves up in their redoubts, and citadel of Palais.

When the news reached London, of the check General Hodgson had received on the 8th of April, the nation seemed displeased, not having been accustomed of late to rebuffs of this sort. The Minister immediately ordered a reinforcement of four battalions of infantry, together with a supply of flat-bottomed boats, cables, anchors, and all sorts of naval and mili-

tary ſtores to be ſent to the beſiegers. Theſe were eſcorted by five ſhips of the line. (See Note 180.)

The firſt ſtep that General Hodgſon took, was, to ſecure all the neceſſary poſts and paſſes, and to eſtabliſh a proper communication with the fleet. At firſt, the weather being very unfavourable for landing the cannon, ammunition, intrenching tools, and proviſions, occaſioned a delay of ſeveral days before he could break ground before the place. M. de St Croix availed himſelf of this as much as poſſible, and added new works to thoſe already conſtructed; having with great labour and judgment raiſed ſix redoubts to defend the town of Palais, which it was abſolutely neceſſary to take, before the approaches could be carried on againſt the citadel, as he had placed them on the very ground where he judged ſome of our batteries muſt be erected.

It was the 2d of May before our batteries opened, when their effect was ſoon perceived. The night following, the enemy made a vigorous ſally, with a corps of four hundred men, headed by one of their beſt officers. They attacked our moſt advanced work, which they forced, and there made Major-General Crawford, who was exerting himſelf very much, and his two aids-du-camp, priſoners. They then puſhed on, and attacked the trenches; when their leader was heard to encourage his men, by calling out to them, "Allons, mes enfans; mes ſol-"dats, allons! voilà, c' eſt la voye à l'honneur, à la gloire, à la "victoire." He then leaped into the works, but was inſtantly pierced through the heart by the thruſt of a bayonet from a grenadier of the thirtieth regiment. A good deal of firing now commenced on both ſides; but a party of marines, under the command of Captain David Hepburn, arriving very ſeaſonably to the aſſiſtance of the troops in the trenches, they attacked the enemy ſo briſkly, that they were forced to retire with conſiderable loſs. Sir William Peer Williams, of the ſixteenth regiment of light dragoons, in returning from viſiting an outpoſt, the night being dark, unfortunately miſtook his way, and getting cloſe to the citadel, was ſhot by one of the enemy's centinels. When the engineer began to extend his ſecond parallel, he found it neceſſary that one of the enemy's redoubts ſhould be attacked. The General gave orders that two hundred men ſhould aſſault it next morning, and that four pieces

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of battering-cannon, one howitzer, and a number of cohorns, ſhould play on it all night. This greatly ſhattered the place, and fatigued the enemy; ſo that when the detachment marched againſt it next morning, (the 13th), they, perceiving with what intrepidity our troops advanced to the redoubt, ſurrendered themſelves priſoners. Captain Smith of the thirtieth regiment, and Captain (now Major-General) Carruthers, who commanded the detachment, reſolved to take advantage of the panic in which they found the enemy: they therefore puſhed on, and attacked two more of the enemy's redoubts; but, in order to avoid being made priſoners, the French abandoned both, and fled with precipitation to the citadel.

Brigadier-General Jennings commanded in the trenches, and had a corps ready to have ſupported the troops in aſſaulting the redoubts, if it had appeared neceſſary. At this time, an officer obſerved to him, that it was a pity not to take advantage of the conſternation the enemy appeared to be in, by inſtantly attacking the other three redoubts; when Major Neſbitt, of the ſixty-ninth regiment, offering to undertake that ſervice with two hundred men, the Brigadier agreed to the propoſal. He ordered all of that regiment then on duty in the trenches (amounting only to three hundred and ſeventy men) to attend the Major, who loſt not a moment, but marched againſt the three remaining redoubts with the greateſt reſolution, and carried them with very little loſs; the enemy abandoning them ſucceſſively, as the troops approached. In theſe works were found a great quantity of ammunition, wall-pieces, and intrenching tools. In this attack, Major Neſbitt and nine men were wounded, and four men killed. The enemy, beſides very conſiderable loſs, in killed and wounded, had one hundred men made priſoners.

General Hodgſon followed up this ſtroke very briſkly, and immediately made a lodgment in the town, which obliging the enemy to abandon it, they were now cloſely blocked up in the citadel. From the alertneſs of the ſquadron, all communication between the continent and the citadel of Palais was entirely cut off; and the place being now completely inveſted, all hope of relief to the beſieged was precluded; who, in the end, were compelled to ſurrender; their numbers daily decreaſing,

decreasing, and the defences of the place so much ruined, that they had no safety but in the casemates.

M. de St Croix, however, resolved to defend the place to the last; and, by that means, to establish his own honour and reputation, and make the besiegers pay as dear for the place as possible. He repeated his sorties; none of which, however, had effect sufficient to retard the operations of the siege. One of these having been directed against a small battery of cannon, where Lieutenant Lachlan Cuthbert commanded, the people he had with him, thinking they would be overpowered, fled, and left their officer alone. He upbraided them with their conduct, pointed some of the guns at the enemy, and fired them. His distress being observed, a reinforcement of men was sent him so very speedily, that the enemy were prevented from seizing the battery, and soon obliged to retreat with loss. General Hodgson was so much pleased with the gallant behaviour of Mr Cuthbert, that he gave him his thanks in the public orders of next day.

By the 16th of May, the batteries were completed, and the citadel was incessantly played on from forty mortars, ten howitzers, ten thirty-two pounders, twenty twenty-four pounders, and ten twelve pounders; while the brass field-pieces were occasionally employed to fire ricochet, to clear the enemy's works. On the 20th, one shot from the citadel killed a sergeant and thirteen men; and, the same day, two sailors were killed as they were dragging cannon to a battery. On the 20th, at night, one of our shells entered a small place in the citadel, made a great explosion, and drove some of the stones into the town with such force, as killed one of our men, and wounded several more. The 25th, the breach began to appear considerable; on which day, a flag of truce was sent from the citadel, with a letter from Major-General Crawford, to General Hodgson; complaining, in the name of the British prisoners in the citadel of Palais, against M. de St Croix, who had ordered them to be confined in the upper part of one of the houses in the garrison, where they were exposed to our shot. Colonel Burgoyne was immediately dispatched to the continent, with a letter to the Duc d' Aiguillon, remonstrating against such treatment. The Colonel returned, and brought an Officer back with him, charged with letters to M. de St Croix, from

from the Duc d' Aiguillon. He was directly conveyed into the citadel; and, ſoon after, the priſoners were removed to the caſemates.

From this time, to the 7th of June, the approaches made a rapid progreſs, and the breach appeared ſo wide, that preparations were making to ſtorm the place, when M. de St Croix beat the chamade. The Commodore was immediately ſent for; and the terms for ſurrendering the citadel being adjuſted and ſigned, (See Note 180.) poſſeſſion was taken of it the next day. In conſideration of the gallant defence made by M. de St Croix, the garriſon were allowed all the honours of war; marched through the breach our cannon had made in the walls of the citadel, and were immediately embarked for France. The loſs the enemy ſuſtained during the ſiege, was very conſiderable. When the place was firſt inveſted, the ſtrength of the garriſon amounted to two thouſand ſix hundred men: and, when they marched out, on the 8th of June, their numbers conſiſted of one thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy-eight men. By this it appears, their loſs, in killed, wounded, priſoners, deſerters, and ſick, amounted to nine hundred and twenty-two. The loſs the Britiſh ſuffered by the enemy, from the 22d of April, to the 7th of June, was, thirteen officers, and about three hundred men killed; with twenty-one officers, and about four hundred and eighty men wounded, (See Note 180.): among the latter, was Brigadier General Howe. But the loſs the army ſuſtained by the enemy, was ſmall, when compared with what they ſuffered by ſickneſs. The great fatigues they underwent during the ſiege, and a want of proper refreſhments, threw many into a fever and dyſentery, which carried off great numbers.

It redounds much to the honour of the Navy and Army, that, during this fatiguing ſiege, the greateſt harmony ſubſiſted between the two ſervices: both had their ſhare in this arduous work; and it muſt be allowed, that the aſſiſtance of the fleet contributed greatly to the ſucceſs of the enterprize. The Commodore ſent the Honourable Captain Barrington, as did the General his aid-du-camp, Captain Rook, with their reſpective diſpatches, which announced the army's having made good their landing on the 22d of April. His Majeſty gave to both a moſt gracious reception, and ordered each of them a preſent

preſent of 500 l. When the iſland ſurrendered, the General again ſent Captain Rook, and the Commodore, Captain Barton, with the agreeable intelligence to England. On this occaſion, alſo, the King received them very graciouſly, and again ordered each a preſent of 500 l. *

General Crawford was appointed Governor of Belleiſle, and a ſtrong garriſon left in it: but when the Spaniſh war broke out, he was detached with the greateſt part of it to Portugal. The remainder was ſent to the Weſt Indies under Brigadier-General Rufane. A freſh garriſon was ſent from England, of ſome new raiſed regiments; and Colonel James Forreſter, of the ninety-ſeventh regiment, was appointed Governor.

BASQUE ROAD, *and the* ISLAND *of* AIX.

After the ſurrender of the iſland of Belleiſle, Commodore Keppel detached a ſquadron from his fleet, under the command of Sir Thomas Stanhope, to Baſque road, with a deſign to attack ſuch of the enemy's ſhips as he might find there, and to demoliſh any new works they were erecting on the iſland of Aix. (See Note 181.) Sir Thomas came to an anchor with his ſquadron in Baſque road, and not finding any of the enemy's ſhips, he next day detached Captain Parker with the Buckingham, Monmouth, Naſſau, and Furnace bomb, to deſtroy the fortifications on the iſland of Aix.

Captain Parker anchored off the iſland with the ſhips under his command, and ſent aſhore Captain Chaplen of the Furnace bomb, to blow up the works. The enemy had ſix prames and a great number of row-gallies at the mouth of the river Charante, which, on the 21ſt of July, endeavoured to remove the ſhips at anchor off the iſland of Aix, which they attacked with twelve

* The Commodore having occaſion to ſend ſome diſpatches of importance to England, intruſted them to Captain Scroop, of the Hampton-Court, who, as ſoon as the ſhip was anchored at Spithead, put off in his barge, in order to land at Portſmouth, and ſet out for London. He was unfortunately overtaken by a ſudden and heavy ſquall, when the barge overſetting, moſt of the people were drowned: but Captain Scroop, and a few others, after ſwimming for a conſiderable time, were, with the greateſt difficulty, ſaved by a boat which put off to their aſſiſtance.

twelve mortars, and upwards of ſeventy pieces of cannon. About ſeven in the morning, the enemy's veſſels, accompanied by a number of launches full of men, weighed anchor from the Paſſe des Filles, and, with the tide of ebb, dropped towards the ſhips. They drew up in a cloſe line ahead; and, from their number and motions, it was at firſt conjectured that they meant to come quite cloſe; but they ſoon after hauled their wind, and brought up in a regular line upon the ſhoals, between the iſland of Ent and Fort Fouras; and, at a quarter after nine o'clock, began to bombard, and cannonade. In leſs than half an hour, they got the diſtance exact, on which our ſhips veered away, to be out of the reach of their ſhells; but as they veered, the enemy weighed anchor, dropped with the tide, and ſtill preſerved their diſtance. Upon this, all the ſhips hove ahead, expecting, as they had neared them ſo much, that the enemy's veſſels would be within reach of their cannon; and indeed ſeveral of the ſhot ſtruck them. At half an hour after eleven, the boats of the ſquadron in Baſque road joined the ſhips off the iſland of Aix; and ebb tide being almoſt ſpent, Captain Parker reſolved to warp nearer to the enemy. Sir Thomas Stanhope likewiſe ſent the Acteon, Fly, and Blaſt, to their aſſiſtance. Captain Parker ordered the two latter to keep under ſail, and the Acteon to range along the prames, and give them her broadſide as ſhe paſſed them, in order to amuſe, and draw the enemy's attention from the boats then employed in carrying out warps, and from throwing ſhells at the line of battle ſhips, many of which fell very near, but without touching them.

At half paſt twelve, the Acteon ran aground on the tail of the Pall-bank. The boats were immediately diſpatched with ſtream-anchors and hawſers to her aſſiſtance, and about two o'clock ſhe floated. This unlucky accident prevented any of the ſhips from warping, except the Naſſau, who was directed to cover the Acteon; which ſhip having laid out warps, ſhe, by this means, got conſiderably nearer the enemy, and compelled five of the prames (the tide of flood then making) to retreat to their former moorings, and the other to get under the cannon on the ſouth point of the iſland of Oleron. During the bombardment, Captain Chaplen threw from the Furnace-bomb

thirty-two ſhells, which were extremely well directed. On the 22d, one of the prames dropped with the flood above the men of war in the river Charante. Captain Ourry's behaviour was extremely ſpirited, and merited great applauſe. The Acteon had four men killed and one wounded, and her rigging much damaged. The main braces, and one of the fore puttock-ſhrowds of the Buckingham, were ſhot away. One of the enemy's ſhells fell under the Naſſau's counter, lifted the ſhip a little, drove in two trunnels, and ſhook her whole frame. Several ſhells alſo fell very near the Monmouth, and Buckingham. A ſhot from one of the prames fell on board the Acteon; it weighed upwards of thirty-eight pounds: by this means, the weight of metal thoſe extraordinary veſſels carry, was aſcertained.

As ſoon as the works on the iſland of Aix were deſtroyed, Captain Parker's ſquadron rejoined that under Sir Thomas Stanhope in Baſque road, whoſe fleet being alternately relieved by ſhips from England, continued on this ſtation during the remainder of the year. In the month of December, the enemy made another attempt upon the ſhips in Baſque road, and put it in execution from a quarter they leaſt expected, viz. from the N. W. end of the iſland of Oleron. They chained three veſſels, of about fifty tons each, at head and ſtern together, at the diſtance of a third of a cable aſunder, and as theſe would take in a large ſweep, they towed them into the wake of the Britiſh men of war. Nothing could be more favourable for ſuch an attempt; the night was dark, the tides at their height, and the wind fair as could be deſired. As our people expected that any attempt that might be made on them would come from the river Charante, they were not prepared for an attack from Oleron. The enemy, either through fear, or accident, ſet fire to the veſſels too ſoon, which, preſently after, blowing up, their exploſion firſt gave the alarm: they were then about two miles from our fleet, and directly in the ſtream of the Princeſs Amelia: but the violence of the exploſion having broke the chains, the fire-ſhips ſeparated, and the danger was at an end. Next morning, the boats of the ſquadron extinguiſhed the flames, and towed their remains into the fleet. The Trident's people picked up a man of war's boat that had attended on this enterprize,

prize, with L'Orient on her ſtern. The enemy made no farther attempts to remove the ſhips in Baſque road; and Lord Howe ſoon after relieved Sir Thomas Stanhope in this command.

In order to prevent the enemy from ſending any force from Breſt, to diſturb the operations going on againſt Belleiſle, a ſtrong ſquadron of ſhips were kept cruizing off that port, under the command of Captain Buckle. (See Note 182.)

On the 9th of March, the Rippon fell in with a French ſhip of the line, and two frigates, to which ſhe gave chaſe; and getting cloſe to them about ſix in the evening, one of the frigates came near him, and hoiſted Britiſh colours. Captain Jekyl having then bore down on her, ſhe ſet all the ſail ſhe could, and made ſignals to her two conſorts, by firing ſky-rockets, who alſo crowded ſail, and made off. Captain Jekyl loſt ſight of them in the night; but next morning he once more perceived them, and gave chaſe to the largeſt, who made a private ſignal; which not being anſwered, the chaſe bore away with all the ſail ſhe could ſet. The Rippon immediately purſued, and at half paſt nine at night, got cloſe along-ſide of the enemy. A very cloſe action directly took place, which laſted near three hours and a half, the ſhips being ſometimes in danger of falling on board of each other. It blew very hard all the time, and the ſea ran ſo very high, that it was ſeldom the Rippon could open her lower ports: when this was attempted, ſhe ſhipped ſo much ſea, that the people on the lower deck were frequently up to their knees in water. Towards the end of the action, the enemy's fire greatly diminiſhed, when unluckily one of the Rippon's lower-deck guns burſted, which killed eight men, wounded eight more, and made ſo great a concuſſion, that all the lanterns on that deck were extinguiſhed. This diſaſter having occaſioned ſome confuſion on board the Rippon, the enemy took advantage of it, ſet all their ſails, and made off; and a haze coming on, they were ſoon out of ſight. Had the weather been moderate, there is no doubt that this ſhip would have been taken, as the Rippon fired three guns for her one, and the French were reduced to fire ſmall arms from their gun-ports. Captain Jekyl endeavoured

to purſue the enemy; but his ſails and rigging were ſo much damaged, that it was to no effect.

On the 16th of March, the Bedford, Captain Deane, took, after a chaſe of ſixteen hours, a French ſhip of war called the Comette, of thirty-two guns, and two hundred and fifty men.

The Hero and Venus, commanded by Captains Forteſcue and Harriſon, on the 3d of April, took the Bertin, an outward bound French Eaſt India ſhip, mounting twenty-eight guns, (but pierced for ſixty-four) with a crew of three hundred and fifty three men, ninety-three of whom were ſoldiers. Her cargo, which proved very valuable, conſiſted of ordnance and naval ſtores, merchant goods, and twenty-four thouſand dollars. She was a fine new ſhip, was purchaſed by Government, added to the Royal Navy, and named the Belleiſle.

The Aquilon, Captain Ogle, took the Subtile, a frigate belonging to the French Eaſt India Company, of ſixteen guns, and eighty-four men: ſhe was laden with coffee and pepper.

The Albany ſloop, Captain Brograve, took the Pheaſant, a French ſloop of war of ſixteen guns, and one hundred and twenty-five men. She was purchaſed by Government, and added to the Royal Navy by the ſame name.

The Solebay and Amazon, commanded by Captains John Dalrymple and Keith, on the 30th of January, fell in with the Chevert privateer of Dunkirk, and chaſed her from morning until two in the afternoon, when ſhe got under a battery of four guns to the northward of Calais cliff, which kept up an inceſſant fire at our ſhips. About four o'clock, the privateer having run aſhore, ſoon after ſtruck to the Amazon, and was got off. She mounted eighteen guns, and had a crew of one hundred and ſixty men. She was purchaſed by Government, added to the Royal Navy, and named the Pomona.

Lieutenant John M'Bride of the Grace armed cutter, being off Dunkirk, obſerving that the two prames, formerly there, were gone into the harbour, and that only four flat-bottomed boats, and a dogger privateer, remained in the road, immediately went and joined the Maidſtone, and propoſed to Captain Digges, if he would let him have four boats manned and armed, to cut out the privateer that night. The Captain, knowing Mr M'Bride to be a man of reſolution and conduct, cheerfully

cheerfully granted him his requeſt. The boats ſet out on this expedition about ten o'clock at night; and when they came near the road, they laid all their oars acroſs, except two in each boat, which they muffled with baize, to prevent their being heard at a diſtance. In that manner they proceeded, until they were within muſket-ſhot of the privateer, when they were hailed. To this they made no reply, but rowed briſkly; and in a few minutes boarding her on both ſides at the ſame inſtant, they carried her, and brought her off. The enemy made but a ſlight reſiſtance. The Lieutenant of the privateer was ſhot through the head with a muſket-ball, by Lieutenant M'Bride, while pointing a gun to fire into one of the boats. The enemy had one man killed, (excluſive of the Lieutenant), and five wounded: we had only two men wounded. This exploit was effected within half gun-ſhot of a fort on the eaſt ſide of the harbour, but which had not time to interrupt them; for as ſoon as the priſoners were ſecured, they cut the cable, and ſailed out of the road with the greateſt diſpatch.

The Blonde, Captain Kennedy, being ſtationed on the coaſt of Portugal, took a French ſhip of four hundred tons burden, from Bourdeaux to St Domingo: ſhe mounted twenty-four guns, and had a crew of one hundred and twenty men; her cargo conſiſting of wine, brandy, and ſtores. She engaged the Blonde an hour before ſhe would ſtrike: her foremaſt was ſhot away; the ſhip conſiderably damaged; and had ſix men killed, and many wounded. The Blonde had only two men wounded. Captain Kennedy protected the trade ſo well, that the Britiſh factory at Liſbon preſented him with a piece of plate, of the value of 200 l, in token of the high opinion which they entertained of his good ſervices.

On the 8th of January, his Majeſty's ſhip Unicorn, commanded by Captain Hunt, being on a cruize off the Penmarks, gave chaſe to the Veſtale, a French frigate of thirty-two guns and two hundred and twenty men, commanded by M. Boiſbertelot. Captain Hunt received a gun-ſhot wound the third broadſide, in his right thigh, of which he died an hour after the action. The command then devolved on Lieutenant John Symons, who bravely fought the ſhip from half an hour paſt ten, till half an hour paſt twelve, when the enemy ſtruck, having

many

many men killed and wounded; among the latter was M. Boiſbertelot, who loſt his leg, and died of his wounds next day. The Unicorn had five men killed, and ten wounded, ſix of them dangerouſly. Lieutenant Symons, for his bravery, was made a Maſter and Commander. The Veſtale was purchaſed into the ſervice, and called the Flora. The day after the action, Captain Symons ſaw a ſail to windward, which appeared to him to be a French ſhip of war: ſhe bore down upon him for about half an hour, then hauled her wind, and ſtood in for the land.

On the 10th, he perceived two ſhips engaged, which proved to be his Majeſty's ſhip the Seahorſe, and the L'Aigrette frigate, being the ſame he ſaw on the 9th, the latter of which made all the ſail ſhe could from the other, upon the Unicorn's coming within two gun-ſhots of them; and, her rigging having ſuſtained no material damage, ſhe eſcaped. Captain Symons continued in chaſe of her till evening; but finding ſhe greatly out-ſailed the Unicorn, who had got a mizen top-maſt up, in place of a fore-top-maſt, to eaſe the foremaſt, and a main top-gallant maſt for a mizen top-maſt, and her ſails and rigging much damaged in the action with the Veſtale, he deſiſted from the purſuit.

The Seahorſe, commanded by Captain James Smith, having been appointed to carry out the aſtronomers to Bencoolen, in the Eaſt Indies, to obſerve the tranſit of Venus over the Sun; on the 10th of January, being about thirty-four leagues S. W. of the Start, about eight in the morning, perceived a large frigate bearing down upon him. Captain Smith continued his courſe, and prepared to engage. At a quarter before eleven, the enemy came within piſtol-ſhot, when an action began, which laſted an hour and a quarter with great warmth; during which, the ſhips were board and board three different times, which occaſioned great ſlaughter on both ſides. The enemy, upon ſeeing the Unicorn making for them, made off, notwithſtanding Captain Smith did all in his power to prevent it. The Seahorſe had eleven men killed, and thirty-eight wounded. The frigate that engaged the Seahorſe, was the L'Aigrette, of thirty-four guns, who, with the Veſtale, two ſhips of ſixty-four guns, and the Calypſo of ſixteen guns, had eſcaped from the river Vilaine on the

the 2d of January. Captain Smith gained great reputation by his ſpirited conduct on this occaſion, his ſhip mounting only twenty guns, and having no more than a hundred and ſixty men. Being obliged to return to England to have her refitted, he was there promoted to the command of the Guernſey of fifty guns. Captain Charles Cathcart Grant ſucceeded him in the Seahorſe, and proceeded to the Eaſt Indies with the aſtronomers.

The Venus of thirty-ſix, and the Juno of thirty-two guns, commanded by Captains Harriſon and Philips, being on a cruize to the weſtward of Scilly, the former took a privateer of St Malo, carrying ſix guns, ſix ſwivels, and thirty-nine men.

On the 30th of January, they fell in with the Brune, a French frigate, of thirty-ſix guns, and three hundred and ſixteen men. After a chaſe of ſome hours, the Venus overtook her. An action then commenced, which laſted upwards of two hours; when the Juno coming up, and firing a few guns, the Brune ſtruck. The Venus had four men killed, and eighteen wounded; among the latter was Captain Harriſon, his firſt Lieutenant, and Maſter. The Juno had only two men wounded. The Brune had nineteen men killed, and thirty-nine wounded. She was purchaſed by Government, and added to the Royal Navy by the ſame name.

The Richmond of thirty-two guns, commanded by Captain Elphinſtone, being on a cruize on the coaſt of Flanders, received intelligence, on the 23d of January, of a French frigate, that had the day before taken an Engliſh veſſel, and ranſomed her. He immediately went in queſt of the enemy's ſhip, and fortunately falling in with her about ſeven o'clock the ſame night, he crowded ſail to come up with her: ſhe at firſt bore down upon the Richmond, but ſhe ſuddenly hauled her wind, and endeavoured to get away. Captain Elphinſtone purſued, and came up with her about half paſt ten o'clock the next morning; when they began to engage, ſtanding towards the land. At half paſt twelve, both ſhips ran aſhore, along-ſide of each other, ſtill continuing the engagement, but for a ſhort time only, as the enemy fled from their quarters. The Richmond ſoon afterwards got afloat; but being drove by the tide a little to lee-

ward, the enemy quitted their ſhip, and eſcaped on ſhore. The French frigate was called the Felicité, of thirty-two guns, and bound to Martinico with a cargo valued at 30,000 l. Sterling. She had near one hundred men killed or wounded in the action; among the former was M. Donnel, her Captain. The Richmond had only three men killed, and thirteen wounded.

This brave action was fought near S'Graveſande, about eight miles from the Hague. The young Prince of Orange, General Yorke, Count D'Affry the French Ambaſſador, and many other perſons of diſtinction, were ſpectators of the combat; in which, the ſeamanſhip and courage of the Britiſh, appeared moſt conſpicuous, and added greatly to the reputation of our arms.

Next day, Captain Elphinſtone boarded the Felicité, and luckily found the diſpatches deſtined for the Weſt Indies, which in their hurry they had forgot to throw over-board. They had likewiſe left four of their dead, and one drunken man on board, which laſt he brought off, and ſet the ſhip on fire.

The Minerva of thirty-two guns, and two hundred and twenty men, commanded by Captain Alexander Hood, at day-light on the 23d of January, in latitude 45. 22. N. Cape Pinas bearing S. by E. diſtant thirty leagues, got ſight of a large ſail, to which he immediately gave chaſe, and ſoon diſcovered her to be a ſhip of two decks. The wind being freſh eaſterly, and a great ſea, at twenty minutes paſt ten o'clock Captain Hood got along-ſide of her, and began a cloſe engagement. At eleven, the main and fore-top-maſt of the enemy's ſhip being ſhot away, ſhe preſently after fell on board the Minerva on the ſtarboard bow, and then dropped along-ſide; but the ſea ſoon parted both ſhips, when the enemy fell aſtern. About a quarter after eleven, the Minerva loſt her bowſprit, and, a little afterwards, her fore-maſt. From theſe unfortunate accidents, Captain Hood deſpaired of being able to attack the enemy again. He ordered the wreck to be cut away as ſoon as poſſible, and the ſhip was cleared of it by one o'clock, with only the loſs of one man, and the ſheet-anchor. He then wore the ſhip, and ſtood for the enemy, who was now about three leagues to leeward. At four o'clock, he got cloſe up with her, and renewed the attack. About a quarter before

fore five, ſhe ſtruck; and proved to be the Warwick of thirty-four guns, but pierced for ſixty, the ſame as when ſhe belonged to his late Majeſty. She was commanded by M. la Verger de Belair, who had the King's commiſſion to rank as Captain of a fire-ſhip; having on board two hundred and ninety-five men, ſeventy-four of whom were a detachment of King's troops, with two officers, and four paſſengers; the latter deſtined for Pondicherry. She was bound for the iſles of France and Bourbon, and was loaded with proviſions, ammunition, and ſtores. She had fourteen men killed, and thirty-two wounded. The Minerva had fourteen men killed, and thirty-four wounded. At nine o'clock, the Minerva's main-maſt went away; and at eleven, the mizen-maſt followed.

On the 13th of March, the Vengeance, of twenty-ſix guns, (nine and four pounders), and two hundred men, commanded by Captain Nightingale, gave chaſe to a large ſail; and about five o'clock in the afternoon, he got along-ſide of the enemy, and began a very cloſe engagement, which continued for three quarters of an hour; during which time, the Vengeance was five times on fire. When ſo much ſhattered in her ſails and rigging that the ſhip was not under command, the enemy ran their bowſprit over the tafferel, for boarding; but were timely prevented from putting that ſcheme in execution. The Vengeance ſheered off to repair her ſails and rigging. As ſoon as the ſhip was put in proper condition, Captain Nightingale again got cloſe to the enemy, and renewed the engagement, which continued an hour longer, when the enemy ſheered off, and bore away. The Vengeance being a ſecond time diſabled in her maſts and rigging, was ſome time in wearing; but having at length effected it, ſhe got once more along-ſide of the enemy, within piſtol-ſhot, and engaged another hour and a half, when they called for quarter. She proved to be the Entreprenant of forty-four guns, but had then only twenty-ſix twelve and nine pounders mounted, with a crew of two hundred and three men: ſhe was equipped for war, and merchandize, and loaded with various kinds of goods for St Domingo. The enemy had five men killed, and twenty-four wounded. The Vengeance had ſix men killed, and twenty-ſeven wounded, moſt of them dangerouſly.

On the 13th of Auguſt, his Majeſty's ſhip Bellona, of ſeventy-four guns, and ſix hundred men, commanded by Captain Robert Faulknor, and the Brilliant of thirty-ſix guns, and two hundred and forty men, commanded by Captain Loggie, fell in with the Courageux of ſeventy-four guns and ſeven hundred men, and the Malicieuſe, and Hermione frigates, of thirty-two guns each, off Vigo. When they were firſt diſcovered, it was evening; but perceiving them to be ſhips of war, chaſe was given. The enemy crowded every ſail they could ſet, to get away. It being clear moon-light, the parties had a view of each other all the night. In the morning, the French were about five miles ahead. The Bellona, although an excellent going ſhip, had gained little more than two miles, in a chaſe of fourteen hours. The French Commodore had it ſtill in his power to make his eſcape; but his movements ſoon diſcovered a contrary reſolution. He hoiſted a red enſign in the mizen ſhrouds, (which was a ſignal for the two frigates to cloſe and engage the Brilliant,) hauled down his ſtudding-ſails, wore round, and ſtood for the Bellona.

To reconcile this ſeemingly inconſiſtent conduct of the French, it will be neceſſary to take notice, that when they firſt diſcovered our ſhips in the haze of the horizon, they believed them to be both line of battle ſhips; all objects ſeen in that ſituation, appearing much larger than they really are. In the morning, they found the Brilliant to be a frigate, and ſuppoſed the Bellona to be a fifty-gun ſhip; which is not to be wondered at, as ſhe has been frequently taken for a frigate.

The engagement began with the Brilliant and the frigates, one of which, after exchanging a few broadſides, ſhot ahead. When Captain Loggie perceived he ſhould have both frigates to deal with at once, he obſerved to his officers, that, in his preſent circumſtances, the beſt he could do was, if poſſible, to find ſufficient employment for both veſſels, that they might not be able to annoy the Bellona; and, at the ſame time, carefully to avoid being taken himſelf. With what admirable judgment and preſence of mind he formed his plan, and with what a ſteady conduct and reſolution he executed every part of his duty, at this critical moment, will ſufficiently appear from what follows. During the time the Bellona and Courageux

geux were engaged, and for half an hour afterwards, he withſtood the united attacks of both frigates, and at laſt obliged them to ſheer off, greatly damaged in their hulls and rigging. The Brilliant ſuffered much leſs than could have been expected. She had five men killed, and ſixteen wounded; among the former, was the Maſter.

The Courageux and Bellona approached each other faſt, having a fine working breeze, and the ſea quite ſmooth; ſo that the men could ſtand and work their guns as at a battery. There being no room for accidental ſhots between wind and water, or loſs of maſts or yards by ſhifts of weather, it is plain, that the victory could only be decided by ſuperior reſolution and ſkill; and indeed, if we compare the two veſſels, a more equal match could not have been picked out from the navies of the two nations. When the Bellona was within muſket-ſhot, the enemy poured a broadſide into her; and had given half another, before Captain Faulknor returned the fire. His firſt broadſide ſtruck the water; but almoſt every ſhot roſe from thence, and took place. The French keeping up a very briſk fire, in a moment the Bellona's ſhrouds, braces, bowlings, and all her rigging, were cut to pieces; her mizen-maſt next went, and fell over the ſtern, with all the men in the tops; they however recovered themſelves, and got in at the gun-room ports. All this happened in nine minutes from the time the action began.

Captain Faulknor, on finding his ſhip ſo much diſabled, feared the enemy might make their eſcape: he therefore gave orders for boarding. The poſition of the two ſhips ſoon rendered that impracticable; the Courageux was now in danger of running athwart the Bellona's fore-foot; and, leſt ſhe might take the advantage of that ſituation to rake her fore and aft, by the preſence of mind, and united efforts of Captain Faulknor and the Maſter, (the only two officers on the quarter-deck), the Bellona was made to wear round, by means of her ſtudding-ſails, (as all the other rigging was ſhot away), and fell on the oppoſite quarter of the Courageux, which proved to be her ſtarboard ſide. This was the deciſive moment. The officers and ſeamen, with a promptitude and regularity which men thoroughly diſciplined are alone capable of, flew each to

their reſpective oppoſite guns, and carried on, from the larboard ſide, a more terrible fire than before. In about twenty minutes, the enemy hauled down their colours, and orders were given to ceaſe firing. When the officers had come upon the quarter-deck, to congratulate each other on the victory, an unexpected round of ſhot came from the lower tier of the Courageux. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the rage that animated the Bellona's crew on this occaſion; without waiting for orders, they flew to their guns, and in an inſtant poured two broadſides into the enemy, who now called for quarter. The firing at laſt ceaſed on both ſides.

The action laſted from twenty-five minutes paſt ſix, till four minutes paſt ſeven o'clock. At half an hour after ſeven, the two frigates bore away, and our ſhips were ſo much diſabled, they could not purſue them. The Bellona had ſix men killed, and twenty-five wounded, none of them dangerouſly. The Courageux had two hundred men killed, and one hundred and ten wounded; and the ſhip greatly damaged. She was commanded by M. Dugue Lambert, who was wounded in the neck, of which he died on the 25th, at Liſbon. His funeral was attended by the Britiſh, along with the French officers.

The Courageux turned out a valuable prize, having on board ranſomers for five veſſels which ſhe had taken, amounting to 8500 l. She was purchaſed by Government, and added to the Royal Navy.

The wind proving ſtrong northerly for ſome days after the action, and as both ſhips were much diſabled, Captain Faulknor bore away for Liſbon, where he diſcharged the priſoners, and ſet the wounded men on ſhore. They applied to the French Reſident for relief; but he could give them none. Upon which the gentlemen of the Britiſh factory there, raiſed a ſubſcription for them, to which the officers of the Bellona and Brilliant were very liberal; ſo that they gained as much honour by their humanity and benevolence to their vanquiſhed enemies, as they had acquired glory in ſubduing them. The ſubſcription amounted to 230 l. And had it not been for this timely relief, thoſe poor unfortunate people muſt have periſhed for want; there being no proviſion made by the French Government, for the relief of ſuch of their ſubjects as may chance

to

to be carried in there, or to any other port, ſick, wounded, or priſoners; whereas, Britiſh ſeamen are every where provided for, and the expence defrayed by Parliament.

The Courageux, on her way to Liſbon, by ſome accident took fire. On the alarm being given, twenty-four French priſoners were ſo terrified, that they threw themſelves over-board, where they periſhed. The fire, by the activity of Lieutenant Male, was ſoon extinguiſhed. Captain Faulknor's recommendations procured promotion for Mr Male, who was made Maſter and Commander.

The King George, privateer of Briſtol, Captain Reed, of twenty-four guns, and one hundred and eighty men, took, after an engagement of five hours, the Beaumont of ſix hundred tons, mounting twenty-two guns, with two hundred and forty men, from the Eaſt Indies, having a cargo valued at 70,000 l. Sterling. The enemy had ſixty men killed and wounded. The King George had ſeven men killed, and eighteen wounded.

The attention which the Navy Officers of Great Britain paid to the commerce of their country, was truly meritorious: the truth of this cannot be better evinced, than by the following letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, from Captain Timothy Edwards.

"SIR,

"You will be pleaſed to acquaint their Lordſhips, that "when I commanded the Valeur, in January and February "laſt, under the orders of Sir Charles Saunders, being then "at Algiers, I received information, that an Algerine cruizer "had plundered an Engliſh veſſel near Cape Finiſterre, bound "to the coaſt of Guinea, which I believe might happen near "the end of January or February; upon which I went, attended "by the Conſul, to demand ſatisfaction of the Dey, for ſuch an "act of piracy, and affront done his Majeſty's flag; when he had "the crew ſeverally ſearched, and after a ſevere reprimand to "the ſoldiery that were the principals, he found and reſtored "five hundred German crowns, two pieces of Engliſh ſilver, "ſome wearing apparel of little worth, and a few fire arms. I "ſhould be glad to know how the money is to be diſpoſed of, "that will be lodged next week with Meſſrs Martin, Stone, and "Blackwells, bankers in Lombard Street. I am," &c.

A LIST of the PRINCIPAL FRENCH PRIVATEERS taken this YEAR, and by whom, &c.

Names of the Privateers.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.	Belonged to	Number of Kill.	Number of Wo.	By whom taken.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.	Captain's Name.	Number of Kill.	Number of Wo.	How disposed of
L' Anemoine,	14	130	Bourdeaux, -	0	0	Mars and	74	600	Ja. Young	0	0	Sold.
Le Sardoine, -	14	130	Ditto, -	0	0	Orford	66	520	Rich. Spry	0	0	Purchased by Government.
Due de Beringhen,	8	60	Dieppe, - -	0	0	Biddeford	20	120	T. Howe	0	0	Sold, had 5 ranf. on board.
Sainte Tereſe, -	10	75	Ditto, - -	0	0							Ditto.
Zephyr, - -	12	67	Bayonne, -	0	0							Ditto.
Comte de Gramont,	20	117	Ditto, - -	0	0	Aquilon	28	200	Chaloner Ogle	0	0	Purchaſed by Government.
Aurora, - -	10	75	Rochelle, -	0	0							Sold.
L'Auguſte, - -	12	67	Ditto, - -	0	0	Vengeance	28	200	G. Nightingale	0	0	Ditto.
Ducheſſe de Gramont,	12	87	St Malo, -	0	0	Juno,	32	220	J. T. Phillips	0	0	Formerly his Majeſt. ſloop the Hawke, purch. by Govern.
Sultan, - -	10	75	Bayonne, -	0	0	Swallow ſloop	14	100	Lieut. Brice	0	0	Sold.
Aimable Gabrielle,	14	108	St Jean de Luz	0	0	Eſcorte ſloop	14	100	Chas. Ellys	0	0	Ditto.
Duc de Mazarine,	12	106	Dunkirk, -	0	0	Niger	32	220	J. Bentinck	0	0	Ditto.
Hardi, - -	10	125	Bayonne, -	0	0	Tweed	28	200	W. Paſton	0	0	Ditto.
Duc de Biron, -	20	109	Dunkirk, -	0	0	Argo	28	200	Rd. King	0	0	Ditto, had 7 ranf. on board.
Admiral, - -	12	65	Ditto, - -	0	0	Milford	28	200	R. Man	0	0	Ditto.
Eſcurial, - -	14	122	Bayonne, -	0	0	Minerva	32	220	A. Hood.	0	0	Ditto.
Quimper, - -	8	65	Ditto, - -	0	0	Arethuſa	32	220	Hon. R. Vane	0	0	Ditto.
———	8	37	Ditto, - -	0	0	Liverpool	28	200	Rd. Knight	0	0	Ditto.
Boſcawen, - -	10	80	St Malo, - -	0	0	Scorpion ſloop	14	100	T. Hallum	0	0	Ditto.
Revenge, - -	6	62	Dieppe, - -	2	5	Hunter cutter	8	40	Lieut. Jarvis	0	1	Do. a gallant action, the priv. making a ſtout reſiſtance.
Chevert, - -	18	160	Dunkirk, - -	0	0	Solebay and	28	200	J. Dalrymple	0	0	Purchaſed by Government,
						Amazon	26	200	B. Keith	0	0	and called the Pomona.
Loup, - -	12	70	Ditto, - -	0	0	Badger ſloop	14	100	—— Scott	0	0	Sold, had 5 ranf. on board.
Colibry, - -	16	110	Ditto, - -	0	0	Danae	40	250	H. Martin	0	0	Ditto, had 3 ranf. on board.
Amarante, - -	18	137	St Malo, -	0	0	Mars	74	600	Ja. Young	0	0	Ditto, had 1 ranf. on board.
Henry, - -	12	65	Bayonne, -	0	0	Dorſetſhire	70	540	J. Campbell	0	0	Ditto.

This year, like the former, the enemy had very few trading ships of their own nation at sea. The captures made from them amounted only to one hundred and seventy-seven, including privateers. To these we must add, of Royal ships, no less than six of the line, and eight frigates.

Our loss appears enormous, the enemy having taken eight hundred and fourteen vessels. Few of them, it is true, were of any considerable value, except the Ajax East India ship, Captain Lindsay, who was killed in the action with the Prothée of sixty-four guns. She was homeward bound from Bengal, and valued at 200,000 l.

The only Royal vessel taken by the enemy this year, was the Speedwell cutter. She was captured by the L'Achille, in the harbour of Vigo, in Spain; as appeared very plainly to the Court-martial, who tried her Commander, Lieutenant James Allen, on his return to England.

Besides the loss which the Navy sustained in the East Indies, on the 1st of January, the Biddeford of twenty guns, commanded by Captain Thomas Gordon, was, on the 30th of December, through the ignorance of the pilot, run on the Hazeborough sand. Captain Gordon, and one half of the crew were drowned.

The Pheasant sloop, Captain Nelson, foundered in the Channel, and all the crew perished.

By the death of that excellent officer the Right Honourable Edward Boscawen, Admiral of the Blue, General of the Marine Forces, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, at his seat at Hatchland, in the county of Surry, on the 10th of January this year, and by the removal of Mr Elliot to the Treasury Board, two seats at the Board of Admiralty became vacant; which were filled up by George Bussy Viscount Villiers, and Thomas Pelham, Esq.

Vice-Admiral Pocock was, at the end of this year, promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Blue; and, with Vice-Admiral Saunders, was honoured with the Order of the Bath.

To the Naval and Military transactions of this year, we will add an account of the voyage of our truly illustrious Queen, from Stade to England.

His

His Majesty, on the 8th of July, having summoned a Privy Council, made known to them, his most gracious intentions, of demanding in marriage the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, a princess distinguished by every eminent virtue, and amiable endowment. The Privy Council requested, that his Majesty would be pleased to make his most gracious declaration to them public; which was done accordingly. This news was received with universal joy by all ranks of people.

The Earl Harcourt set out in quality of Ambassador to Strelitz, to demand the Princess in marriage for his Majesty; which being agreed to, a squadron of men of war, commanded by Lord Anson, was ordered to escort her Majesty to England.

The Royal Caroline yacht was newly ornamented; her name was changed to the Royal Charlotte, in honour of our Queen; and the command conferred on Captain Peter Denis.

On the 6th of August, the yachts rendezvoused at Harwich; where, Lord Anson having arrived on the 7th, he hoisted his flag on board the Royal Charlotte; and in the evening made the signal for sailing.

The 8th, the yachts joined the men of war, when the following order in sailing was observed.

Van.

Hazard, 14 guns, Honourable Captain St John.

Lynx, 14 guns, Honourable Captain Keith Sewart. Tartar, 28 guns, Captain J. Knight.

Royal Charlotte yacht, { Lord Anson, Admiral of the fleet. / Captain Peter Denis.

Winchester, 50 guns, Captain J. Hale. Nottingham, 60 guns, Captain S. Marshall.

The other Yachts.

Minerva, 32 guns, Captain Alexander Hood.

Larboard. Rear. Starboard.

9th, The weather was stormy from one in the morning, blowing directly on Yarmouth sands: towards noon it became moderate,

moderate, and the fleet ſtood more out. The Admiral threw out the Wincheſter's ſignal to chaſe to the N. E., when ſhe met with the Baltic fleet, and returned to her ſtation.

13th, Made Haliogolandt.

14th, The Nottingham, Wincheſter, Minerva, and Tartar, anchored at the Red Buoy, about ſeven leagues from Cuxhaven; and the remainder of the fleet proceeded to the Elbe.

15th, The yachts came up to Stade, when Lord Anſon, the Dutcheſſes of Ancaſter and Hamilton, with their attendants, ſet out to meet the Queen.

22d, The Queen arrived at Stade, and reſted there the 23d.

24th, Being a very fine day, the Queen ſet out from Stade, at half an hour after nine, under a triple diſcharge of the cannon from the ramparts; and at half an hour after ten, was ſaluted by the fort in the creek. At eleven o'clock, ſhe was met by the Admiralty barge, with the royal ſtandard of England flying in the bow, preceded by Lord Anſon's barge, with the union flag in the bow. The Royal Charlotte yacht was dreſſed in the different colours of all nations, to receive her Majeſty. The moment ſhe came on board, they were all ſtruck in an inſtant, and the royal ſtandard hoiſted at the main top-gallant-maſt head, the Admiralty flag at the fore top-gallant-maſt head, and the union flag at the mizen top-gallant-maſt head. Lord Anſon now hoiſted his flag on board the Lynx, and gave the ſignal; on which the other ſhips gave a royal ſalute.

25th, The yachts and ſmall ſhips of war ſailed about nine in the morning; came down to Gluckſtade, a Daniſh fort, which did not ſalute. They kept on, and came to an anchor at nine at night.

26th, At four in the morning, weighed anchor and ſailed; were ſaluted by Ritzbattle and Cuxhaven forts, at eight o'clock, which was returned. Here the Queen's brother went aſhore, and the fleet were puſhing out to the Red Buoy; but the wind coming directly ahead, the Admiral returned to Cuxhaven road, and came to an anchor: ſoon after this, they had ſome very heavy ſqualls.

27th, Continued at anchor; ſtrong gales at W.

28th, At five in the morning, ſailed; and at eleven joined

the large ſhips: they ſaluted the royal yacht. Lord Anſon now hoiſted his flag on board the Nottingham.

29th, Blew a ſtorm all night, and the greateſt part of the day. Few of the ſhips but received ſome damage. The Royal Charlotte yacht outſailed the whole fleet. It grew calmer towards night.

30th, Fine weather, light gales. The fleet kept on as good a courſe as the wind would permit, this and the two following days.

September 2d, Blew very hard all the morning; in the evening, at eight o'clock, ſaw Flamborough-head, and ſtood out again to ſea, an E. S. E. courſe.

3d, Fine weather in the morning; ſqually towards evening.

5th, Stood in for the land again; and in the afternoon, parted company with the large ſhips.

6th, About noon, the Queen arrived at Harwich. Her Majeſty was remarkably well the whole voyage. She ſet out on her journey for London that evening. Slept the firſt night at the Earl of Abercorn's at Witham; and next evening, arrived at St James's, and was eſpouſed to his Majeſty.

1762.

ALTHOUGH the preſent ſet of Miniſters had differed in opinion from Mr Pitt, as to an immediate war with Spain; yet, to do them juſtice, they were by no means inattentive to the naval and military operations, and proſecuted the war with vigour. The public expected much information from his Majeſty's ſpeech, at the meeting of the new Parliament, and that the ſenſe of the nation would ſoon become known. As his Majeſty was anxious to learn their real ſentiments, the Miniſtry did not exert their influence in the uſual manner at elections, but, in general, left the people to make a free choice of their repreſentatives. The Parliament met on the 3d of November 1761; and the Lord Chancellor ſignified his Majeſty's pleaſure to the Commons, that they ſhould return to their own Houſe and chooſe a Speaker, whom they were deſired to preſent to his Majeſty on the 6th. The choice fell on

with

Sir John Cuſt, Baronet, who, on the 6th, was preſented to the King in the uſual manner; and being approved of, his Majeſty addreſſed both Houſes, and informed them, "That at the opening of the firſt Parliament ſummoned and elected under his authority, he, with pleaſure, took notice of an event which had made him completely happy, and given univerſal joy to his loving ſubjects,—his marriage with a Princeſs eminently diſtinguiſhed by every virtue and amiable endowment; and which, while it afforded him all poſſible domeſtic comfort, could not fail of highly contributing to the happineſs of his kingdoms, which had been, and which always ſhould be his firſt object in every action of his life.

"It had been his earneſt wiſh, he ſaid, that this firſt period of his reign might be marked with another felicity, the reſtoring of the bleſſings of peace to his people, and putting an end to the calamities of war, under which ſo great a part of Europe ſuffered. But though overtures had been made to him, and to his good brother and ally the King of Pruſſia, by the Belligerent Powers, in order to a general pacification, for which purpoſe a congreſs was appointed; and propoſitions had been made by him to France, for a particular peace with that Crown, which were followed by an actual negociation: yet, that congreſs had not hitherto taken place; and the negociation with France was entirely broken off."

Having mentioned the ſucceſſes which had attended his arms laſt year, and the great magnanimity of the King of Pruſſia, he continued: "In this ſituation, he was glad to have an opportunity of receiving the trueſt information of the ſenſe of his people, by a new choice of their repreſentatives. He was fully perſuaded, they would agree with him in opinion, that the ſteady exertion of our moſt vigorous efforts, in every part where the enemy may ſtill be attacked with advantage, is the only means that can be productive of ſuch a peace as may with reaſon be expected from our ſucceſſes. It was, therefore, his fixed reſolution, with their concurrence and ſupport, to carry on the war in the moſt effectual manner, for the intereſt and advantage of his kingdoms; and to maintain, to the utmoſt of his power, the good faith and honour of his Crown, by adhering firmly to the engagements entered into with his allies. In this, he would per-

ſevere, until his enemies, moved by their own loſſes and diſtreſſes, and touched with the miſeries of ſo many nations, ſhall yield to the equitable conditions of an honourable peace; in which caſe, as well as in the proſecution of the war, he aſſured them, no conſideration whatever ſhould make him depart from the true intereſts of theſe his kingdoms, and the honour and dignity of his Crown." Both Houſes returned addreſſes replete with loyalty and kindneſs.

All that the public learned from the throne was, that the negociation for peace with France was at an end; and that the war was to be proſecuted with the utmoſt vigour. With regard to the affairs with Spain, the public remained in ſuſpenſe till the 26th of December, when the gazette announced a rupture with that kingdom; the Earl of Briſtol having been refuſed any ſatisfaction to the categorical anſwer he was deſired to aſk, relative to certain engagements, offenſive to Great Britain, ſuppoſed to have been contracted between the Courts of Madrid and Verſailles. On the 4th of January, war was declared againſt Spain in London, and letters of repriſal iſſued. And on the 18th of the ſame month, war was declared againſt Great Britain at Madrid. (See Note 183.)

The Parliament met on the 19th of January, after the receſs for the Chriſtmas holidays. The ſame day the King went to the Houſe of Peers; and, in a ſpeech to both Houſes, informed them, "That ſince their receſs, it was with concern he had been indiſpenſably obliged to declare war againſt Spain; and that the cauſes which gave riſe to this meaſure, were ſet forth in his public declaration on the occaſion. His conduct, he ſaid, to the King of Spain, ever ſince his acceſſion to the throne, had been ſo friendly, that it was matter of the greateſt ſurprize to him, to find, that engagements had, in this conjuncture, been entered into between that Crown and France, and a treaty made to unite all the branches of the Houſe of Bourbon, in a moſt ambitious and dangerous deſign againſt the commerce and independence of the reſt of Europe, and particularly of his kingdoms. That whatever colours may be endeavoured to be put upon theſe injurious proceedings of the Court of Madrid, he had nothing to reproach himſelf with; and though he had left nothing untried, that could have prevented this rupture, he thought

thought it neceſſary to prepare againſt every event. He therefore relied on the divine bleſſing, on the juſtneſs of his cauſe, on the zealous and powerful aſſiſtance of his faithful ſubjects, and on the concurrence of his allies, who muſt find themſelves involved in the pernicious and extenſive projects of his enemies;" and concluded, by ſaying, "I leave theſe conſiderations with you, full of the juſteſt confidence, that the honour of my Crown, and the intereſts of my kingdoms, are ſafe in your hands." To this ſpeech, both Houſes returned moſt affectionate addreſſes, approving of his Majeſty's conduct, aſſuring him of their ſupport, and that they would ſtand by him with their lives and fortunes. The conduct of Mr Pitt, on this occaſion, did him the greateſt honour. The defence he made, was as maſterly a piece of eloquence as ever was delivered in the Houſe: it carried conviction along with it, and glowed with the genuine flame of patriotiſm. And it ſurely was no ſmall compliment paid to his abilities and penetration, that the preſent Adminiſtration had found themſelves neceſſitated to adopt the very meaſure he had ſo ſtrongly urged in vain to them, and the rejection of which had obliged him to withdraw from the ſervice of the public.

The eſtimates of the current year having been all ſettled before the rupture with Spain, no demand was made on the public on that account; but ſome of the old ſervants of the Crown, not being pleaſed with the meaſures reſolved on in the Cabinet, or thinking themſelves neglected, reſigned their employments. The Duke of Newcaſtle was among the firſt; who was ſucceeded as Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, by the Earl of Bute, who brought in with him many who were thought to be ſwayed by principles different from thoſe of the the laſt Adminiſtration. This gave much offence to that party, and was the means of raiſing up the baneful ſpirit of faction, which raged for a conſiderable time with the greateſt violence throughout the kingdom. When the annual treaty with the King of Pruſſia came to be renewed at the beginning of this year, the Miniſtry inſiſted that the article hitherto inſerted, by which Great Britain bound herſelf not to conclude a peace without the conſent of that Monarch, ſhould be left out entirely. To this his Pruſſian Majeſty would not agree. The ſubſidy of 670,000 l. was proffered; but, without the article before mentioned,

mentioned, he would not accept of it. In the courſe of the ſeſſion, ſeventy thouſand ſeamen were voted for the ſervice of the current year; and the ſum total of the ſupplies voted by Parliament, amounted to 18,299,153l. (See Note 184.)

Since the war with Spain was become inevitable, the Miniſtry reſolved to puſh it on with vigour. His Majeſty, in his ſpeech to both Houſes on the 19th of January, having hinted, that in conſequence of the determination of the Court of Spain, his allies would be involved in the calamities of war, and that it was found that the King of Portugal was to be attacked by the confederated Monarchs, on the moſt frivolous pretexts; it was now determined, to ſend powerful ſuccours to his Portugueſe Majeſty. Lord Tyrawley was appointed Ambaſſador to the Court of Liſbon, and Commander in Chief of the Britiſh forces deſtined for this ſervice. He immediately ſet out for Portugal, in order to concert with the King and his Miniſters, the proper meaſures to be adopted on this occaſion. He was ſoon after followed by the Earl of Loudoun, who was appointed ſecond in command, and who brought along with him a conſiderable number of land forces. (See Note 174.) The great body of infantry which had been ordered from North America, in order to reduce the French Caribbee Iſlands, which ſervice was now ſuppoſed to have been performed, the Miniſtry were determined to reinforce with a body of troops from England, who, after garriſoning the newly conquered iſlands, were to proceed without loſs of time, and attack the city of Havannah. The command of the army deſtined for this ſervice, was beſtowed on Lieutenant-General the Earl of Albemarle. The command of the ſquadron was given to Admiral Sir George Pocock, who had ſo greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the courſe of this war in the Eaſt Indies, having under him Commodore Keppel, brother to the Earl of Albemarle. While the Spaniards were thus aſſailed in the Weſt Indies, an expedition, under the command of Brigadier-General Draper, was ſent againſt the Philippine iſlands in the Eaſt Indies. On the death of Admiral Holmes, Sir James Douglas was appointed to command at Jamaica; Rear-Admiral Rodney commanded the ſquadron at the Leeward iſlands; and Commodore Lord Colvill that in North America, where, contrary to expectation, he had very active ſervice to perform with a very ſmall force. Immediately on the

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rupture with Spain, Commodore Sir Piercy Brett was ſent with a ſtrong reinforcement of ſhips to Sir Charles Saunders in the Mediterranean. Sir Edward Hawke, having under him Rear-Admiral his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, cruized on the coaſts of Spain and Portugal. The ſame ſquadron likewiſe went on a ſecond cruize, under the command of Sir Charles Hardy, and the Duke of York. In the beginning of the year, a ſquadron cruized off Breſt, under the command of Commodore Spry, who was relieved on this ſtation by Commodore Man. At the ſame period alſo, Commodore Lord Viſcount Howe commanded in Baſque road, on which ſtation he was relieved by Commodore Denis. Commodore Young commanded in the Channel; Admiral Holburne at Portſmouth; and Commodore Moore in the Downs. Such was the diſtribution of the navy this year.

On the 6th of June, died that illuſtrious officer George Lord Anſon, Admiral and Commander in Chief of the fleet, and Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Admiralty. Now that the rage and malevolence of party ſpirit has had time to ſubſide, this great man appears in very ſhining colours; and although born of an ancient family, yet it was his merit alone that raiſed him to the high honours which he attained. The fame which he acquired in his voyage round the world, in which he ſhewed an equanimity of mind equal to the numberleſs perils and dangers which he encountered, will, while the Engliſh language laſts, never ceaſe to be remembered; and on this voyage, the prudence, perſeverance, good conduct, humanity, and courage, which he diſplayed, would alone have been ſufficient to have made his fortune, and raiſed him to a great degree of eminence in the Naval Annals of Great Britain, if no other circumſtance had come to his aid. On his return home, he was promoted to a flag; and on the 3d of May 1747, he defeated and took ſix French ſhips of war, and was ſoon after raiſed to the peerage. The Navy of this country is particularly indebted to him, for training to the ſervice ſo many excellent officers, whilſt on board the Centurion, on his voyage round the world. The names of Sir Charles Saunders, Sir Piercy Brett, Lord Viſcount Keppel, Sir Peter Denis, Baronet, Robert Hughes, John Campbell, William Langdon and Philip Samaurez, Eſqrs.

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will, for the ſervices they performed, be ever revered by their country. And it is not a little extraordinary, that all the above Lieutenants ſhould live to attain flags, except the laſt, who, after giving many diſtinguiſhed proofs of his courage and good ſeamanſhip, was killed fighting for his King and country, October 14th, 1747, being then Captain of the Nottingham of ſixty guns.

Lord Anſon's place at the Admiralty Board was ſupplied by the Earl of Halifax, who remained but a ſhort time in this office; for, being ſoon after appointed one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, the Honourable George Grenville was, October 16th, 1762, made Firſt Lord of the Admiralty.

October 21ſt, this year, his Majeſty was pleaſed to order a promotion of Flag-officers, and alſo to promote twelve Captains to the rank of Rear-Admirals, which made the whole rank as follows:

Admirals of the White.
- Sir William Rowley, K. B.
- Iſaac Townſend, Eſq;
- *Henry Oſborne, Eſq;
- *Thomas Griffin, Eſq;
- *Sir Edward Hawke, K. B.

Admirals of the Blue.
- Charles Knowles, Eſq;
- Hon. John Forbes,
- Sir George Pocock, K. B.

Vice-Admirals of the Red.
- Hon. Geo. Townſhend,
- Francis Holburne, Eſq;
- *Thomas Cotes, Eſq;
- *Thomas Frankland, Eſq;

Vice-Admirals of the White.
- Lord Harry Powlett,
- Harry Norris, Eſq;
- *Thomas Broderick Eſq;
- *Sir Charles Hardy, Knt.
- *George Earl of Northeſk,
- *Sir Charles Saunders, K. B.

*Thomas

*Thomas Pye, Esq;
*Philip Durell, Esq;
*Samuel Cornish, Esq;
*Francis Geary, Esq;
*George Bridges Rodney, Esq;
*H. R. H. Edw. Duke of York,
} Vice-Admirals of the Blue.

Captains

Sir William Burnaby, Knt.
James Young, Esq;
Sir Piercy Brett, Knt.
John Moore, Esq;
} Rear Admirals of the Red.

Richard Tyrrell,
Alexander Lord Colvill,
Sir James Douglas Knt.†
William Gordon, Esq;
} Rear-Admirals of the White.

George Lord Edgecumbe,
Robert Swanton, Esq;
Samuel Graves, Esq; ‡
Hon. Augustus Keppel,
} Rear-Admirals of the Blue.

The Admirals marked thus *, were those promoted on this occasion.

Captain Sir Thomas Stanhope, Knight, succeeded Sir Piercy Brett, and Captain the Honourable Augustus John Hervey succeeded the Honourable Augustus Keppel, as Colonels of Marines.

The death of Lord Anson occasioned the following promotions to take place: Admiral Sir William Rowley, K. B. was appointed Admiral and Commander in Chief of the Fleet, and Admiral Henry Osborne, Vice-Admiral of Great Britain, (both these in room of Lord Anson): and Admiral Sir Edward Hawke, K. B. was appointed Rear-Admiral of Great Britain, in room of Sir William Rowley, K. B.

† In 1764, Sir John Bentley resigned his office as Extra-Commissioner of the Navy, and was promoted to his flag, and took rank after Sir James Douglas.

‡ In the beginning of 1763, Captain William Parry was promoted to his flag, and took rank after Rear-Admiral S. Graves.

EAST INDIES.

Rear-Admiral Cornish continued to command his Majeſty's ſquadron in the Eaſt Indies, where the French having now neither ſettlements nor trade, he was at full liberty to direct his whole force againſt the Spaniards; and he ſoon received inſtructions in what manner to proceed. Colonel Draper, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his gallant behaviour at the ſiege of Madras in 1759, being ſoon after obliged to quit India, on account of bad health, embarked on board the Winchelſea Eaſt India ſhip, commanded by the Honourable Thomas Howe, and with him made a voyage to Canton in China. While there, he had an opportunity of learning the exact ſtate of the Spaniſh ſettlements at the Philippine Iſlands, (See Note 185.); and found that the Spaniards, conſidering an attack on them as an impracticable thing, truſted more to their very remote ſituation from Europe, than to their real ſtrength. When a rupture with Spain was rumoured, he laid the information he had received reſpecting the Spaniſh Aſiatic ſettlements, together with his own obſervations, before Lords Egremont and Anſon, who viewed the whole in a very important light, and requeſted that Colonel Draper would draw up a memorial reſpecting the matter, and point out what force could be detached from India to put in practice his plan of reducing the Philippine iſlands. In this work, he met with great aſſiſtance from Captain Howe. The memorial was laid before his Majeſty and the Cabinet Council, who approving it, reſolved, when hoſtilities became unavoidable, to carry it into immediate execution. As the ſucceſs of this enterprize depended ſolely on the ſecrecy and diſpatch with which it was carried on, and as the great diſtance made it impoſſible to ſend a body of troops ſufficient for this ſervice from Europe, the attempt was conſidered rather as a coup de main. Immediately on the declaration of war againſt Spain, Colonel Draper was diſpatched to India in the Argo frigate, commanded by Captain Richard King. He carried out very ample orders and inſtructions for proceeding againſt Manila, and was himſelf appointed

pointed Commander in Chief of the land forces, with the rank of Brigadier-General. (See Note 185.) As the journal which he tranſmitted to the Secretary of State contains the beſt account of the proceedings of the army before Manila, we here take the liberty to inſert it verbatim.

"*JOURNAL of the Proceedings of his* MAJESTY'S FORCES *on an Expedition againſt* MANILA.

"THE troops allotted for this enterprize, were the 79th regiment; a company of the Royal artillery. The auxiliaries furniſhed by the gentlemen at Madras, conſiſting of thirty of their artillery, ſix hundred Sepoys, a company of Caffres, one of Topazes, and one of pioneers; to which they added the precarious aſſiſtance of two companies of Frenchmen, inliſted in their ſervice, with ſome hundreds of unarmed laſcars, for the uſe of the engineers, and park of artillery. As a compenſation for this feeble ſupply of men, they favoured us with ſome very good officers in every branch of the ſervice. Rear-Admiral Corniſh reinforced our little army with a fine battalion of five hundred and fifty ſeamen, and two hundred and ſeventy marines; ſo that the whole force for the land operations amounted to two thouſand three hundred men, who, with the neceſſary ſtores, were embarked on board his Majeſty's ſquadron, and two India ſhips employed as tranſports, with an activity and diſpatch that did great honour to all concerned in thoſe arrangements. The preparations were begun, completed, and ſhipped in three weeks, through a raging and almoſt perpetual ſurf, by which ſome lives were loſt.

"As Major-General Lawrence was of opinion that the ſettlements would be in danger, were more forces drawn from the coaſt, the two battalions of the Company's troops, all the cavalry, ſix thouſand Sepoys, with that part of Colonel Munro's and the Highlanders then at Madras, were left for their ſecurity. The Medway, York, and Chatham, that were hourly expected, had orders left them to remain for the protection of the trade. We ſailed with the Admiral's diviſion the 1ſt of Auguſt. The Seahorſe, Captain Grant, was previouſly diſ-

patched through the Straits of Malacca, to the entrance of the China-ſea, to ſtop all veſſels that might be bound to Manila, or ſent from any of our neighbouring ſettlements, to give the Spaniards notice of the deſign. Commodore Tiddeman, with the firſt diviſion of the fleet, and the troops under Colonel Monſon, ſailed two days before us, that our watering might more ſpeedily be completed at Malacca, where we arrived the 19th of Auguſt. We there bought a large quantity of rattans to make gabions, a good number of which was finiſhed on board the ſeveral ſhips. The 27th, we ſailed for our ſecond rendezvous, off the iſland of Timon: the neceſſary ſignals and inſtructions were then given out for landing on the coaſt of Luconia.

"On the 23d of September, we anchored in Manila-bay, and ſoon found that our viſit was unexpected; the Spaniards unprepared. To increaſe as much as poſſible the viſible confuſion and conſternation of the enemy, we determined to loſe no time in the attack of Port Cavite, that was at firſt intended, but proceed directly to the grand object, judging that our conqueſt there would of courſe occaſion and draw after it the fall of Cavite. On the morning of the 24th, we ſent an ineffectual ſummons to the town, and, with the Admiral and other principal officers, examined the coaſt, in order to fix upon a proper ſpot for landing the troops, artillery and ſtores. We found a moſt convenient place about two miles to the ſouth of Manila. Accordingly all the boats were immediately prepared by the proper ſignals: and three frigates, the Argo, Captain King; the Seahorſe, Captain Grant; and the Seaford, Captain Peighin, were ſent in very near the ſhore to cover the deſcent. The ſeventy-ninth regiment, a detachment of artillery, with three field pieces, and one howitzer fixed on the long-boats, aſſembled in three diviſions under their ſterns; the left commanded by Colonel Monſon; the centre by me, with Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, the Adjutant-General; the right, by Major More, the eldeſt Field Officer. As we had determined to land near a church, and village called Malata, that was oppoſite our left, the two other diviſions, which had been ſeparated only to diſtract and amuſe the enemy, were ordered to join that as ſoon as poſſible. About ſix in the even-

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ing, we puſhed with an even front for the ſhore, under the prudent and ſkilful management of Captains Parker of the Grafton, Kempenfelt the Admiral's Captain, and Brereton of the Falmouth, who had the direction of the boats. The frigates kept up a briſk fire to the right and left of us, to protect our flanks, and diſperſe the enemy, who were beginning to aſſemble in great numbers, both horſe and foot, to oppoſe our deſcent. This cannonade had the deſired effect. They retired, and left us a clear coaſt. But a violent ſurf aroſe, many boats were daſhed to pieces, our arms and ammunition much damaged: providentially no lives were loſt. We formed upon the beach, marched, and took poſſeſſion of the Malata; fixed our out-poſts, and paſſed the whole night under arms. The Spaniards were employed in burning part of their ſuburbs.

"The 25th, we ſeized a fort which the Spaniards had abandoned, named the Polveriſta, which proved a moſt excellent place of arms, for covering the landing of our ſtores, and ſecuring our communication with the ſquadron. Colonel Monſon, who was detached with two hundred men to view the roads and approaches to Manila, occupied the Hermita church, large and commodious, about nine hundred yards from the city. We made the prieſt's houſe the head-quarters; ſent orders to Major More to march up with the ſeventy-ninth regiment to ſecure and maintain this poſt, which was of the utmoſt conſequence, both from its ſtrength, and the great cover it afforded us from the rains that had deluged the country, and made it impoſſible to encamp; for we too ſoon found that the monſoon had broke upon us. The ſurf continued dangerous, the rains increaſed; the landing of our artillery and ſtores became very hazardous; our remaining troops were put aſhore with much peril, and ſome loſs; Lieutenant Hardwick was drowned. But the courage and activity of the ſeamen ſurmounted all obſtacles. They got on ſhore part of the Sepoys, ſome proviſions, and ſuch ſtores as were firſt wanted; and by ſignals demanded aid from the ſquadron, the officers of which were indefatigable in giving us all poſſible aſſiſtance; and Captain Jocelyn, who was intruſted with the care of the diſembarkation, did every thing that could be wiſhed or expected from a diligent and good officer. We left our marines at our firſt poſt,

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the Malata, to be near the Polveriſta, to preſerve our communication, and guard our ſtores and park of artillery. The men, from the good conduct and example of their officers, behaved very well, and were of great uſe upon all occaſions. As the rains had forced us to ſeek the protection of the houſes that were under the fire of the baſtions, the Spaniards cannonaded our quarters, which were much nearer the walls than the uſual rules of war preſcribe. They attempted likewiſe to burn moſt of their ſuburbs, but were prevented by the great activity and good conduct of Captain Fletcher, Major of brigade, and Captains Stevenſon and Cotsford, engineers; who having advanced under cover of the houſes to St Jago's church, near the ſea, and within three hundred yards of the town, reported its importance ſo ſenſibly, that we poſted a body of men there, notwithſtanding its contiguity to the baſtions. The enemy ſoon fired upon us, but not with perſeverance or effect enough to diſlodge us. We had ſome few men killed and wounded.

" 26th, The Admiral ſent on ſhore the battalion of ſeamen, under the command of Captains Collins of the Weymouth, Pitchford of the America, and George Ourry from the Panther. They were cantoned between the ſeventy-ninth regiment and the marines. The reſt of the Company's troops, of all ſorts, were likewiſe landed, and put under cover. The Spaniards advanced out of the garriſon, under the command of the Chevalier Fayette, with four hundred men, and two field-pieces; and from a church about two hundred yards to the right of that we yeſterday took poſſeſſion of, near the ſea, began a cannonade upon the right flank of our poſt. Some Sepoys, under Enſign Carty, who behaved very well, were firſt ſent to ſkirmiſh with them, ſupported by three piquets of the ſeventy-ninth regiment, and one hundred ſeamen, all under the command of Colonel Monſon, who ſoon drove the enemy back into the town. In their precipitate flight, one of the field-pieces was left upon the glacis.

" The ſuperior ſkill and bravery of our people were ſo evident from this affair, that it occaſioned a ſecond ſummons to the Governor; but to no purpoſe: their anſwer was much more ſpirited than their conduct had been. Colonel Monſon had orders to keep poſſeſſion of this ſecond church, if he found

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it tenable; for, as we had not men enough, or dry ground, to make regular approaches, we were forced into these measures, rash as they seem, and contrary to all the rules of our profession, by our critical situation. From the top of this post, which we called No. 2. we had a perfect view of the enemy's works. The front we were obliged to attack, was defended by the bastions of St Diego and St Andrew, with orillons and retired flanks, a ravelin which covered the royal gate, a wet ditch, covered-way, and glacis. The bastions were in excellent order, lined with a great number of fine brass cannon; but their ravelin was not armed, the covered-way out of repair, the glacis by much too low, and the ditch was not produced round the capital of the bastion of St Diego, which determined us to attack it, and make our dispositions accordingly. The negligence and omission of the enemy to post centinels in the covered-way, gave us an opportunity of sounding the ditch; which perilous enterprize was effected by a small party of the seventy-ninth regiment, under the command of Captain Fletcher, who begged leave to undertake it. The Spaniards fired from their bastion, and killed or wounded two or three of our people. The depth of the water was only five feet, the breadth about thirty yards. As the great extent of this populous city made it impossible for us to invest it with our handful of men, two sides were constantly open to the Spaniards, to introduce supplies of men and provisions, and carry out their effects. They availed themselves of our weakness. Their own garrison, of eight hundred men of the royal regiment, under the command of the Marquis de Villa Medina, Brigadier General, was augmented by a body of ten thousand Indians from the province of Pampanga, a fierce and barbarous people. These disadvantages were not to be remedied, as we could not take possession of Minondo, Tondo, and La Vera Cruz, the posts which commanded the river, and communication with the country. The inundations had secured their Parian suburb; but no difficulties could check the ardour of the troops, who laboured incessantly in making fascines and gabions, and in preparing every thing for the construction and opening of the batteries. One for small shells was completed this night, and played upon the bastion of St Diego. Its position was behind the

the church neareſt the ſea, called No. 1. The officers of the artillery, and engineers, exerted themſelves in a manner that nothing but their zeal for the public ſervice could have inſpired.

" 27th, The Governor ſent out a flag of truce to apologize for ſome barbarities committed by the ſavages lately mentioned, who had murdered ſome ſtraggling ſeamen, and to requeſt that a nephew of his, taken in the bay, might be ſent on ſhore. This gentleman had been diſpatched from the Phillipina galleon, juſt arrived on the coaſt from Acapulco, with the firſt advices of the war. Hoſtilities ceaſed until eleven at night, when we recommenced our fire from the mortars, increaſed them to four, and placed a ſix-pounder on our left flank, as a further ſecurity to our poſt at St Jago's church. As the capture of the galleon, and her treaſure, might be well eſteemed a national object, Mr Corniſh propoſed ſending the Panther and Argo from the ſquadron, to intercept her, which was conſented to; and the officers of the Navy very generouſly agreed to our ſharing any prizes that might be taken this cruize, as we had before conſented to their ſharing with us in any booty that might be taken at land; and the diſtribution to be made according to the rules his Majeſty had fixed for the ſea ſervice. The Admiral likewiſe ſent on ſhore, eight twenty-four pounders, ſhip guns, and two eighteen-pounders for our battering train; as, to ſave time, we brought only the land-carriages and platforms from Madras.

" 28th, The Governor's nephew was landed: my Secretary, Lieutenant Fryar, was ordered to conduct him into the town with a flag of truce. In the mean time, a large party of the garriſon, intermixed with Indians, ſallied out to attack our ſecond poſt, at No. 2. by which Lieutenant Fryar was advancing to the Ravelin-gate. The barbarians, without reſpecting his character, inhumanly murdered him, and mangled his body in a manner too ſhocking to mention. In their fury, they mortally wounded the other gentleman, who had endeavoured to ſave Mr Fryar. Our party received their onſet with much firmneſs and bravery, and repulſed them with ſome loſs on their ſide. As it was evident that the Indians alone were guilty of this horrid piece of barbarity, our ſoldiers ſhewed them no mercy.

" 29th,

" 29th, The Admiral, at my requeſt, ordered the Elizabeth, Commodore Tiddeman, and the Falmouth, Captain Brereton, to place themſelves as near the town as the depth of water would permit, and ſecond our operations, by enfilading the front we intended to attack; but the ſhallows kept them at too great a diſtance to anſwer the purpoſe effectually, though their ſhot ſtruck much confuſion and terror into the inhabitants. We continued our bombardment day and night.

" 30th, The engineers traced out Admiral Corniſh's battery, for eight twenty-four pounders, on the left of St Jago's church; but the violence of the rains retarded our progreſs; and the abſence of two ſhips that had on board a conſiderable quantity of faſcines, and many working and intrenching-tools, put us to ſome inconveniences. The Admiral's goodneſs ſupplied theſe defects: all the ſmiths and carpenters in the fleet were employed in making thoſe inſtruments; and, by their induſtry and diſpatch, we were enabled to proceed. The Elizabeth and Falmouth perſevered in their cannonade upon the town; which was returned from the enemy's ſea line, without any effect.

" October 1ſt and 2d, The weather grew ſo very tempeſtuous, that the whole ſquadron was in danger, and all communication with it entirely cut off. The violence of the ſtorm forced the South-Sea-Caſtle ſtore-ſhip (which was lately arrived) from her anchors, and drove her aſhore: even in this ſituation, the ſhip was of great uſe. Captain Sherwood enfiladed the whole beach to the ſouthward, and kept in awe a large body of Indians, who menaced the Polveriſta, and our magazines at the Malata. Notwithſtanding the deluge of rain which accompanied the wind, by the perſeverance of the troops and ſeamen, we completed the battery for the twenty-four pounders, raiſed a mortar-battery for the heavy ſhells of ten and thirteen inches, made a good parallel and communication from the church to the gun-battery, and eſtabliſhed a ſpacious place of arms on the left of it, near the ſea. The roaring of the waves prevented the enemy from hearing the noiſe of our workmen in the night. They gave us no interruption, but ſeemed to truſt entirely to the elements; while the Governor (the Archbiſhop) gave out, that an angel from the Lord was gone forth to deſtroy us like the hoſt of Sennacherib. On the afternoon of

the 2d, the ſeamen, with wonderful activity, brought up, and mounted all the guns in the battery, which we maſked.

" 3d, The weather became moderate. At day-light, the battery was opened againſt the left face of the baſtion of St Diego, towards the ſalient angle. One hundred ſeamen were appointed to aſſiſt the corps of artillery in this ſervice. Our cannon, by the excellent ſkill and management of Major Barker, and the officers under him, were ſerved with ſuch juſtneſs, quickneſs, and dexterity, that the twelve pieces on that face of the baſtion, were ſilenced in a few hours, and the Spaniards drove from them. We had but two men killed. At night we began a battery for three guns, on the left of our place of arms, to ſilence thoſe that were en barbette, upon the orillon of the baſtion of St Andrew, which annoyed our flank. We maintained a briſk fire of grape and muſketry all the night, to prevent the enemy from repairing their embrazures, and remounting their cannon. The mortars (now augmented to ſeven) were kept conſtantly playing upon the gorge of the baſtion and the contiguous defences.

" 4th, About three hours before day, a thouſand of the Indians attacked the cantonment of the ſeamen. They were encouraged to this attempt by the inceſſant rains, in which they flattered themſelves our fire-arms would be uſeleſs. Their approach was favoured by a number of thick buſhes that grew upon the ſide of a rivulet, which they paſſed in the night; and, by keeping cloſe, eluded the vigilance of the patroles. Upon the alarm, Colonel Monſon and Captain Fletcher, with piquets, were diſpatched to the aſſiſtance of the ſeamen, who very ſenſibly kept firm in their poſts, and were contented to repulſe them till day-break; when a freſh piquet of the ſeventy-ninth regiment appearing upon the Indians' right flank, they fled, and were purſued and diſperſed with the loſs of three hundred men. Had their ſkill or weapons been equal to their ſtrength and ferocity, it might have coſt us dear. Although armed chiefly with bows and arrows and lances, they advanced up to the very muzzles of our pieces, repeated their aſſaults, and died like wild beaſts, gnawing the bayonets. This attack coſt us ſome few men; but we loſt an excellent ſea-officer, Captain Porter, Lieutenant of the Norfolk, ſincerely and juſt-

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ly regreted by us all. We had ſcarce finiſhed this affair, when another body of them, with part of the Spaniſh garriſon, again attacked the church, No. 2.; forced the Sepoys from their poſt in it, neareſt the town; took poſſeſſion of the top, from whence they killed and wounded ſeveral of our people, who were entirely expoſed to all their weapons. Notwithſtanding this diſadvantageous ſituation, the European ſoldiers maintained their poſt behind the church with great firmneſs and patience, and at laſt diſlodged the enemy with the aſſiſtance of ſome field-pieces, and the good conduct of Major Fell, Field-Officer of the day, Captain Fletcher, and other brave officers, ſent to their relief. The Spaniards left ſeventy dead behind them, in and about the church. On our ſide, Captain Strachan of the ſeventy-ninth regiment, a very good officer, was mortally wounded, and forty private men killed and wounded. This was the enemy's laſt effort: all their Indians, except eighteen hundred, diſcouraged by their loſſes, returned home. Our working parties, and the fire of our batteries, which had been a little interrupted by theſe attacks, recommenced with greater ſpirit than ever. We found likewiſe the good effects of giving the enemy no time to repair their embrazures, or carriages, in the night. They opened only an inconſiderable fire from three or four embrazures in the curtain, too oblique to have much effect. Before night, thoſe defences were ruined.

" 5th, Major Barker's fire was ſo violent, that the breach appeared practicable. Our cannon from the three gun battery ſilenced thoſe of the enemy, on the orillon of St Andrew. We were in hopes that the Spaniards would be ſenſible of their danger, and think of giving up the town. But they were obſtinate, without bravery, or any generous reſolution of defending the breach. In the evening, the deſign of ſtorming the place, was communicated to the principal officers of each department only, and the neceſſary preparations made.

" 6th, At four o'clock in the morning, we filed off from our quarters in ſmall bodies, to give the leſs ſuſpicion; and, by degrees, aſſembled at St Jago's church, obſerving the utmoſt ſilence, and concealing ourſelves in the place of arms, and the parallel between the church and the battery. Major Barker kept up a briſk fire upon the works, and thoſe places

where the enemy might be lodged or intrenched. Our mortars were well applied for the ſame purpoſe. At day-break, we diſcerned a large body of the Spaniards, formed on the baſtion of St Andrew, which gave us reaſon to imagine they had got ſome information of our deſign, and intended to annoy us with their muſketry and grape from the retired flank of that baſtion, where they had ſtill two cannon placed; but, upon the exploſion of ſome ſhells that fell amongſt them, they went off. We took immediate advantage of this, and by the ſignal of a general diſcharge of our artillery and mortars, ruſhed on to the aſſault, under cover of a thick ſmoke that blew directly upon the town. Sixty volunteers of different corps, under Lieutenant Ruſſel of the ſeventy-ninth regiment, led the way, ſupported by the grenadiers of that regiment. The engineers, with the pioneers, and other workmen, to clear and enlarge the breach and make lodgements, in caſe the enemy ſhould have been too ſtrongly intrenched in the gorge of the baſtion, followed. Colonel Monſon and Major More were at the head of two grand diviſions of the ſeventy-ninth regiment: the battalion of ſeamen advanced next, ſuſtained by the other two diviſions of the ſeventy-ninth regiment. The Company's troops cloſed the rear. They all mounted the breach with amazing ſpirit and rapidity. The few Spaniards upon the baſtion diſperſed ſo ſuddenly, that it was thought they depended upon their mines. Captain Stevenſon had orders to make a ſtrict ſearch to diſcover them; but our precautions were needleſs. We met with little reſiſtance, except at the Royal gate, and from the galleries of the lofty houſes which ſurround the great ſquare. In the guard-houſe, over the Royal gate, a hundred of the Spaniards and Indians, who would not ſurrender, were put to the ſword. Three hundred more, according to the enemy's account, were drowned in attempting to eſcape over the river; which was very deep and rapid. The Governor and the principal officers retired to the citadel; and were glad to ſurrender as priſoners at diſcretion, as that place was in no good poſture of defence. Captain Dupont of the ſeventy-ninth with a hundred men, took poſſeſſion of it. The Marquis of Villa Medina, with the reſt of the Spaniſh officers, were admitted as priſoners of war, on their parole of honour;

honour; and to conciliate the affections of the natives, all the Indians who fell into our hands, were diſmiſſed in ſafety. Our joy, upon this fortunate event, was greatly clouded by the loſs of Major More, who was transfixed with an arrow near the Royal gate, and died immediately, univerſally lamented for his good qualities. Captain Sleigh of the grenadiers, and ſome other good officers, were wounded. We had about thirty private men killed and wounded.

"In conſequence of the terms dictated to the Spaniards, (See Note 185.) the port of Cavite and citadel, with ſeveral large ſhips, and a vaſt quantity of warlike and naval ſtores, were ſurrendered to us. Captain Champion, with a hundred marines, and as many Sepoys, embarked on board the Seahorſe, to take poſſeſſion of it. The Spaniſh garriſon, of three hundred men, on the approach of our people, mutinied againſt their officers, plundered ſome houſes, and went off into the country with their arms.

"As a ſmall acknowledgment of the great ſervices which the whole army had received from Captain Kempenfelt, the Admiral's Captain, I begged he would act at Cavite, with a commiſſion as Governor for his Majeſty; being well aſſured, that no one could diſcharge that truſt with more conduct and abilities."

Before General Draper made any terms with the Governor, he waited the arrival of Admiral Corniſh, who was immediately ſent for; and beſides the propoſals made by the Government, an agreement was entered into, to ſave the city of Manila from being pillaged; to which it was liable, having been taken by ſtorm, (See Note 185.) Conſidering the critical ſituation, and vaſt opulence of the place, the terms were much more reaſonable than people in their ſituation could well have expected. In conſideration of the aid afforded to this expedition by the Eaſt India Company, a third part of the ranſom, which in all amounted to one million Sterling, was aſſigned to them; and, agreeable to his orders, General Draper delivered up Manila and its dependencies, (November 2d,) to Dawſon Drake, Eſq; and the other gentlemen appointed to receive them on the part of the Eaſt India Company; together with all the artillery,

tillery, ammunition, and warlike ſtores, of which there was a very great quantity, (See Note 185.)

The extent of the city of Manila being ſo great, and the citadel of Cavite requiring a garriſon, General Draper was neceſſitated to leave the whole of the military force he brought with him, for the ſecurity of the place. He appointed Major Fell of the ſeventy-ninth regiment, Commandant of the garriſon. At Cavite, the Admiral found a plentiful ſupply of all ſorts of naval ſtores, and conveniences for refitting the ſquadron. Nothing redounds more to the honour of the forces employed on this enterprize, than the ſtrict harmony which prevailed between the two ſervices; the great fatigues that both cheerfully underwent in the courſe of the ſiege, and the attention which the Naval officers paid to the troops while aſhore, deſerves the higheſt praiſe. The bravery and activity of the ſailors aſtoniſhed every one. While ſuch unanimity and cordiality ſubſiſts among a determined and reſolute band, what may they not atchieve? And to this glorious circumſtance this important conqueſt is chiefly owing; for throughout the whole of this victorious war, no conjunct expedition has been conducted with more reſolution and profeſſional ſkill, than the conqueſt of the Philippine Iſlands. It reflects the greateſt honour on all employed. Their ſucceſs appears ſcarcely credible. With a handful of troops they carried on a ſiege, amid deluges of rain, and ſuch furious tempeſts of wind, that all communication between the fleet and army was frequently cut off. After ten days operations, to carry the town by aſſault, is a military exploit almoſt without a parallel; eſpecially when it is conſidered, that beſides a ſtrong garriſon in a town fortified after the modern manner, and the elements to contend with, they were ſurrounded by numerous bodies of Indians in ſtrict alliance with the Spaniards, who, though undiſciplined and badly armed, yet, by a daring reſolution and contempt of death, became not only troubleſome, but formidable.

Had the Spaniards acted with a reſolution and military ſkill equal to their obſtinacy, and inſtead of attending to the prayers and prophecies of the Archbiſhop the Governor, who, in the midſt of the hurricane, declared that the angel of the Lord had gone forth to deſtroy the enemy, like the hoſt of Sennacherib; but entrenched themſelves ſtrongly in the gorges of the baſtions

baſtions when attacked, the conqueſt of Manila had not proved ſo eaſy.

The ſtranding of the South-Sea-Caſtle ſtore ſhip, inſtead of a misfortune, proved quite the contrary. By the ſituation in which ſhe lay, her guns not only protected the rear of our cantonments, but ſcoured the beach for a conſiderable length, and made ſeveral bodies of the Indians keep a reſpectful diſtance; while, from being ſo very near the ſhore, the proviſions and ſtores ſhe had on board were landed with great facility, and afforded a ſeaſonable ſupply to the ſoldiers, at a time when the weather had for ſome days interrupted all communication between the fleet and the army.

During the violent tempeſt on the 1ſt of October, the whole ſquadron, but particularly the Elizabeth and Falmouth, were in great danger; the gale blowing from W. S. W. directly on the ſhore, and they being anchored in four fathom water, in order to batter and enfilade the town. They ſtruck the ground; but the bottom being mud, and ſoft to a conſiderable depth, neither of them received any injury. A galley being perceived coming up the bay on the 25th of September, the Admiral diſpatched three boats manned and armed after her. They came up with, and inſtantly boarded and took her, notwithſtanding ſhe kept up a ſmart fire with patteraroes and muſkets. She mounted two carriage and ſeventeen braſs ſwivel guns, and had eighty men.

By letters found in her, it was diſcovered that ſhe was diſpatched from the galleon St Philippina, from Acapulco, and whom ſhe had left the 10th of September at Cajayagan, between the Embocadero and Cape Spiritu Santu. Upon this diſcovery, it was reſolved to detach the Panther and Argo, under the command of Captain Hyde Parker, in queſt of her. They ſailed accordingly on the 4th of October, and on the 30th got the length of the iſland of Capul, near the entrance of the Embocadero *, where the Argo had come to an anchor, and which Captain Parker intended to do for that night: but, juſt as the day cloſed, he ſaw a ſail ſtanding to the northward; he

* The Embocadero is the ſtrait, or paſſage among the Philippine iſlands, through which the galleon ſails in her voyage to and from the city of Manila.

he followed; and at eight that night got ſight of her again about two leagues to leeward; but unluckily, by the rapidity of a counter current to what the chaſe was in, the Panther drove among the Narango's, was in the utmoſt danger of being loſt, and obliged to anchor. The Argo having eſcaped the danger, got up with the chaſe, and engaged her near two hours; but was ſo roughly handled, that Captain King was neceſſitated to bring to, in order to repair his damages. By this time the current ſlackened, which enabled Captain Parker to get under ſail, with the chaſe in ſight. About nine the next morning, he came up with her, and, after battering her for two hours within half muſket-ſhot, ſhe ſtruck. The enemy made but a poor reſiſtance, truſting to the immenſe thickneſs of the ſides of their ſhip, which, except the upper works, the Panther's ſhot was not able to penetrate. Captain Parker was no leſs diſappointed than ſurprized, to find, when the General came on board, that he had engaged and taken the Santiſſimo Trinidad, alias the Poderoſo, who departed from Manila the 1ſt of Auguſt for Acapulco, and had got three hundred leagues to the eaſtward of the Embocadero, but meeting with a hard gale of wind, was diſmaſted, and put back to refit. She had eight hundred men on board; was pierced for ſixty guns; but when engaged by the Argo, had only ſix of them mounted, and but thirteen when taken: ſhe was a great deal larger than the Panther, and drew thirty-three feet water. She proved a very valuable prize, having one million of dollars regiſtered on board, and was reputed to be worth three millions.

The loſs ſuſtained during the ſiege, was much leſs than could have been expected from the nature of ſuch a ſevere piece of ſervice, it amounting to one officer of the Navy, and three officers of King's troops killed; one officer of the Navy, and four of the King's troops wounded; one officer of the Company's troops drowned; thirteen ſeamen and marines, ſeven of the King's, and eight of the Company's troops killed; ſix of the Company's troops drowned: twenty ſailors or marines, forty-nine of the King's, and thirty-ſeven of the Company's troops, wounded. Commodore Tiddeman, in attempting to enter the river in his barge, the morning after the reduction of

of Manila, was unfortunately drowned with five of his people. (See Note 185.)

It would be difficult to aſcertain with exactneſs, the value of this acquiſition to Great Britain; but the territory now reduced to her obedience, conſiſted of fourteen conſiderable iſlands, which, from their extent, fertility, and ſituation for trade, are not to be equalled in the world. The active ſpirit of commerce, not ſuiting the genius of the Spaniſh nation, this grand Archipelago did not prove ſo advantageous to the State, as it otherwiſe might have been; even as it was, it could not miſs of being ſeverely felt by Spain, if we conſider that this conqueſt, together with that of the Havannah, in a great meaſure ſecured to Britain the chief ſources of their trade to Aſia and America, and cut off the communications between the principal parts of their vaſt but unconnected empire.

Both General Draper and Admiral Corniſh received the thanks of the Houſe of Commons for the ſervice they had done their country, by the conqueſt of the Philippine iſlands. The former was ſoon after made a Knight of the Bath, and the latter created a Baronet of Great Britain.

The Spaniſh colours taken at Manila, were, by his Majeſty's orders, at the requeſt of General Draper, hung up in the Chapel of the College at Cambridge, of which the General was a member.

As the Spaniards had now received certain intelligence, that the annual ſhip, the Philippina, from Acapulco, was arrived at a port called Palapa, in the iſland of Samar, they became extremely apprehenſive that ſhe muſt ſoon be captured, as Admiral Corniſh was reſolved to ſend ſhips in queſt of her. The taking of this veſſel muſt have ruined moſt of the principal merchants of Manila; but in order to render this misfortune as light as poſſible, the Governor and merchants entered into a negociation with Admiral Corniſh and General Draper, by which it was ſtipulated, that they ſhould uſe every means in their power to aſſiſt in delivering up the ſhip Philippina to the Britiſh, with all her Treaſure and Plate on board, on condition, that they were allowed to take as much money as would pay off the balance due to the Britiſh, of the four millions of

dollars which the Spaniards had conſented to give for the ranſom of the city of Manila. This was agreed to; but whether the Spaniards were ſincere or not, ſeems very problematical; indeed it appears pretty evident, that they only wanted to gain time, and prevent a force being ſent againſt the galleon, until they had notice that the moſt valuable parts of her cargo were conveyed ſo far up the country, as to put it beyond the reach of the Britiſh. The ſeaſon ſeconded their deſigns; as they well knew that it was next to an impoſſibility, for ſhips to get through the Embocadero, from Manila to Palapa, while the N. E. monſoon laſted. In order to give their ſcheme all the appearance of plauſibility in their power, as ſoon as the Vice-Admiral informed the Governor that the Argo and Seaford frigates were ready to proceed on this ſervice, he ſent on board two Regidores, and two of the Council of Commerce, to accompany Captain King to Palapa; theſe gentlemen were veſted with full powers, and carried orders to the General of the galleon, to ſee that the terms of the agreement were complied with.

Thus equipped, Captain King, with the two frigates, ſailed for Palapa, and did all that lay in his power to reach that port; but the weather proved ſo extremely tempeſtuous and rainy, that, after uſing every effort for the ſpace of three months, in which time he had frequently run great riſks of loſing both ſhips, and his proviſions being nearly expended, he found it impoſſible to get through the Embocadero, againſt the ſtrength of the N. E. monſoon, and had the mortification to be conſtrained to return to Manila, without effecting his purpoſe, where he arrived juſt in time to have the Argo refitted to accompany Vice-Admiral Corniſh and the fleet to the coaſt of Coromandel. The Admiral left the Falmouth, Captain Brereton, and the Seaford, Captain Peighin, to protect our new conqueſts at Manila; ordering the former to proceed to Palapa as ſoon as the ſeaſon would permit, in order to get poſſeſſion of the Philippina and her treaſure. He likewiſe was to be accompanied by civil officers; but as no account has ever appeared of Captain Brereton's proceedings on this enterprize, it is preſumed that he was equally unfortunate in his endeavours to obtain poſſeſſion of this rich ſhip as Captain King had

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been. At the time that Admiral Corniſh ſailed for the coaſt of Coromandel, it was currently reported at Manila, that the Spaniards had ſecured the money and plate at a place far from the ſea; and there is every reaſon to believe this report was true. It would therefore have been impoſſible for Captain Brereton to have landed a ſufficient number of men to take the treaſure by force; and little regard would be paid to the letters of the Spaniſh Governor and Council of Manila, by the General of the galleon, or the Spaniards who were intereſted in the cargo of the Philipina.

The conduct of the Court of Spain, with regard to the non-payment of the Manila ranſom-money, will afford a very uſeful leſſon for naval and military people in their future behaviour, if ever any thing ſimilar ſhould occur. It will point out to them the neceſſity of taking proper methods to inſure the fulfilling of all ſtipulations in the moſt ample manner, and to put it out of the power of any State, on ill grounded pretexts, to defraud the conquerors of their juſt rights. The city of Manila was ſaved from being plundered by the Britiſh forces, in conſideration of the inhabitants paying them four millions of dollars, one half of which was to be paid immediately, the other half at a time to be afterwards agreed upon. For this half, amounting to near 450,000 l. Sterling, the Governor-General of the Philippine iſlands drew bills on the Royal Treaſury at Madrid.

Before the intelligence of this conqueſt arrived in London, a general peace was concluded; and when the bills were preſented, payment was refuſed by the Court of Spain, on the ſpecious pretext, that the perſons compoſing the civil power at Manila, were forced into terms that were oppreſſive and unjuſt, from the dread of being put to the ſword, if they refuſed their conſent to them; and notwithſtanding that they ſigned ſuch conditions with the Britiſh Commanders, yet General Draper either ordered or ſuffered the city to be pillaged for forty hours by four thouſand Engliſh, who plundered it of more than a million of dollars; and on this account, the Court of Spain argued that payment ought not to be made. To this General Draper replied, "That it was a known and univerſal rule in war among the "moſt civilized nations, that places taken by ſtorm, without

" any capitulation, are ſubject to all the miſeries that the con-
" querors may chooſe to inflict. This was the condition of
" Manila. The objection and pretence of force and violence
" may be made uſe of to evade any military agreements what-
" ever, where the two parties do not treat on an equality. By
" the ſame mode of reaſoning, a ſtate may object to the pay-
" ment of ranſoms of ſhips taken at ſea, and to contributions
" levied in a country which is the ſeat of war; but it is al-
" ways allowed, that in ſuch caſes, a part muſt be ſacrificed to
" the whole. The deſtruction which would have followed mi-
" litary execution, would have trebled the ſum exacted, beſides
" that the Spaniſh Empire in Aſia would thereby have been en-
" tirely ſubverted." The charge of allowing the military to pil-
lage for forty hours, was a groſs exaggeration, and eaſily refut-
ed; concerning which, General Draper farther replied, " That
" the number of troops which entered Manila when it was
" ſtormed, amounted to little more than two thouſand, which
" were a motley compoſition of ſeamen, ſoldiers, ſepoys, caffres,
" laſcars, topaſſes, French and German deſerters. The difficul-
" ty of reſtraining any troops, in the firſt fury of an aſſault,
" is well known; but it muſt be much greater, when compoſ-
" ed of ſuch a variety and confuſion of people, who differed
" as much in ſentiment and language, as in dreſs and com-
" plexion. Several hours elapſed before the principal inhabi-
" tants could be brought to a conference: during that inter-
" val, the inhabitants were undoubtedly very great ſufferers;
" but ſuch violence was antecedent to ſettling the terms of capi-
" tulation; and, by the laws of war, the place, with all its con-
" tents, became the unqueſtionable property of the captors,
" until a ſufficient equivalent was given in lieu of it. That ſe-
" veral robberies were committed after the capitulation was
" ſigned, is acknowledged; but it is denied that the place was
" pillaged for forty hours, or with the permiſſion of the Gene-
" ral, as he immediately iſſued out orders for preſerving the
" ſtricteſt regularity and decorum; and therein declared, that
" whoever ſhould be guilty of robberies, or plundering the
" churches and houſes, ſhould be hanged without mercy."
General Draper made ſeveral examples, and did all that lay in
his power to enforce the terms of the capitulation. Conſider-

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ing how very much the enemy had at ſtake, in a large and opulent city, and the eaſy terms by which they ſaved the place from a general pillage, it is ſhameful to think that ſo honourable a people as the Spaniards ſhould have made the ſmalleſt objection to comply with terms which proved of ſuch manifeſt advantage to their Aſiatic ſettlements.

WEST INDIES.—LEEWARD ISLAND STATION.

THE complete reduction of the French ſettlements in North America, enabled the Miniſtry to draw a very conſiderable military force to the Weſt Indies, where it was reſolved to make a very powerful attack upon ſuch iſlands as ſtill remained under the dominion of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. For this purpoſe, eleven battalions were aſſembled in the month of Auguſt, on Staten iſland, near New York. The command of this army was given to Major-General Monckton, (See Note 186.); and every thing being got ready, they ſailed for Barbadoes the end of October, under convoy of a ſtrong ſquadron of ſhips of war, commanded by Captain Darby of the Devonſhire. Colonel James Grant, who had been ſent with a conſiderable detachment of troops to Charleſtown in South Carolina in 1761, in order to chaſtiſe the Cherokee Indians, who had been troubleſome to the ſettlers in the interior parts of that province, having performed that ſervice, was ordered to embark all the troops that could be ſpared from Carolina, and to join the army at Barbadoes.

Rear-Admiral Rodney was ſent from England early in October, with ſeveral capital ſhips to join thoſe under Sir James Douglas, and to aſſume the command of the ſquadron there. Lord Rollo had received orders to collect ſuch troops as could be ſpared from the different garriſons in the Weſt Indies, and, with the troops already under his command, to join the army under General Monckton at Barbadoes; at which iſland Rear-Admiral Rodney arrived the 22d of November 1761, and, between that time and the 9th of December, the reſt of his ſquadron joined him. Here he found Sir James Douglas with part of his fleet, which, as ſoon as they were completely watered

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and victualled, he detached to block up the iſland of Martinico. Admiral Rodney, while at Barbadoes, hired ten ſloops, which he manned and armed. Theſe he ſent partly to cruize off the iſland of St Euſtatia, to prevent the Dutch from affording the French any ſupplies of naval and military ſtores and proviſions, and partly to cruize off Martinico; and, as they drew but little water, had orders to look into all the ſmall harbours on the windward ſide of that iſland, and to endeavour to cut out any veſſels they might find there. He likewiſe wrote to all the Governors of the iſlands belonging to Great Britain, informing them of the arrival of the armament, and its deſtination, and entreating them to lend all the aſſiſtance in their power to the enterprize. On which the Governor of Barbadoes laid an embargo on the iſland, in order to conceal from the enemy what was going on there; and two corps were raiſed, the one conſiſting of five hundred white, and the other of ſix hundred black men, who joined the army. The Admiral endeavoured all in his power to obtain ſeamen who could ſerve as pilots at Martinico, and to ſuch he offered large premiums. On the 14th of December, the Temeraire and Acteon ſhips of war joined the Admiral with a body of troops from the iſland of Belleiſle, under the command of Brigadier-General Rufane; and on the 24th of that month, General Monckton, with the army from North America, arrived in Carliſle bay, as did, ſoon after, Lord Rollo, with the corps under his command.

The whole of the troops being now arrived, the Admiral and General, with the proper officers, were buſied in making the neceſſary arrangements for the enterprize, and in giving the troops all the refreſhment in their power; which being done, this grand armament, conſiſting of upwards of thirteen thouſand land forces, (See Note 186.) and a fleet of ſixteen ſail of the line, many frigates, ſloops of war, bomb-ketches, hoſpital ſhips, and tranſports, (See Note 186.), ſailed from Carliſle bay on the 5th of January 1762, and on the 7th joined Sir James Douglas off the iſland of Martinico. It was a moſt unpardonable neglect, that the bays and landing places of this iſland had not been properly examined, and accurate charts of them made out for each ſhip. There ſeems likewiſe

a great want of information, both as to the iſland itſelf, the ſtrength of the garriſon, and of the works the enemy had erected ſince the attempt made on the iſland in January 1759. This country is extremely mountainous in the centre, whence iſſue numberleſs large ſtreams of water, which, in the hurricane months, are ſwelled to violent torrents. Theſe have, in their way to the ſea, worn deep channels for themſelves; ſo that the country is every half mile interſected by deep ravines or gullies, with ſteep rocky ſides, having water running at the bottom, which in many places is but barely fordable. Theſe fords are rendered difficult to paſs, from the number of large ſtones which the torrents have rolled from the ſides of the mountains. In making war here, great precaution is neceſſary; a landing muſt be effected as near the fortified places deſigned to be attacked as poſſible, as the tranſporting of cannon, ammunition, and all the ſtores requiſite to carry on a ſiege to any diſtance, acroſs ſuch a rugged country, is abſolutely impracticable. In the firſt part of the operations againſt Martinico, this does not ſeem to have been attended to, until experience pointed it out; for, inſtead of making for the great bay of Fort Royal, with the fleet and army, Admiral Rodney detached five ſail of the line to that bay, and ordered one of the ſhips to hoiſt a ſimilar flag to his. In order (at the ſame time) to diſtract the enemy's attention, and haraſs their troops, he ſent five large frigates off La Trinité, on the oppoſite ſide of the iſland. Both theſe detachments were to make a feint of landing troops; and with the remainder of the fleet, he came to an anchor in St Anne's bay, the beſt harbour on the weathermoſt part of the iſland.

Sir James Douglas, with his diviſion, ſtood cloſe in, and ſilenced the batteries; in performing this ſervice, we had the misfortune to loſe the Raiſonable, by her running on a little reef of rocks of which the pilot was entirely ignorant, as ſhe was leading in for one of the enemy's batteries. Her people, ſtores, and guns, were ſaved. Here a part of the army was landed; but the General ſoon found that it would be impoſſible to march round to Fort Royal from this ſpot: and information having been received both by him and the Admiral, that ſince the deſcent made on this iſland in 1759, the enemy had erected fortifications from

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Negro Point, a conſiderable way down that ſide of the bay of Fort Royal, it would be in vain to attempt making a deſcent there. The account given of the ſtrength of theſe new works was greatly exaggerated; but, in conſequence of this report, a new plan was propoſed, which was, to land the army at St Lucy, on the oppoſite ſide of St Ann's bay, and to march acroſs the iſthmus to Groſs Point, ſo as to be able to reduce Pigeon Iſland; which being done, the ſhips of war could with ſafety anchor on the eaſt ſide of Fort Royal bay, and attack the citadel. But when it was conſidered with what difficulty, cannon, ſtores, and proviſions, could be conveyed acroſs this part of the iſland, in which there was alſo a great ſcarcity of water, this plan was ſoon relinquiſhed.

The General reſolved, however, to attempt the reduction of Pigeon Iſland from the eaſt ſide. Accordingly, a detachment of the fleet was ſent under Commodore Swanton, to Ance Darlet, accompanied by two brigades of foot, commanded by Brigadier Generals Haviland and Grant, and a corps of light infantry under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Scott. The Commodore having ſoon ſilenced the enemy's batteries, the troops were landed, and marched to the heights oppoſite to Pigeon Iſland. On the 10th, Captain Hervey, in the Dragon, was ordered into the Grand Ance, where he ſilenced a ſtrong fort, landed his marines, and took poſſeſſion of it; but, ſoon after, a detachment of eight hundred men, under Lieutenant Colonel Melvill, relieved them. He was detached by Brigadier General Haviland to take poſt there, in caſe it ſhould be found neceſſary to march his corps to ſecure that place. As he perceived that it would not be an eaſy matter to accompliſh the deſign on which he was ſent; he acquainted General Monckton, that he had taken poſt on the high ground oppoſite to the fort on Pigeon Iſland, within the range of the enemy's ſhells; and finding the road impaſſable for cannon and mortars neceſſary for the reduction of that iſland, he was of opinion, that he had beſt march to Ance Darlet, re-embark the troops under his command, and there, with Commodore Swanton, wait farther orders. While on this ground, the light infantry were attacked, in the dead of night, by three companies of grenadiers, ſome freebooters, negroes, and mulattoes, which

which the enemy had paſſed over from Fort Royal; but they were ſo warmly received, that they made a precipitate retreat, leaving ſome dead, and having a ſerjeant and three of their grenadiers taken priſoners; our troops did not ſuſtain any loſs.

The Admiral and General finding that all their operations hitherto, had not forwarded their deſign of reducing the iſland, reſolved to alter their mode of attack. The batteries at St Ann's were blown up, the troops were embarked, and, with the war ſhips, proceeded to Ance Darlet, where they joined Brigadier General Haviland, and altogether proceeded to the bay of Fort Royal, where they came to an anchor. The Admiral and General, attended by the proper officers, went and examined the coaſt with the greateſt attention; and having fixed on a ſpot on the weſt ſide of the bay, where there appeared a poſſibility of their being able to make a deſcent, every thing was got in readineſs accordingly. Various feints were ordered at different parts of the iſland, which had a very good effect. In the night of the 15th of January, the grenadiers were diſtributed on board ſome of the line of battle ſhips, that they might be ready to diſembark in an inſtant. Nine other line of battle ſhips were at the ſame time ordered to range along the ſhore, and attack the enemy's batteries. Early in the morning of the 16th, the ſhips moved to their reſpective ſtations, and ſoon commenced a very warm cannonade. In the mean time, all the flat-bottomed boats were got ready to receive the troops; and the ſhips having ſilenced the batteries by noon, the Admiral made the ſignal for the troops to prepare to land, and ſoon after to repair to the rendezvous. Here they were ranged into three diviſions. The right wing was commanded by Captain Shuldham; the centre by Commodore Swanton, who ſuperintended the debarkation; and the left wing by Captain Hervey. On the ſignal being made, they puſhed boldly for the ſhore, made good their landing without any loſs, in Cas des Navieres bay, and formed in the greateſt order on the beach. The grenadiers, in three bodies, commanded by Lieutenant Colonels Fletcher, Maſſey, and Vaughan, led the van. The light infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Scott, and Major Leland, followed; and laſtly the battalions in brigades. By ſun-ſet, about two thirds of the army were diſem-

barked, and the remainder early next morning; at which time, the Admiral alſo reinforced the army with a corps of marines, which were formed into two battalions of four hundred and fifty men each, and ſent on ſhore ſuch requiſites as the army ſtood in immediate need of. General Monckton formed his army on the heights above Cas des Navieres bay; and as ſoon as the tents could be landed, they encamped there.

The troops had many difficulties to encounter before they could lay ſiege to Fort Royal, which was now full in their view, at four miles diſtance. The vigorous fire from the ſhips had made the landing an eaſy matter; but in advancing towards the citadel, great caution was neceſſary. The whole country was a ſort of natural fortification. The enemy's regular troops, indeed, were not many; but the militia and people of colour were, from their numbers, truly formidable. They were not only well armed, but well ſkilled in the only kind of war which could be carried on in a country like this, full of ſteep woody mountains, ſeparated by deep ravines, having torrents of water at bottom; every acceſſible place guarded and fortified with cannon, and all the heights ſtrongly intrenched, particularly Morne Tortenſon, and Morne Garnier, two high hills, which may be conſidered as out-works to the citadel of Fort Royal, which they ſo entirely commanded, that when theſe were carried, it was no longer tenable; and until they were in our poſſeſſion, no attack could be formed againſt the fort with any probability of ſucceſs. In order to attain this point, the General found it neceſſary to erect batteries, under cover of whoſe fire, the troops might attack the poſts on the firſt of theſe eminences; upon which (when carried) batteries behoved to be erected to drive the enemy from Morne Garnier. The enemy, ſenſible of the importance of both theſe ſtrong poſts, had ſpared no pains in fortifying them with redoubts and very ſtrong intrenchments; in the face of which works, our troops had to march in order to attack them. The General and Admiral ſent letters to the Secretary of State, and to the Admiralty, containing an account of the army being landed, and the ſteps they were purſuing for attacking the citadel of Fort Royal, by the Honourable Captain Robert Boyle Walſingham, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Modeſte,

Modeſte, who met with a moſt gracious reception from his Majeſty.

While the batteries neceſſary for the grand attack were erecting, the army continued encamped on the heights above Cas des Navieres; and the Admiral not only landed the artillery, but ſent on ſhore a large body of ſeamen, who found no difficulties in tranſporting the heavieſt cannon and mortars, up the ſteepeſt mountains, to a very conſiderable diſtance from the ſea, and acroſs the enemy's line of fire. The gallant behaviour of the Naval officers and ſailors, on this dangerous ſervice, could only be equalled by the cheerfulneſs and diſpatch with which it was executed.

The batteries being completed, General Monckton made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for attacking the enemy's poſts on Morne Tortenſon. On the 24th of January, at break of day, the troops advanced under cover of a briſk fire from the batteries: the grenadiers, under Brigadier General Grant, began the action, by attacking the enemy's advanced poſts. Brigadier Rufane on the right, with his brigade and the marines, were ordered to advance and attack the redoubts along the ſea-coaſt, a thouſand ſeamen in flat-bottomed boats rowing up as he advanced. Lord Rollo's brigade ſupported the grenadiers. Brigadier Walſh with his brigade ſupported the light infantry under Lieutenant Colonel Scott, who were ordered to attack the left of a plantation, and to endeavour to get round the enemy. The light infantry effected their point; and while the grenadiers were driving the enemy from poſt to poſt, they got upon their left flank, which helped not a little to complete their rout. The ſtrong works the enemy had erected, were now ſucceſſively attacked, with ſuch irreſiſtible impetuoſity, that, by nine o'clock, our troops were in poſſeſſion of them all; together with the ſtrong ground of Morne Tortenſon, whereon were ſeveral redoubts mounted with cannon, and moſt advantageouſly ſituated. The enemy retired in the greateſt confuſion to Morne Garnier, a ſtill higher hill than Morne Tortenſon, and ſeparated from it by a deep ravine, covered with a very thick bruſh wood, and a rivulet at the bottom. From this poſt the enemy boaſted they could not be driven: they had, indeed, been at uncommon pains in adding to its great natural ſtrength, every thing

which art could deviſe to render it ſtill ſtronger. The ſpirit of the grenadiers in this attack was ſuch, that ſome of them purſued the enemy to the bridge of the town of Fort Royal, and brought off priſoners from thence. While the attack juſt mentioned was going on, Brigadier Haviland, with his brigade, two battalions of Highlanders, and a corps of light infantry commanded by Major Leland, had orders (from the reported practicability of the paſſage) to croſs a ravine a good deal to the left, attack a body of the enemy who were poſted on ſeveral heights oppoſite to him, and endeavour to get in on their left flank; in order by this means to divide their force, in caſe they choſe to ſupport this poſt.

Although this corps began their march at two o'clock in the morning, yet they found ſo many difficulties to ſurmount, that, notwithſtanding all their endeavours, it was late before they could get acroſs the ravine. When General Monckton found that the enemy were giving way on all ſides, he ordered Lieutenant Colonel Scott's light infantry, Brigadier Walſh's brigade, and a diviſion of the grenadiers, to a plantation more to the left, where Brigadier Haviland was to have come down. They drove off ſome of the enemy poſted there; and the light infantry poſſeſſed themſelves of a very advantageous poſt, oppoſite to Morne Garnier. To ſupport them, the General ordered Brigadier Haviland's corps (which had now paſſed the ravine) to their right; while the diviſion of grenadiers under Brigadier Grant, and Walſh's brigade, kept poſſeſſion of this upper plantation, which communicated with Brigadier Haviland's corps. The marines which the General had taken from Brigadier Rufane, were poſted to cover the road between the two plantations.

The 25th, batteries were begun on Morne Tortenſon to play againſt the citadel of Fort Royal; but the troops were ſo much annoyed on this and the 26th, by the enemy's fire from Morne Garnier, that the General came to the reſolution to attack this poſt immediately; and to begin his operations to the left where Brigadier Haviland was poſted, there to erect batteries againſt thoſe of the enemy which ſo much annoyed our troops. An attempt to force this poſt muſt have been attended with conſiderable loſs; but which, owing to the raſhneſs of the enemy, was luckily prevented; as, on the 27th, about four o'clock

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in the evening, they, under cover of their batteries, and with the greateſt part of their force, had the temerity to attack the two corps of light infantry, and Brigadier Haviland's brigade, in the poſts they occupied; by whom, however, they were received with ſuch ſteadineſs, that they were immediately repulſed. Such indeed was the ardour of the Britiſh troops, and ſo eager were they in the purſuit of the enemy, that they paſſed the ravine along with them, ſeized their batteries, and took poſt there: they were preſently reinforced by Brigadier Walſh's brigade, and the diviſion of the grenadiers under Brigadier Grant, who, immediately on the attack, had marched to ſupport them. Night was now come on; but Major Leland moving on to the left with his light infantry, and finding no oppoſition, continued his route towards the enemy's redoubt, on the ſummit of Morne Garnier, and took poſſeſſion of it; the enemy (except a few grenadiers who were made priſoners) having abandoned it on his approach. Their regular troops retired to the citadel, and the militia diſperſed into the country. Thus, by a happy preſence of mind, was a defenſive advantage improved in the nick of time, to a ſucceſsful attack; and, by mingling with the enemy in their retreat, or rather flight, our troops preſſed ſo cloſe upon them, that by nine at night, they had driven them from all their poſts, and were in complete poſſeſſion of Morne Garnier, which entirely commanded the citadel. On hearing of Major Leland's ſucceſs, Brigadiers Walſh, Grant, and Haviland, marched immediately with their corps to the ſupport of the light infantry. So precipitate was the enemy's flight, that they left a mortar loaded, and eight or nine guns unſpiked, with a quantity of ammunition and proviſions. The cannon and mortar were turned againſt the citadel in the morning.

The General being now in poſſeſſion of this advantageous poſt, from whence the enemy had ſo much annoyed our people; and having completed two batteries on Morne Tortenſon, conſiſting of fourteen guns and three mortars, they were opened againſt the citadel on the 30th. But finding that the diſtance was too great, the General ordered poſſeſſion to be taken of Morne Capuchin, not more than four hundred yards diſtant from the fort; and the ſooner to reduce the citadel, he immediately

mediately reſolved to erect batteries at both theſe places, while, for the eaſier conveyance of the cannon by water, he cauſed Major Leland, with his light infantry, to take poſt on the river Monſieur. The enemy ſeeing ſuch mighty preparations, judged it prudent to ſurrender, and beat the chamade on the evening of the 3d of February; in conſequence of which, the gate of the citadel was delivered up to his Majeſty's forces, the evening of the 4th; and at nine in the morning of the 5th, the garriſon marched out, agreeable to the terms of capitulation. (See Note 186.) It conſiſted of about eight hundred men, grenadiers, marines, militia, and freebooters. About one hundred and fifty were killed or wounded during the ſiege. The place might have held out ſome time longer, as, before it could have been ſtormed, a breach or two muſt have been made in the walls. The enemy, in the ſeveral attacks, had not leſs than a thouſand men killed, wounded, or made priſoners; among the latter, ſome of the principal inhabitants, who were taken on the 24th.

M. de la Touche, the Governor General, after leaving a garriſon in Fort Royal, retired with the remainder of his forces to St Pierre; without once ſending to enquire after his killed, wounded, or priſoners. Immediately upon the citadel's ſurrendering, a deputation from moſt of the quarters of the iſland came in, deſiring to capitulate, M. de la Touche having refuſed them his permiſſion to enter into terms. The 7th, the capitulation was ſigned, to which ſeveral of the other quarters of the iſland daily acceded. On the 7th, Pigeon Iſland was ſummoned to ſurrender, with which its Commandant immediately complied, on the ſame terms with thoſe granted to the citadel, cannon excepted. On the 28th of January, General Monckton learning that M. Nadau D'Etreil, late the French Governor of the Iſland of Guadaloupe, was at a houſe about two leagues off, he thought it neceſſary to ſend and make him priſoner. This unfortunate gentleman had been very ill treated by M. de la Touche, whoſe conduct in the defence of Martinico, was much inferior to that diſplayed by M. Nadau in the defence of Guadaloupe.

With the important intelligence of the ſurrender of Fort Royal, General Monckton ſent home his ſenior aid-de-camp, Major

Major Gates, (the ſame who was afterwards a General Officer in the army of the American rebels); as did the Admiral Captain Darby, of his Majeſty's ſhip Devonſhire. They met with a moſt gracious reception from his Majeſty, and had each a preſent of 500l. to buy a ſword.

The General gave the neceſſary orders to repair the citadel of Fort Royal, and was making the utmoſt diſpatch for attacking St Pierre; when two deputies arrived on the 12th of February, offering terms of capitulation for the whole iſland, on the part of M. le Vaſſor de la Touche, the Governor General. On the 13th, they received the General and Admiral's anſwers to their propoſals, which they carried to St Pierre's; and, on the 14th, returned with the capitulation ſigned, (See Note 186.); in conſequence of which, General Monckton left Fort Royal on the 15th, with the grenadiers of the army, and the ſecond brigade; and, on the 16th, took poſſeſſion of the opulent city of St Pierre, and all the poſts and batteries in its neighbourhood. The French Governor was in a great meaſure compelled to take this ſtep; for, immediately on the ſurrender of Fort Royal, the Admiral had detached the Honourable Captain Hervey in the Dragon, and ſome other ſhips, to the harbour of La Trinité. The Captain landed his marines and five hundred ſeamen, and took poſſeſſion of the place; on which all the quarters in that part of the iſland ſubmitted to the Britiſh arms. This greatly diminiſhed the force under M. de la Touche; but ſtill he would not propoſe any terms, until he found that the Admiral and General were coming againſt St Pierre, with their whole force; when, the inhabitants dreading the ſame fate to their capital, as that which befel the capital of Guadaloupe in 1759, beſeeched the Governor to propoſe terms of capitulation, and even gave him to underſtand that they would no longer aid him in the defence of the place; on which he ſent his brother, and a General Officer, with his terms.

With an account of the ſurrender of the iſland of Martinico, General Monckton ſent home his aid-de-camp, Captain Ricaut, who was graciouſly received by his Majeſty; had a preſent of 500 l. given him to buy a ſword, and was ſoon after promoted to the rank of Major.

While

While meaſures were purſuing for the reduction of the iſland of Martinico, the Admiral ſent ſome ſhips under the command of Commodore Swanton, to block up the iſland of Grenada. (See Note 187.) And as ſoon as the iſland had ſubmitted, Commodore Swanton received a reinforcement of ſhips, who eſcorted thither the fifth brigade, with Lieutenant Colonel Scott's light infantry. Theſe troops were commanded by Brigadier-General Walſh; who arriving off Grenada the 3d of March, he next day ſent Lieutenant-Colonel Scott aſhore with a letter to the Governor, ſummoning him to ſurrender. This he poſitively refuſed, in like manner as he had done a ſummons received from Commodore Swanton before the troops arrived. The inhabitants, however, perceiving their deſtruction inevitable if they held out, and being aſſured that they would not obtain ſuch favourable terms at any future time as at the preſent, they ſigned a capitulation on the 4th. A very ſtrong poſt, which commanded the fort, was occupied by the Governor, aided by his garriſon of regular troops, and ſome freebooters who ſtill ſtood on their defence. On the 5th, General Walſh landed with the grenadiers, the light infantry, and the twenty-ſeventh regiment, and immediately took ſuch ſteps as muſt ſoon have obliged the Governor to ſurrender: but he ſaved the General any further trouble; for, finding himſelf abandoned by the inhabitants, his communication with the country, and every ſupply, cut off, he ſubmitted at diſcretion, without firing a gun. With this iſland alſo ſurendered the Grenadillas, a cluſter of iſlands, two of which (Carriacou and Bequia) are near as large as the iſland of Antigua. General Walſh appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Scott Governor of this new conqueſt, leaving the ninety-fifth regiment as a garriſon, and returned with the remainder of the troops to Martinico. General Monckton ſent home his Aid-de-camp, Captain Wood, with the news of this conqueſt, who was graciouſly received by his Majeſty, and ordered to be preſented with 500 l. to buy a ſword. The loſs the Britiſh troops ſuſtained in the conqueſts they made, was much leſs than could have been expected, conſidering the numbers of the enemy, and the ſtrong country they poſſeſſed, (See Note 187.) every acceſſible part of which was intrenched.

ed, and defended by a numerous artillery. (See Note 187.) What Negroes were taken from the enemy, before the iſland ſurrendered, were all ſold, and the money ariſing from the ſale divided among the ſubalterns, non-commiſſioned officers, and private men; the Generals, Field officers, and Captains having generouſly given up their ſhares to them *.

On the 24th of February, the Honourable Captain Hervey was detached with a ſmall ſquadron againſt the iſland of St Lucia. (See Note 188.) His orders were, only to attack it in caſe he found his ſtrength ſufficient to reduce it, and, if not ſtrong enough, to make his report to the Admiral. Captain Hervey could not get ſuch a diſtinct account of the enemy's ſtrength or ſituation as he wiſhed, and the entrance into the harbour being narrow, he could not ſee from without in what manner it was fortified; but he fell on a ſtratagem that procured him the intelligence he wanted. He ſent in an officer to ſummon M. Longueville, the French Governor, to ſurrender, while he himſelf, dreſſed like a midſhipman, accompanied the officer, by way of an interpreter, and was, along with him, conducted into the fort to the Governor; who declared that he was reſolved to hold out to the laſt extremity. Captain Hervey being now convinced that his ſhips could come very near the fort, he therefore reſolved to enter the harbour next day, and, with his cannon, reduce M. de Longueville to reaſon; who no ſooner ſaw the ſhips approach the harbour's mouth, than he offered terms of capitulation, which being ſettled, (See Note 188.), Captain Hervey took poſſeſſion of the fort and harbour, which is one of the beſt in this part of the Weſt Indies. The Captain's orders were, as ſoon as he had reduced St Lucia, which was looked upon as a French iſland, to proceed againſt the iſland of St Vincent's, (See Note 189.) and to inform the Chief or Chiefs of the native Caribs, that he was not come to moleſt them in any ſhape whatever, but to rid them of the yoke which the French had impoſed on them; to compel the uſurpers to retire to Martinico; and aſſuring them, that the King his Maſter would grant them his

* A very different conduct was purſued at the ſiege of Guadaloupe, in 1759. The Negroes and other prize goods then taken, were all ſold by a perſon who ſtiled himſelf King's Agent; but the money ariſing from the ſales was never accounted for to the army ſerving there.

Royal protection, and maintain them in that ſtate of neutrality to which they were juſtly entitled.

On his way to obey theſe inſtructions, he met an expreſs from the Admiral, with orders for Captain Hervey to join him with all expedition. The reaſon of this was, that the French, well aware of how great importance the poſſeſſion of the Weſt India iſlands was to them, and that without a powerful aid, their fall was inevitable, had made a deſperate effort either to relieve ſuch as might be beſieged, or to ſuccour others that might be threatened with an attack, in ſuch a manner as would make us either abandon the deſign, or buy the conqueſt very dear. For this purpoſe, they had fitted out at Breſt ſeven ſail of the line and three frigates, the command of which was given to M. de Blenac; and on board of this ſquadron (See Note 190.) they had embarked ſeven battalions of infantry. The troops were commanded by the Viſcount de Belſunce: he was accompanied by the Chevalier de St Croix, who had been appointed Governor of St Domingo. This ſquadron had the good fortune to eſcape out of Breſt in abſence of Commodore Spry, who had a few days before been blown off the coaſt. On his return to his ſtation, he perceived that the enemy's fleet, availing themſelves of his abſence, had ſtole out. He tried to overtake them; but they having got too far ahead of him, he gave over the purſuit, and diſpatched the Aquilon frigate to the Weſt Indies, in order to put Admiral Rodney on his guard. Had the Aquilon arrived a few days ſooner, it is probable this French ſquadron had been either taken or deſtroyed; but the firſt notice of their arrival in the Weſt Indies was announced by their appearance off La Trinité on the windward ſide of Martinico on the 8th of March. In the evening they ſent a boat to the ſhore with an officer in it to gain intelligence. They did not land, but ſpoke to a French planter, who was attending ſome Negroes at work in a field. The ſquadron laid to till about one o'clock on the 10th, when they put before the wind, and came almoſt within cannon-ſhot of La Trinité, inſomuch that Major Gordon Graham who commanded there with the ſecond battalion of Royal Highlanders, thought they were going to land; but they changed their courſe, and ſtood for the iſland of Dominica. At this time Admiral Rodney's fleet was much diſperſed; part being off the Grenades with Commodore Swanton,

ton, part with Captain Hervey, and a part with Sir James Douglas, cruizing off the Salinas. Such being the ſituation of affairs when Admiral Rodney received advice that M. de Blenac was on the coaſt, he immediately ſent orders to Commodore Swanton and Captain Hervey to join him off the Salinas, and, with the few ſhips he had with him, he left Martinico, joined Sir James Douglas, and went in queſt of the French ſquadron. Commodore Swanton and Captain Hervey joined him without delay; ſo that, in the courſe of a few days, he found himſelf at the head of a powerful fleet, but could obtain no account of the enemy: he ſoon after learned, that they had been ſeen from St Chriſtopher's, ſteering to the weſtward; a circumſtance which put it beyond doubt, that they had gone to Cape François. The Admiral returned to Martinico, where he found the Aquilon frigate, who, furniſhing him with certain accounts of the ſtrength of the enemy's fleet, he ordered the ſquadron to be watered and got ready for ſea with the utmoſt diſpatch.

It was a moſt fortunate circumſtance, that M. de Blenac had ſailed from Breſt before the French Miniſtry received information of Spain's reſolution to take a part in the war; for ſoon after his appearance off Martinico, Rear-Admiral Rodney received letters from Captain George Johnſtone, of his Majeſty's ſloop the Hornet, dated from Liſbon, into which port the Captain had carried a ſmall prize which he had taken. While at Liſbon, diſpatches arrived from the Earl of Briſtol, the Britiſh Ambaſſador at Madrid, to the Britiſh Conſul there, which afforded a certainty of the rupture between Great Britain and Spain; on which Captain Johnſtone immediately victualled and manned his prize, and ſent her off expreſs with letters to Admiral Rodney in the Weſt Indies, where ſhe had the good fortune to arrive in twenty-three days: the officer who commanded her brought along with him a copy of the King of Spain's order of December 10th 1761, for ſeizing all Britiſh veſſels in the Spaniſh ports. On this, Admiral Rodney gave orders to his ſquadron to take all Spaniſh veſſels whatever: ſoon after which, a tender belonging to the Dublin captured a packet-boat, carrying diſpatches for the Spaniſh Governors in the Weſt Indies, adviſing them of the declaration of war againſt Great Britain. This capture was

of the utmoſt importance, as by means of it the Spaniards in the Weſt Indies remained entirely ignorant of what was tranſacting in Europe, while we were fully acquainted with what had been done.

While the fleet was watering, Admiral Rodney received letters from the Governor of Jamaica, informing him of Rear-Admiral Holmes's death, and requeſting that ſome troops and ſhips might be ſent immediately for the defence of the iſland, as a ſtrong ſquadron of Spaniſh ſhips of war had arrived at the Havannah, which made them very apprehenſive of an attack from the combined forces of France and Spain; and concluding, from the above cauſe, that the latter had taken a decided part againſt Great Britain. Admiral Rodney communicated this intelligence to General Monckton, who, having no orders to that purpoſe, was very much at a loſs how to proceed. The Admiral thought the emergency ſo great, that he reſolved to go himſelf with a conſiderable part of the ſquadron to that iſland, and diſpatched a frigate expreſs to Commodore Forreſt (who, ſince the death of Admiral Holmes, commanded his Majeſty's ſhips at Jamaica), by which he informed him of the arrival of a French ſquadron in the Weſt Indies, and requeſting the Commodore to join him off Cape St Nicholas with all the ſhips he could muſter, as he was determined to block up the enemy in ſuch of their ports as he ſhould find them at. He, at the ſame time, deſired to be informed of every particular relative to Jamaica, in order that he might be the better enabled to take the proper meaſures for its preſervation. The ſquadron was ordered to rendezvous at the iſland of St Chriſtopher's, that he might ſelect the ſhips he deſigned ſhould accompany him. Before he had got every thing ready for ſailing, the Richmond frigate, Captain Elphinſtone, arrived there from England on the 26th of March, who brought out orders to the Admiral and General Monckton, not to proſecute any deſigns they might have planned, as his Majeſty had thought proper to order a grand ſecret expedition to the Weſt Indies, to which every other operation muſt give way, and in which both ſervices muſt join, in order to increaſe its force as much as poſſible. But the Admiral not being quite eaſy as to the ſafety of Jamaica, and as the ſquadron on that ſtation was likewiſe to be

included

included in the grand expedition, he reſolved to ſend a large reinforcement of ſhips under the command of Sir James Douglas (See Note 191.) to that iſland, with orders to get the ſquadron there ready for ſea as ſoon as poſſible, in order to join Sir George Pocock: which being done, Admiral Rodney detached a part of his fleet to cruize off the Spaniſh Main, under the command of Commodore Swanton, and then returned with the remainder to St Pierre's in Martinico, to wait the arrival of Admiral Pocock; having, in the mean time, ſent a frigate to meet him at Barbadoes.

The cruizers of Admiral Rodney's ſquadron captured but few conſiderable prizes. The Acteon took a Spaniſh regiſter ſhip on the 4th of February, off Tobago, laden with cannon, gun-powder, ſmall arms, and ordnance ſtores, bound for La Guira.

The Ferret ſloop of war, commanded by Captain Peter Clarke, being on a cruize to the windward of the iſland of Porto Rico, took a Spaniſh ſloop, the maſter of which, on condition that his veſſel ſhould be reſtored to him, promiſed to ſhow Captain Clarke a Spaniſh ſhip of great value at anchor not far off; but as ſhe mounted twenty-four guns, and had a great many men, he was afraid ſhe might prove an overmatch for the Ferret. The terms being agreed on, as ſoon as the ſhip was diſtinctly ſeen, the ſloop was reſtored. Captain Clarke found much difficulty to get at the enemy, whoſe ſhip was at anchor in a bay, behind a reef of rocks and a ſand-bank; ſo that to get cloſe to her was attended with great hazard. For three days he plied off and on, and ſent his boats during the night to ſound the bay, when they at laſt found a channel of fifteen feet water. Small as this depth was, Captain Clarke being reſolved to make trial of it, he early next morning entered its channel, and ſtood for the enemy, who, as ſoon as the Ferret came within reach of their guns, kept up an inceſſant, but ill directed fire on her. When the Ferret had got within point-blank ſhot, ſhe unluckily touched the ground; but her broad-ſide bearing on the enemy, ſhe returned their fire with great briſkneſs for near two hours, when the enemy, having firſt hauled down their colours, took to their boats, and abandoned their ſhip. Captain Clarke immediately ſent his boats on board: She was bound from the Caraccas to Cadiz, and proved a very valuable

valuable prize. It is ſuppoſed that the enemy's loſs of men muſt have been conſiderable, as much blood was found on the decks; but they had carried off their killed, as well as wounded. The Admiral was ſo well pleaſed with the behaviour of Captain Clarke and his crew, that he went on board and returned them his thanks. The Captain was ſoon after appointed to a poſt ſhip. This fleet was reinforced the end of the year, (See Note 192.) and a flag ſent out to Commodore Swanton.

WEST INDIES.—JAMAICA STATION.

In order to underſtand diſtinctly the tranſactions in this part of the world, we ſhall begin with giving an account of ſuch operations as happened previous to the arrival of Sir George Pocock. Rear-Admiral Holmes dying the 24th of November 1761, the command devolved on Captain Arthur Forreſt, of his Majeſty's ſhip Centaur. Owing to the activity of our cruizers, the enemy's trade was quite deſtroyed; and if the Dutch had not aſſiſted them, they would have found it a difficult matter to have diſpoſed of the produce of their colonies.

The Fowey *, commanded by Captain Joſeph Mead, on her voyage from Martinico to Jamaica, fell in with the Ventura, a Spaniſh frigate of twenty-ſix twelve pounders, and three hundred men, off Cape Tiberoon. Captain Mead immediately bore down, and attacked her cloſely. The enemy returned the fire very briſkly; when, after engaging an hour and a half, both ſhips were ſo much damaged, that they ſheered off to repair their rigging. This completed, Captain Mead commenced the action again; but it being now ten o'clock at night, and extremely dark, he found it impoſſible to get his ſhip placed againſt his antagoniſt as he wiſhed. He therefore gave over firing until day-light, when he determined to renew the action. Next morning, as ſoon as he got ſight of the Ventura, he once more bore down, and engaged her until half an hour after eight, when, being very much damaged in her hull, maſts, yards, and rigging, the enemy ſtruck. She had forty men killed, and a great many wounded. The Fowey had ten men killed, and twenty-four wounded.

On

* The Fowey mounted only twenty-four nine-pounders, and had one hundred and thirty-five men.

On the 3d of April, the Huſſar, commanded by Captain Carket, attacked four French ſhips at anchor, under a fort in Tiberoon bay: one, mounting ſixteen guns, he burned; another of fourteen guns, he ſunk; and cut out the other two, viz. one of ſixteen, and the other of twelve guns, both of them laden with flour and indigo. In this attack, the Huſſar had one man killed, and twelve wounded. The enemy had ſeventeen men killed, and thirty-five wounded; moſt of their crews eſcaped on ſhore in their boats. The Huſſar being on a cruize off the iſland of Hiſpaniola, in the month of May, had the misfortune to ſtrike on a rock, and was wrecked: three of her crew were drowned; the reſt were ſaved, and ſoon after ſent to Jamaica.

Intelligence was brought to the Commodore, of the arrival of M. de Blenac with a French ſquadron at Cape François, by the Merlin ſloop, commanded by Captain Carteret, who was cruizing off that port when the enemy's fleet made its appearance. It happened to be night; and the ſloop not anſwering the private ſignal, expected every minute to be taken, as, from the ſignals made by M. de Blenac, ſome of his ſhips were ordered to chaſe. But the Captain fell on a ſtratagem which ſaved his ſhip. He hoiſted a number of lights, and kept firing his guns as if he had been making ſignals to his own Admiral or Commodore. This ſcheme ſucceeded to his wiſh; the chaſing ſhips were recalled; the French ſquadron made for the Cape with all the ſail they could crowd, and entered that port in ſuch confuſion, that the Dragon of ſixty-four guns, one of their ſquadron, run on a ſand-bank, and was loſt. So large a fleet, and ſuch a number of troops as they brought with them, greatly alarmed the iſland of Jamaica, who dreaded an attack from the combined forces of France and Spain, eſpecially when they learned that the latter had a very ſtrong fleet at the Havannah. The Governor and Council immediately reſolved to make application to General Monckton and Admiral Rodney for aſſiſtance. Orders having arrived about this time from England, reſtricting the General and Admiral from engaging in any new enterprize, no troops could be ſpared; but Admiral Rodney judging it abſolutely neceſſary for the ſecurity of the iſland of Jamaica, to have a ſtrong fleet there, diſpatched Sir James Douglas

Douglas with ten ſail of the line, to take the command of the fleet on the Jamaica ſtation, until the arrival of Sir George Pocock.

In order to prevent a junction between the French and Spaniſh fleets, Sir James detached a ſquadron of ſhips (See Note 191.) under the command of the Honourable Captain Hervey, to block up the French ſquadron in Cape François; which ſervice he performed with great activity. Soon after M. de Blenac's arrival, he wrote to the Governor of the Havannah, acquainting him of hoſtilities having commenced between Great Britain and Spain, and offering to come with his ſquadron to the Havannah to his aſſiſtance. The Governor, not dreading an attack, declined the offer; and he is reported to have ſaid, that he would as ſoon ſuffer a Britiſh ſquadron to enter the port as a French one. Sir James Douglas exerted himſelf as much as poſſible to get the fleet at Jamaica ready for ſervice, and ſailed with it to the general rendezvous off Cape Nicholas; to which place Captain Hervey and his ſquadron were alſo ordered; and there they joined Sir George Pocock, of whoſe appointment and operations we ſhall now ſpeak.

As ſoon as it was known for a certainty, that a rupture with the Court of Madrid was unavoidable, the Britiſh Miniſtry determined to avail themſelves of the large body of land forces which was then in the Weſt Indies, by attacking the Spaniards, as they had done the French, in ſome of their principal ſettlements, and they reſolved to begin with the Havannah. This place was juſtly looked upon as the key to the Spaniſh ſettlements in the Weſt Indies; and as it in a great meaſure cut off all communication between the colonies and the mother country, our attaining poſſeſſion of it could not fail to be ſeverely felt by the enemy. No time was to be loſt; but the great difficulty lay in collecting a force ſufficient for an enterprize of ſuch importance. Orders were ſent to General Moncton, to collect all the troops that could be ſpared from that part of the Weſt Indies, which were reckoned at eight thouſand men; four thouſand were to be ſent from England; about two thouſand were expected to be drawn from Jamaica; and Sir Jeffrey Amherſt having orders ſent him to raiſe ſome men for this ſervice in North America, theſe, with what regular troops he could ſpare, were eſtimated at four thouſand; ſo that

that the army deſtined againſt the Havanna, when joined by the troops expected from North America, might be about fifteen or ſixteen thouſand effective men, (See Note 193.) As already mentioned, the army deſtined on this ſervice was to be commanded by the Earl of Albemarle, and the fleet by Admiral Sir George Pocock. No more than five ſail of the line were to accompany the Admiral and General from England.

The troops being embarked, the fleet ſailed from Spithead, the 5th of March, and conſiſted of five ſail of the line, (See Note 193.) thirty tranſports, nineteen ſtore and victualling ſhips, and eight ſhips loaded with artillery and ſtores. Off Plymouth, they were joined by the St Florentine and Burford, who were ordered to ſee the fleet a conſiderable way to the weſtward. On the 11th, chaſe was given to a large ſail; and the Valiant coming up with her, ſhe ſtruck, and proved to be the St Prieſt, a French Eaſt India ſhip, of ſeven hundred tons burden, having a crew of two hundred and thirty men, beſides paſſengers, bound from the Iſle of Bourbon to Port L'Orient, and laden with coffee and pepper. The Admiral ſent the Burford to eſcort the prize to Plymouth. One of the ſtore-ſhips run foul of a tranſport, by which ſhe was ſo much crippled, that ſhe was unable to proceed on her voyage. The moſt material of her ſtores were taken out, and the veſſel ſent back to England, under convoy of the Rippon. Soon after, a violent ſtorm ſeparated the fleet, which did not completely unite again until the 20th of April, when the Namur arrived at Barbadoes, after a paſſage of forty-five days. Here the Admiral found moſt of his ſhips; as alſo the Rippon, which, with ſome of the tranſports, had arrived a few days before. A frigate, with letters from Rear-Admiral Rodney, was likewiſe there, with Major Monypenny, who had been ſent by General Monckton to inform the Earl of Albemarle of the ſucceſs with which his Majeſty's arms had been attended, and to lay before his Lordſhip a ſtate of the army under his command. On the 24th, the fleet ſailed from Carliſle bay, and arrived in Cas des Navieres bay, in the iſland of Martinico, on the 26th.

Here Sir George Pocock and the Earl of Albemarle aſſumed the command of their reſpective departments, and every exertion was uſed to get all things in readineſs for proceeding

on the ſecret expedition. A number of faſcines were made by the ſoldiers, and put on board of tranſports and frigates; and orders were ſent to Sir James Douglas to join Sir George Pocock with the fleet under his command, off Cape Nicholas in the iſland of Hiſpaniola. General Monckton had the offer of the government of Martinico, or to go third in command in the expedition againſt the Havannah. But his health being greatly impaired by the Weſt India climate, he choſe to return to New York, to the government of which he had been appointed. Brigadier-General Rufane was appointed Governor of Martinico. The Earl of Albemarle divided the army into five brigades; (See Note 193.) The four companies of light infantry belonging to the regiments brought from England, and one battalion of grenadiers, were formed into a corps, and the command of it given to Colonel Carleton, now Lord Dorcheſter; while the command of the other two battalions of grenadiers was given to Colonel (now Sir William) Howe.

As ſoon as it was determined to ſend the Earl of Albemarle to the Weſt Indies, orders were ſent to the Governor of Jamaica, to raiſe two thouſand ſtout negroes for the ſervice of the army, in order to aſſiſt them in their various operations. He was inſtructed, at the ſame time, to endeavour to raiſe a corps of five hundred Negroes, to be formed into a regiment, and to act as ſoldiers. Of the former, fifteen hundred were raiſed, and did moſt excellent ſervice during the ſiege; nor did the iſland turn the neceſſities of Government to their own emolument; on the contrary, they were furniſhed for five pence Sterling per day, although the price of labour was then at fifteen pence Sterling in that iſland. The latter corps, through ſome miſunderſtanding with the Governor and principal people of the iſland, did not take effect, except for one company. The Earl of Albemarle, when at Martinico, gave orders for purchaſing eight hundred or a thouſand Negroes in the different iſlands, leſt thoſe ordered to be hired at Jamaica ſhould not be ready to join him.

Every thing being now in readineſs, Sir George Pocock and the fleet ſailed from Martinico on the 6th of May; and on the 8th, going through the Mona paſſage, they joined the ſhips under Captain Hervey, who was employed in blocking up M. de Blenac in the harbour of Cape François. On the 17th, they arrived off Cape Nicholas;

Nicholas; and, on the 23d, were joined by Sir James Douglas with the ſquadron from Jamaica.

Now it was that the proper method of proceeding againſt the Havanna was concerted. The Admiral had two routes to make choice of. The eaſieſt was to ſail along the ſouth ſide of the iſland of Cuba, get into the tract of the galleons, to come round the weſt end of the iſland, and ſo beat down to the Havanna. This route would require much time; and as ſo very much depended on diſpatch, it is not to be wondered at, that Sir George Pocock took the ſhorteſt, although the moſt hazardous, of the two routes, and reſolved to ſteer on the north ſide of the iſland of Cuba, through the intricate and dangerous paſſage, known by the name of the Old Straits of Bahama, a very narrow navigation, of near ſix hundred miles long. By ſo doing, however, he greatly ſhortened his voyage, and found the enemy unprepared for an attack; at the ſame time that he ſecured the only paſſage by which the French could ſend ſupplies to the Spaniards from Hiſpaniola. By avoiding the currents, and beating up againſt the trade-wind, the Admiral and General hoped to gain ſo much time, as to be able to complete their operations before the hurricane ſeaſon ſet in.

All the neceſſary arrangements being made for landing the army, and every thing properly concerted with the naval officers, the Admiral formed his fleet into ſeven diviſions. He diſpatched Sir James Douglas, in the Centurion, to Jamaica, with orders to haſten the ſhips that were there, and, along with the trade for Europe, to bring ſuch ſupplies of Negroes and proviſions as that iſland could furniſh. On the 27th of May, the Admiral made the ſignal, and the whole fleet, now conſiſting of about two hundred ſail, bore away (See Note 193.) for the Old Straits of Bahama. The precautions uſed in this perilous navigation, cannot be better deſcribed, than is done by Sir George Pocock himſelf, in his letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Namur off Chorera river, July 14th, 1762; of which the following is an extract:—

"SIR,

"Agreeable to my intentions ſignified to you by my letter, "dated the 26th of May, by the Barbadoes ſloop, I bore away

" with the fleet the next afternoon, having the day before ſent " the Bonetta ſloop, Captain Holmes, with a Providence pilot " on board him, to direct the veſſels to their proper ſtations " on the Cuba ſide, and Bahama banks, that we might be " guided by their ſignals in our paſſage. Luckily, the next " day, the Richmond joined us: ſhe had been down the Old " Straits of Cayo-Sal, and Captain Elphinſtone had been very " diligent and careful in his remarks going through and re- " turning back, having taken ſketches of the land and Cayos " on both ſides. He kept ahead of the fleet, and led us through " very well. We paſſed the narroweſt part in the night, be- " tween Cape Lobos and Cayo Comfito, keeping good fire- " lights on each Cayo for our directions; and found Lord " Anſon's Spaniſh chart of the Old Straits a very juſt one. " The Providence pilot, who was on board the Bonetta ſloop, " placed the Trent, Captain Lindſay, at the firſt ſtation on " the Cuba ſide, forty leagues to the eaſtward of where ſhe " ought to have been. This occaſioned ſome of the others " never to find the Cayos where they were ſent to lie on: but " no ill conſequences attended it; though we find the pilots " in general ignorant of the paſſage. On the 2d, in the morn- " ing, the Alarm and Echo being ordered ahead to lie on " Cayo-Sal bank, the former made the ſignal for ſeeing five " ſail in the N. W. quarter. They both chaſed, with other " ſhips; and about two in the afternoon, Captain Alms in " the Alarm, came up and engaged the Thetis, a Spaniſh fri- " gate of twenty-two guns, and one hundred and eighty men; " and the Phœnix ſtore-ſhip, armed for war, of eighteen guns " and ſeventy-five men; and in three quarters of an hour " both ſtruck to her. The Thetis had ten men killed, and " fourteen wounded; the Alarm had ſeven men killed, and " ten wounded. A brigantine and two ſchooners, were at firſt " in company with them; one of the latter eſcaped. They " were bound to Sagoa, in the Straits, for timber for the uſe " of the ſhips at the Havanna; from whence they had ſailed " twelve days before.

" During all the paſſage through the Old Straits of Bahama, " we had fine weather and little current; and on the 5th in the " evening, got clear through, and ſaw the Metances. On the " 6th,

" 6th, in the morning, brought to, about five leagues to the " eaſtward of the Havanna, to iſſue out directions to the " Captains of the fleet, and maſters of the tranſports, with " regard to the landing of the army: and having appointed " the Honourable Commodore Keppel to conduct that part of " the ſervice, leaving with him ſix ſhips of the line, and ſome fri- " gates, and having manned the flat-bottomed boats from the " fleet, I bore away, about two o'clock in the afternoon, with " thirteen ſhips of the line, two frigates, the bomb-ketches, and " thirty-ſix ſail of victuallers and ſtore-ſhips, and run down off " the harbour; where I ſaw twelve Spaniſh ſhips of the line, " and ſeveral merchant-ſhips. Next morning, I embarked the " marines' boats, and made a feint of landing about four miles " to the weſtward of the Havanna. About the ſame time, " the Earl of Albemarle landed with the whole army, without " oppoſition, between the rivers Boca Nao and Coximar, a- " bout ſix miles to the eaſtward of the Moro: but there ap- " pearing a body of men near the ſhore, Mr Keppel ordered the " Mercury and Bonetta ſloop in ſhore, to ſcour the beach and " woods; and a more conſiderable body appearing afterwards, " as if they intended to oppoſe the Earl of Albemarle in paſſing " the Coximar river, the Commodore ordered Captain Hervey " in the Dragon, to run in and batter the caſtle, which in a " ſhort time he ſilenced, and the army paſſed unmoleſted."

From the priſoners made in the Spaniſh ſhips taken on the 2d inſtant, certain information was obtained of the ſituation of affairs at the Havanna. The Spaniards had a fleet of twelve ſail of the line, two of them but juſt launched; two more on the ſtocks nearly finiſhed, and ſeveral merchant-ſhips. The men of war were almoſt ready for ſea; but no account had reached the Governor of the intended attack. The firſt account he received of it was from the crew of the ſchooner which eſcaped from our ſhips on the 2d inſtant. He then called a Council of war, compoſed of all his principal officers; to theſe were joined the Conde de Superunda, Lieutenant-General of his Catholic Majeſty's forces, and late Viceroy of the kingdom of Peru; Don Diego Tavares, a Major-General, Knight of the Order of St Jago, and late Governor of Carthagena;

gena; theſe officers being accidentally at the Havanna, on their way home to Spain, from their late reſpective governments. In this Council, a plan of defence was ſettled, and a reſolution taken to hold out to the laſt extremity. The Moro, being of the greateſt conſequence, and on the poſſeſſion of which the fate of the Havanna in a great meaſure depended, was intruſted to the command of Don Louis de Velaſco, Captain of the Reyno ſhip of war; and a more judicious choice could not have been made. He diſcharged this important truſt with a courage and fidelity that has rendered his name immortal. The Marquis de Gonzales, Captain of the Aquilon ſhip of war, was appointed ſecond in command. He imitated the example of Don Louis de Velaſco in every reſpect, and died ſword in hand, in defence of his truſt. Before the Governor could array the militia of the iſland, it was neceſſary that war ſhould be proclaimed in due form againſt Great Britain, which he loſt no time in doing; and in the courſe of a few days, had an army nearly as numerous as that of the invaders. The garriſon of the Havanna conſiſted at this time of

	Men.
Nine ſquadrons of Cavalry, viz. One of the Havanna dragoons, four of the regiment of Arragon dragoons, and four of the regiment of Edinburgh dragoons; twenty men to each ſquadron, — —	810
INFANTRY.	
Regiment of the Havanna, — — 700	
——— of Spain, two battalions, — 1400	
——— of Arragon, ditto, — — 1400	
Three companies of artillery, — 300	3800
Total regular troops, —	4610
Sailors and marines belonging to the fleet, —	9000
Total of the Spaniſh forces at the Havanna,	13,610
Militia, and people of colour, — —	14,000
Total, — — —	27,610

The

The greateſt part of the regular infantry, and all their cavalry, together with a large body of militia, took poſt at the large village of Guanamacoa, with a deſign to prevent the Britiſh troops from getting round the harbour to attack the city on the weſt ſide.

The journal of the ſiege of the Havanna, as given by the chief engineer, contains ſuch an ample account of all the various operations, that we beg leave to inſert it here, together with ſuch other particulars as have been communicated to the author.

"June 7th, Commodore Keppel had got every thing ready "for diſembarking the army, with a diſpatch that did him "great honour. By day-light, all the troops were in the flat-"boats, and ranged in three diviſions; the centre conducted "by the Honourable Auguſtus Hervey; the right wing by "Captains Barton and Drake; the left wing by Captains Ar-"buthnot and Jekyl; and the reſerve by Captain Wheelock. "The ſignal for landing being made by the Commodore from "the Richmond; and there appearing a body of the enemy "to oppoſe the landing, he ordered the Mercury and Bonetta "ſloop to ſcour the beach, and fire into the woods, upon "which the enemy diſperſed, and the whole army landed "without oppoſition. The firſt debarkation conſiſted of the "firſt brigade, grenadiers, and light infantry, commanded by "Lieutenant-General Elliot, Major-General Keppel, and Bri-"gadier-General Haviland. The Earl of Albemarle followed "in the Valiant's barge, and General Laufuſille commanded "the debarkation of the other brigades. The whole formed "on the beach; and when the debarkation was completed, "the Earl of Albemarle began his march towards the Havan-"na: but, a very conſiderable body of the enemy appearing, "as if to diſpute the paſſage of Coximar river, the Commo-"dore ordered Captain Hervey in the Dragon to batter Coxi-"mar fort, which in a ſhort time he ſilenced; and Lord Al-"bemarle, at the head of the light infantry and grenadiers, "paſſed unmoleſted. His Lordſhip took up his head-quar-"ters there for that night. The troops lay on their arms a-"long the beach; and the piquets were advanced into the

"woods,

" woods. While the troops were landing on this ſide, Sir " George Pocock made a feint on the Havanna ſide, in order to " diſtract the enemy's attention. He embarked all the marines " in boats, and made a ſhew of landing about four miles to " the weſtward of the city. To this motion the enemy was " not inattentive, which greatly favoured the grand diſembark- " ation.

" June 8th, Early in the morning Lord Albemarle marched " the main body of the army to the village of Guanamacoa, about " ſix miles from the landing-place, and ſent Colonel Carleton " through the Coximar wood, with a ſmall corps of troops to " the ſame village, to endeavour to cut off the retreat of a " corps of the enemy ſaid to be aſſembled there, and which " his Lordſhip determined to attack. The enemy were moſt " advantageouſly poſted on a riſing ground, and drawn up to " receive our troops. This corps was compoſed of a large bo- " dy of infantry, and all the enemy's cavalry. Their numbers " obliged Colonel Carleton to change his poſition; and as his " corps did not exceed twelve hundred men, he thought the " moſt prudent method would be, to occupy a ſtrong poſt, " which he did directly, and to acquaint Lord Albemarle of " the enemy's ſtrength and poſition. His Lordſhip, with the " army, was now got into the plain, and was ſeparated only " from the Colonel, by the river Coximar, a fordable ſtream. " Lord Albemarle ſent the Colonel orders to attack the enemy " oppoſite to him, and he would attack them at the ſame time, " on the oppoſite ſide of the village of Guanamacoa. No ſoon- " er had Colonel Carleton put his troops in motion, than a " large body of the enemy's cavalry attacked the light infantry " poſted on the right of his corps; but being ſoon repulſed by " the heavy fire with which they were received, they retreated " in great confuſion. This ſo much diſpirited the reſt of the " Spaniards, amounting to near ſix thouſand men, that they " quickly retired; and Lord Albemarle entered the village " without oppoſition.

" Colonel Howe, with two battalions of grenadiers, was ſent " through the Coximar wood, by another road, to reconnoitre " the Moro fort, and to ſecure the communication to that fort " from the river Coximar. The Admiral ſent the Alarm and

Richmond

" Richmond in ſhore, to ſound as near the Punta fort as poſ-
" ſible, down along the weſt ſhore. They found anchoring-
" ground for three leagues down the coaſt, from twenty to
" five fathoms water, and eaſy landing for any number of
" men. The enemy, this afternoon, ſunk one of their large
" ſhips in the entrance of the harbour. The Earl of Albemarle
" having brought ſaddles and bridles from England, for a troop
" of light dragoons, conſiſting of one hundred men, they were
" mounted on horſes which were taken from the enemy. The
" command of them was given to Captain Suttie of the ninth re-
" giment, and they proved exceedingly ſerviceable, both as pa-
" troles, and in driving in cattle. They were added to the corps
" left under the command of General Elliot at Guanamacoa.

" 9th. Lord Albemarle marched the army from Guanamacoa,
" and incamped in the woods between the Coximar and the
" Moro, leaving a corps at Guanamacoa, under the command of
" Lieutenant General Elliot, to ſecure the avenues on that ſide,
" and a large track of country, which might ſupply the army
" with water, cattle, and vegetables. The enemy now began
" to unrig their ſhips, ſunk another large ſhip at the entrance,
" and laid a boom acroſs the mouth of the harbour.

" 10th. Lord Albemarle having acquainted Sir George Po-
" cock, that the Cavannos which commanded the Moro, were
" ſoon to be attacked; the Admiral, to facilitate that mea-
" ſure, and to draw the enemy's attention to the Havanna
" ſide, in the evening ſent in the Belleiſle, Captain Knight, to
" batter the caſtle of Chorera; the Nottingham was ordered to
" be ready to ſecond the attack in caſe of need; and the Cer-
" berus, Mercury, Bonetta, and Lurcher, were ordered to
" keep firing into the woods in the night; and all the marines
" were embarked in boats, to make the enemy imagine a diſ-
" embarkation was intended. In the evening, Colonel Carle-
" ton, with the light infantry and grenadiers from Coximar,
" inveſted the Cavannos: and, about mid-day of the 11th,
" attacked and carried the redoubt, with very little loſs: the
" the enemy made but little reſiſtance; and retreated into the
" Moro, which was now inveſted. At this place was a poſt
" eſtabliſhed, called by the name of the Spaniſh Redoubt.
" Juſt at the time Colonel Carleton attacked the Cavannos,

" the enemy quitted the caſtle of Chorera. The Admiral or-
" dered the three bomb-ketches to anchor this night, to throw
" ſhells into the town, which they accordingly performed, un-
" der cover of the Edgar, Stirling-Caſtle, and Echo.

" 12th. The Moro fort was, by order of Lord Albemarle,
" further reconnoitred, and the ſiege of it intruſted to Major-
" General Keppel. From the chief engineer's opinion, it was
" reſolved to erect a battery againſt it, as near as the cover of
" the woods would admit of; and the place pitched upon for
" the battery, was within two hundred and fifty yards diſtance.
" Preparations were accordingly made, and parties ordered to
" make faſcines. The hardſhips which the army ſuſtained in
" carrying on this ſiege, are almoſt inexpreſſible: the ſoil was
" every where ſo thin, that it was with great difficulty and
" fatigue they could cover themſelves in their approaches.
" There being no ſpring or river near them, it was neceſſary to
" bring water from a great diſtance; and ſo precarious and
" ſcanty was this ſupply, that they were obliged to have re-
" courſe to water from the ſhips. Roads for communication
" were to be cut through thick woods; the artillery was to be
" dragged for ſeveral miles over a rough rocky country. Se-
" veral dropped down dead with heat, thirſt, and fatigue.
" But ſuch was the reſolution of our people, and ſuch the
" happy conſequences of that happy and perfect unanimity
" which ſubſiſted between the land and the ſea-ſervices, that
" no difficulties, no hardſhips, ſlackened for a moment the
" operations againſt this important, ſtrong, and well defended
" place. The enemy having ſunk a third large ſhip in the en-
" trance of the harbour, which entirely blocked it up, the
" Admiral ordered four ſhips of the line to continue cruizing
" in the offing, and anchored with the reſt of his ſquadron off
" Chorera river, about four miles from the Havanna; which
" place afforded plenty of good water and wood. Commodore
" Keppel remained on the eaſt ſide, at anchor off Coximar ri-
" ver, with as many ſhips of war and tranſports as were ne-
" ceſſary. He landed a conſiderable body of ſeamen, who
" were extremely uſeful in landing the cannon, and ordnance
" ſtores of all kinds, manning the batteries, making faſcines,
" and in ſupplying the army with water, there being no wa-

" ter

" ter or wells on the Cavannos. The Admiral landed cannon " of different calibers from the ſhips, two mortars from the " Thunder bomb on the eaſt ſide, two from the Grenado bomb " on the weſt ſide, with old cables for erecting defences, old " canvas for making ſand bags, and ammunition; afforded " every other aſſiſtance that was in his power; and ſet him- " ſelf the example of the cordiality and harmony which ſubſiſt- " ed between the two corps.

" 13th. The battery already mentioned was begun, as alſo " a howitzer battery, beyond the Spaniſh redoubt, to remove " the ſhipping farther up the harbour, to prevent them from " moleſting the troops in their approaches, which in their pre- " ſent ſituation they did very much. Lord Albemarle order- " ed two battalions of grenadiers, and three hundred light in- " fantry, under the command of Colonel Howe, to land at " Chorera, to ſecure a footing, and engage ſome part of the " enemy's attention upon that ſide. To this detachment the " Admiral added eight hundred marines, formed into two " battalions, under the command of Majors Campbell and Col- " lins. Captain Walker of the Lurcher cutter, going up " Chorera river, out of mere curioſity, was killed.

" The great ſcarcity of earth made the approaches go on a- " gainſt the Moro but ſlowly, as it took the army from this " to the 29th, during which time their fatigues were incre- " dible, before they got the cannon, mortar, and howitzer " batteries ready to play upon the Moro and ſhipping.

" 29th. At day-break, the enemy landed two detachments " of five hundred men each, of grenadiers and choſen men, " with a detachment of armed Negroes and Mulattoes; one " upon the right under the Moro, the other upon the left near " the Lime-kiln. The piquets and advanced poſts, prevent- " ed the ſucceſs of theſe detachments, by repulſing them; " killing, and taking near two hundred, beſides wounding a " great number, who moſtly got off by favour of the woods. " Our loſs was only ten men killed and wounded.

" 30th. This day was chiefly taken up in carrying ammuni- " tion and ſuch neceſſaries to the ſeveral batteries, to provide " for their opening next morning; which was done by the " ſoldiers, and five hundred Blacks, purchaſed by Lord Albe-

" marle at Martinico and Antigua, for that purpoſe. Lord " Albemarle having ſignified to the Admiral, as the batte- " ries were to open next day, that ſome ſhips placed a- " gainſt the Moro, would take a great deal of the enemy's fire " from the batteries, and give them an opportunity of diſ- " mounting ſome of their guns. The Admiral accordingly or- " dered the Dragon, Cambridge, and Marlborough, under the " command of Captain Hervey, who volunteered in this ſervice. " The Stirling-Caſtle was ordered to lead until the firſt ſhip " was properly placed, and then to make ſail off; but Captain " Campbell not performing that ſervice agreeable to the orders " he received from Captain Hervey, he complained of him, " and deſired his conduct might be inquired into by a Court- " martial; which was done after the ſiege was over, and he " was caſhiered.

" July 1ſt. This morning, two batteries of cannon opened, " which, with thoſe of mortars, made our fire as follows:

" Batteries,	Guns. 24 pdrs.	Mortars. 13 in.	10 in.	Royals.
" On the left, called William's battery,	4	2	0	0
" Grand battery,	8	2	0	0
" Left parallel,	0	0	2	12
" Batteries on the beach,	0	2	1	14
" Total,	12	6	3	26

" The enemy's fire exceeded ours upon the front attacked, " in number of guns, which amounted to ſixteen or ſeventeen, " from ſix to twelve pounders. They played one mortar of " eight inches, and that very ſeldom. Upon the whole, our " fire was conſiderably ſuperior to theirs; beſides, our works " were more ſecure, theirs being only a parapet of thin ma- " ſonry. This morning, the Cambridge, Dragon, and Marl- " borough, proceeded to their ſtations, (Captain Hervey hav- " ing the ſignal out for the line), and about eight o'clock be- " gan to cannonade with great fury, which the enemy return- " ed with much ſteadineſs. This firing, one of the warmeſt " ever ſeen, continued till two in the afternoon, without in- " termiſſion.

" termiſſion. The Cambridge (which was within grape-ſhot), " was ſo much damaged in her hull, maſts, yards, ſails, and " rigging, with the loſs of many men killed and wounded, " that it became neceſſary to order her off; and, ſoon after, " the Dragon, which ſuffered much in loſs of men, and da- " mage in her hull; and, as the Marlborough could be of no " further ſervice, ſhe was ordered off likewiſe. The number " of the killed and wounded were as follows:

" Ships.		Killed.		Wounded.
" Dragon,	—	16	—	37
" Cambridge,	—	24	—	95
" Marlborough,	—	2	—	8
" Total,		42	—	140

" The Captains, officers, and men, behaved, upon this occa- " ſion, with the greateſt reſolution. Captain Gooſtrey of the " Cambridge, was killed ſoon after the ſhip brought up: his " place was ſupplied, during the remainder of the action, by " Captain Lindſay of the Trent, who gave many ſtrong proofs " of his valour, and ſhewed himſelf worthy to ſucceed the " brave, but unfortunate Gooſtrey. In this cannonade, the " Moro, which is ſituated upon a very high and ſteep rock, " had great advantages over the ſhips, and was proof againſt " all their efforts; beſides, the fire from the Moro, the Punta, " and ſome batteries in the town, brought many guns to bear " on them, which galled them very much. This bold attempt, " though it had very little effect upon the works on that ſide " of the fort which the ſhips attacked, was nevertheleſs of con- " conſiderable ſervice. The enemy's attention being diverted " to that ſide, the other was a good deal neglected: the fire " from our batteries was poured in with redoubled fury; " became ſuperior to that of the enemy, and did great dam- " age to their works. But the moment the Spaniards were " free from the fire of our ſhips, they again returned to the " front our batteries played on, behaved with great valour, " and returned our fire with great briſkneſs. Never, from " the beginning of the war, had Britiſh valour been ſo well " matched;

" matched; and they might now behold in Don Velaſco, the " Governor of the Moro, an adverſary worthy of their arms, " whoſe conduct ſeemed to be ſuch, as made them exert all " their military ſkill and ſpirit to ſubdue him.

" 2d. Our batteries continued their fire with great ſucceſs, " and beat down the front attacked, particularly the eight- " gun battery; but, unhappily, about noon, we were obliged " to ſlacken, that battery being in danger of catching fire, " from the conſtant fire kept up, and the dryneſs of the fa- " ſcines, having had no rain for fourteen days. However, " before evening, the enemy's fire was reduced to two guns, " which fired but ſeldom.

" 3d. The fire which our people flattered themſelves was " extinguiſhed, broke out about two in the morning again " with great violence; and, though both water and people " were ſent as faſt as poſſible, they came too late; the fire " had got ſo great a length, that water had no effect, nor " could earth ſtifle it. Thus was the labour of ſeventeen " days, of five or ſix hundred men, deſtroyed in a few hours, " and the whole to do over again. This was a mortifying " ſtroke, and was felt the more ſeverely, as the other hardſhips " of the ſiege were by this time almoſt grown inſupportable. " Sickneſs, ſomething of which the troops brought with them " from Martinico, and which had increaſed greatly in this un- " wholeſome country, and rigorous ſervice, had reduced the " army to half its numbers; at the ſame time, it doubled the " fatigue of thoſe few who ſtill preſerved ſome ſtrength to per- " form the neceſſary duty. No leſs, at this time, than five " thouſand ſoldiers, and three thouſand ſeamen, were down " of various diſtempers. A total want of good proviſions ex- " aſperated the diſeaſe, and retarded the recovery. The defi- " ciency of water was of all their grievances the greateſt, and " extremely aggravated all the reſt of their ſufferings. The " procuring from a diſtance this wretched ſupply, ſo unequal " to their wants, exhauſted all their force. Beſides, as the " ſeaſon advanced, the proſpect of ſucceſs grew fainter. The " hurricane ſeaſon was now at hand, and if it ſet in vio- " lent, the fleet would be expoſed to inevitable ruin; and, " without its aſſiſtance, the army, in its feeble ſituation, could " not

" not carry on the ſiege. But, in the midſt of theſe cruel diſ-
" treſſes, the ſteadineſs of the commanders infuſed life and
" activity into the troops, and rouſed them to incredible ex-
" ertions. New batteries aroſe in the place of the old ones.
" The fire ſoon became equal, and then ſuperior to the ene-
" my's. There was another embrazure added to William's
" battery.

" 4th and 5th. All means were exerted theſe two nights to
" extinguiſh the fire; and with much difficulty, there were two
" embrazures ſaved upon the right, and the epaulement for mor-
" tars upon the left. The firſt of theſe embrazures were conti-
" nued until the guns were diſabled; and two more were
" ſerved en barbette, until the enemy's fire obliged the men to
" give them up *. It was now determined to convert the
" mortar battery, in the left parallel, into a battery for can-
" non, which was accordingly begun; and to make ſome im-
" provements in the other works, which the enemy's fire from
" the town, Fort la Punta, ſhips of war, and floating batteries,
" had rendered neceſſary.

" The Defiance and Hampton-Court having been ordered to
" cruize between port Mariel and the bay of Honda, in going
" down, ſaw two ſail at anchor off port Mariel harbour; which
" Captain M'Kenzie of the Defiance brought out, after ſome
" firing had paſſed. All their crews, except twenty men, had
" left them. They proved to be the Vengeance, of twenty-
" ſix, and Marté, of eighteen guns, and had been out on a
" cruize.

" 6th. Two more embrazures were added this night to Wil-
" liam's battery; and a place fixed upon, near the ſtone re-
" doubt, for another battery of four guns.

" 9th.

* There appears evidently a great miſtake to have been committed, in erecting the grand battery ſo near the Moro fort, and in concluding that the place would be eaſily taken after the enemy's guns ſhould be diſmounted, which it was ſuppoſed the grand battery would ſoon effect: this coſt the lives of many men. After the grand battery was burned, another plan was adopted; the new batteries which were erected, were placed at double the diſtance from the Moro fort that the old one was; and it was found neceſſary to ruin the defences of the place, before they approached too cloſe to it. The miſtake here alluded to, protracted the ſiege at leaſt three weeks longer than it otherwiſe would have been, and occaſioned great additional fatigue to the troops.

" 9th. This morning there were twelve guns in battery, viz. " William's battery of seven guns, the left parallel of five " guns, besides mortars. The enemy fired about eight or " nine.

" 10th. At night, a battery of four guns was begun on the " left parallel.

" 11th. This morning the four gun battery near the stone re- " doubt, and two guns upon the saved part of the grand battery " newly repaired, opened, and played with success. We had " now eighteen guns in play, to eight or nine which the ene- " my still kept up: for, by their uninterrupted communication " with the town, and the great assistance of their sailors, who " served their guns, they always made good the losses in the " night, that they had sustained in the day. This forenoon, " two guns in the left parallel battery failed, one by running, " the other by cracking; the carriage of a third was disabled " on William's battery. In the afternoon, the merlons of the " grand battery again caught fire, and extended from right to " left; when the whole was irreparably consumed.

" 12th. The disabled guns in the left parallel, and in Wil- " liam's battery, were replaced last night, so that sixteen guns " still continued to play upon the enemy. Toward noon, the " carriages of the three guns in the stone redoubt were dis- " abled. Sir James Douglas arrived with the Jamaica fleet.

" 13th. This morning, a battery of four thirty-two pounders " opened on the right parallel, against the left bastion, and " made considerable havock. Another battery of four guns " was ordered to be made upon the right of it, as soon as the " materials could be collected. The ruins of the burnt bat- " tery, were ordered to be converted into a line for musketry.

" 14th. The four guns in the stone redoubt battery, were " last night mounted on sea carriages. There were now " twenty guns, against five or six of the enemy's, which they " began with in the morning, and before dark they were re- " duced to two. The whole front attacked, appeared in a " ruinous condition; yet the enemy, though kept in con- " stant hurry and confusion, behaved with spirit. Prepara- " tions for carrying on the approaches had now been in hand " for some days. The 40th regiment was employed in making

" gabions;

" gabions; the men of war in making junk, blinds, or man-
" telets; and some bales of cotton were purchased from the
" Jamaica fleet, to serve as wool-packs. All these prepara-
" tions and precautions were absolutely necessary, as, on ac-
" count of the rocks, the whole approaches were obliged to
" be raised above ground.

" 15th. The enemy's fire was totally silenced before night.

" 16th. The enemy fired in the morning from two guns,
" and only twice from each. The rest of the day they fired
" from musketry and wall-pieces, but not much from either.
" The approaches began to be advanced this evening: the
" guns and ammunition were carried to the new battery.
" The enemy seemed to be employed in making up fresh mer-
" lons upon the face of the right bastion.

" 17th. The Valiant's battery opened this morning between
" ten and eleven. The enemy had no fire on the front at-
" tacked; but fired two guns from the left bastion upon Wil-
" liam's battery, and up along the Cavannos. This after-
" noon, the gabions began to be stuffed with fascines, for ad-
" vancing the sap. In the evening, the sap was begun; but,
" there being a thick thorny wood to cut through, was ad-
" vanced but little way.

" 18th. The enemy's fire this morning was the same as yes-
" terday. Two howitzers put into Dixon's battery, to fire in-
" to the breaches. The sap was carried on this night about
" two thirds of the way to the small battery at the foot of the
" forties before the right bastion. A small lodgement was
" made at the edge of the wood, before the point of the west
" bastion.

" 19th. The enemy fired this morning with three guns from
" the front attacked; but they were soon silenced. About
" noon, possession was taken of the covered way before the
" point of the right bastion; and the former sap carried on at
" night, and another begun along the covered way before the
" right face, where a lodgement was made.

" 20th. This morning, the miners were entered under the
" right or sea face of the right bastion, the only place where
" there was a practicability of doing it at the foot of the wall;
" for the ditch of the front attacked was seventy feet deep

" from the edge of the counterſcarp, and upwards of forty " feet of that depth ſunk in the rock; but fortunately there " was a thin edge of the rock left at the point of the baſtion, " to cover the extremity of the ditch from being open to the " ſea, and to prevent ſurprizes; and by means of this ridge, " the miner paſſed with ſome difficulty to the foot of the wall, " which he could do nowhere elſe without the help of ſcaling- " ladders; an operation both tedious and dangerous. This " ridge was ſo narrow, that there was no poſſibility of cover- " ing a paſſage upon it, from the fire of the oppoſite flank; " but they took their chance, and were glad to find it even " with that diſadvantage. It coſt only three or four men " during the whole time. A ſhaft was begun to be ſunk, the " ſame afternoon, without the covered way, for mines to " throw the counterſcarp into the ditch, to fill it up in caſe " of occaſion. The ſap was continued along the glacis, and a " gun was got into the ſalient angle of the covered way, a- " gainſt the oppoſite flank. In the day-time, parties were " kept making faſcines, and other preparations, againſt the " town, after the Moro ſhould be taken.

" The ſappers and miners continued their work, but were " much interrupted by meeting often with large ſtones, which " coſt them much labour to remove. In the night, there " being a ſuſpicion that there were very few men in the fort, " a ſerjeant and twelve men ſcaled the ſea-line, a little to the " right of the mine, and found only about nine or ten men " aſleep in that part of the work: they awoke before the ſer- " jeant and his party got up to them, and ran off immediately " to alarm the reſt. The ſerjeant and his party then came " down; and on being ordered up a ſecond time, found " they had taken the alarm, that conſiderable numbers were " aſſembled, and ready to oppoſe any farther attempt. Had " it been poſſible to have ſuccoured this party briſkly, the fort " might have been carried at this time; but the enemy being " on their guard, the attempt was not to be repeated.

" 21ſt. It now became evident to the Governor of the Ha- " vanna, that the Moro muſt be ſpeedily reduced, if left to its " own ſtrength. At all events, ſomething appeared neceſſary " to be done; and, in the preſent exigency of affairs, he reſolved

" to

" to ſtrike ſuch a blow, as, if it ſucceeded, would not on-
" ly give immediate relief to the Moro, but in all probability
" oblige the ſiege to be raiſed. His plan was admirably well
" laid, but moſt miſerably executed. He ordered a ſally from
" the town of near fifteen hundred men. Theſe he ferried
" over the harbour in boats before day; and dividing them in-
" to three bodies, they were ordered to attack the poſts on the
" Cavannos, drive our people from thence, and ſet fire to the
" faſcine batteries and ſap. Had this plan taken place, there
" is little doubt but the enterprize muſt have been abandoned.
" The burning of the batteries the firſt time, was a ſevere
" ſtroke; the erecting them a ſecond time, was attended with
" great fatigue: the army was now extremely ſickly; no
" word of the ſuccours from North America; and had the
" enemy ſucceeded in their deſigns, it would have been impoſ-
" ſible for the exhauſted troops to have collected materials to
" form the ſiege anew: but ſuch was the reſolution of our
" troops, that the enemy, although greatly ſuperior in numbers,
" were not able to ruin any one part of the works. The ene-
" my began the attack about four in the morning. The firſt
" party puſhed up the bank behind the Shepherd's battery:
" here they were ſtopped near an hour by the guard poſted
" there, conſiſting only of thirty men, commanded by Lieute-
" nant-Colonel Stuart of the ninetieth regiment, until he was
" joined by about one hundred ſappers, and the third batta-
" lion of Royal Americans. The fire continued hot all that
" time. The enemy were then driven down the hill with
" great ſlaughter: as many as could, got into their boats, and
" many leapt into the water, where one hundred and fifty of
" them were killed or drowned. The ſecond party endea-
" voured to puſh up by the ſalient angle of the Moro, to at-
" tack the ſappers upon the glacis, and their covering party;
" but they were beat off in a very ſhort time. The third party,
" went up the back of the Spaniſh redoubt; but finding the
" guard there reinforced, and ready to receive them, they pru-
" dently returned the way they came, without attempting any
" thing. Colonel Carleton was Brigadier-General of the day
" (having acted as Brigadier ſince Lord Rollo left the army),
" and had a great ſhare in repulſing the enemy: he was pre-

" ſent every where; brought up the Royal regiment, thirty-
" fourth regiment, and Royal Americans, to the aſſiſtance of
" the poſts; and received a bad wound in purſuing the enemy
" down the hill, where the ſlaughter was very great. In or-
" der to cover the retreat of their party, the Spaniards cannon-
" aded moſt furiouſly from the Punta, the weſt baſtion, from the
" lines and flanks at the entrance of the harbour, and from their
" ſhipping; and ſo eager were they to repulſe our troops, that
" their ſhot killed a number of their own people. In this attack,
" the enemy had four hundred men killed, drowned, or taken
" priſoners, beſides the wounded that got off. Our loſs was
" only fifty men killed and wounded. At the time the enemy
" were attacking, there were great numbers paraded in the
" town, and ſome of them going into boats to ſuſtain the at-
" tack; but when they perceived the rough treatment their
" comrades had met with, they prudently deſiſted. The
" alarm was entirely over, and the men returned to their
" work, by eight o'clock.

" This was the laſt effort for the relief of the Moro, which,
" abandoned as it was by the city, and while an enemy was
" undermining its walls, held out with a ſullen reſolution, and
" made no propoſal to capitulate.

" 23d. The works of ſapping, mining, and making faſcines,
" proſecuted with vigour.

" 24th. The ſame works going on; and materials were col-
" lected for erecting a battery of four guns, to be opened a-
" gainſt La Fuerza, and to enfilade the two next flanks facing
" the entrance of the harbour.

" 25th. The ſame works in hand, and preparations making
" for attacking the city, againſt the Moro ſhould be taken.

" 26th. The former works in hand. This morning, a mer-
" chant-frigate of two decks, which had much annoyed our
" people, was ſunk by a howitzer from Dixon's battery. She
" was moored acroſs the entrance, before the weſt baſtion,
" within the boom, and near the ſunk ſhips.

" 27th. The former works continued in hand, and a mortar
" battery begun at the Spaniſh redoubt; likewiſe a battery be-
" gun for three guns, to fire upon boats landing at the Moro.
" This would have been of conſiderable ſervice all along, if it

" could

" could have been ſerved without erecting other batteries to " check the fire of the Moro itſelf, upon that ſide; but that " could not be undertaken, as the troops found ſufficient em- " ployment in the works of the real attack.

" 28th. The former works in hand. This afternoon, a " large merchant ſhip of the enemy's caught fire by lightning, " within the harbour, and blew up in about ten minutes. " Great preparations making for attacking the city. Brigadier " General Burton arrived with the firſt diviſion of the troops " from North America, under convoy of the Intrepide; they " were ordered to the weſt ſide: the arrival of freſh troops at " this critical time, reanimated the ſoldiers drooping ſpirits, " and made them ſtrain every nerve to obtain poſſeſſion of the " long wiſhed-for prize. They had ſailed from New York " the 11th of June; and on the 24th of July, the Cheſterfield " and four tranſports run on Cayo Comſite, the entrance of " the Bahama ſtraits, on the Cuba ſide, an hour before day- " light, and were ſtranded, but loſt no ſeamen or ſoldiers. " The Intrepide met the Richmond the 25th, who was look- " ing out for the convoy. Captain Elphinſtone returned with " three tranſports, which were cleared, in order to bring away " the ſeamen and troops who were on ſhore; and, for the " more diſpatch, the Admiral ſent away the Echo, Cygnet, " and Thunder bomb, to meet the Richmond, and take the " men out of her; and he ordered Captain Elphinſtone to " take the Cygnet with him and proceed up the ſtraits, to meet " the ſecond diviſion of the tranſports.

" 29th. The former works in hand. The mines were this " day prepared for ſpringing to-morrow.

" 30th. About two this morning, the enemy ſent two boats " and a floating battery out of the harbour, to fire into the " ditch where the miners were at work: they fired grape and " ſmall arms, but without any other effect, than a ſhort in- " terruption of the work: the covering party fired ſo ſmartly " upon them, that they were ſoon obliged to retire. About " two o'clock in the afternoon, the mines were ſprung. That " in the counterſcarp, had a very inconſiderable effect; but " that in the baſtion having thrown down a part of both faces, " made a breach, which the General and chief engineer

" thought

" thought practicable; upon which the troops under orders " for the aſſault, were ordered to mount. Lieutenant Charles " Forbes of the Royal led the way, and aſcended the breach " with the greateſt reſolution; and, forming very expeditiouſly " upon the top of the breach, ſoon drove the enemy from e- " very part of the ramparts. The brave Don Louis de Velaſ- " co, who had made ſo noble a defence, exerted himſelf to " the laſt to ſave the fortreſs committed to his charge; and in " endeavouring to rally his men *, was mortally wounded. " Beſides this loſs, which was of itſelf conſiderable, the ene- " my had about one hundred and thirty men and ſeveral of- " ficers killed; four hundred threw down their arms, and were " made priſoners; the reſt were either killed in boats, or drown- " ed in attempting to eſcape to the Havanna. Some few " deſperate Spaniards retired to the Light-houſe in the Moro; " and, while Lieutenants Forbes, Nugent of the ninth, and " Holroyd of the ninetieth regiments, were congratulating each " ther on their victory, they fired upon them, and killed the " two latter: Mr Forbes, exaſperated at the death of his com- " panions, immediately marched, attacked, and forced the " light-houſe, and put all in it to the ſword. This glorious " affair, coſt two officers and about thirty men killed and " wounded. The Marquis Gonzales, the ſecond in command " in the Moro, was killed whilſt he was making brave but ineffec- " tual efforts to rally his men. The taking of the Moro, gave " univerſal joy to the troops; and when the fatigues they un- " derwent in beſieging of it is conſidered, none will doubt " their ſincerity. The poſſeſſion of this fort, coſt forty-four " days hard ſtruggle from the time the firſt operations had " been begun againſt it; during which time, the Spaniards " loſt a thouſand men; nor did we obtain it without blood- " ſhed.

" 31ſt.

* Don Louis de Velaſco, was mortally wounded coming up the ſlope to the rampart. The ſtorm was a kind of ſurprize, as our troops were upon the rampart before the alarm was given to the garriſon, which was then in the Caſemates. Every attention was paid by the conquerors to the brave Don Louis de Valaſco: he requeſted to be conveyed to the Havanna, which was immediately complied with; and he died there two days afterwards. In ſuch high eſtimation did his Catholic Majeſty hold the conduct of this gallant officer, that he not only ennobled his ſon by creating him Viſcount Moro, but ordered that there ſhould always be a ſhip in the Spaniſh navy, named the VELASCO.

" 31ſt. No time was now loſt in getting all things ready to " attack the town; and the enemy, ſenſible of their approaching " danger, fired very briſkly againſt the Moro, and pointed " chiefly againſt that part of the fort where the ciſtern was, " in hopes, no doubt, of letting out the water. Batteries for " cannon and mortars, were conſtructing with the greateſt ex- " pedition along the Cavannos; and Lord Albemarle went " to the weſt ſide of the town to reconnoitre the ground there, " and ſee in what manner attacks might be carried on with " moſt advantage on that ſide, in caſe of occaſion.

" Auguſt 1ſt. The enemy ſtill continued to cannonade the " Moro. Major General Keppel, gave orders for erecting " the remainder of the batteries upon the Cavannos, agree- " able to the plan given in by the chief engineer; ſome by the " firſt and third brigades, and ſome by the ſailors.

" 2d. This morning, before day, the enemy ſent down a ſe- " venty gun ſhip into the entrance, and moored her oppoſite " the Fuerza; ſhe directed her fire likewiſe againſt the Moro. " Two howitzers were run into the battery to fire at her, " which incommoded her a good deal. The batteries men- " tioned yeſterday, were begun, and conſiſted of thirty-five " pieces of cannon. The Echo and Thunder bomb, returned " with the ſecond diviſion of tranſports, which ſailed from " New York the 30th of June.

" 3d. The former works in hand, and carried on with great " diligence. This evening, the enemy's ſhip oppoſite to the " Fuerza, was removed by the howitzers with a good deal of " confuſion.

" 4th. The chief engineer reported to Lord Albemarle, that " there was to the weſtward of the town, a very advantage- " ous attack to be formed againſt the Poligons, next the " Punta, by the cover of a bank running along ſhore, from the " Lazaro to Fort La Punta, ſuppoſing that fort ſilenced: that " there was a road upon the bank, which was, for a con- " ſiderable way, covered both from Fort La Punta and every " part of the town: that the road was at preſent ſtopped up by " trees felled on each ſide, but might be eaſily cleared: but as " attacks upon that ground would in ſome degree ſtand in the " line of fire of our batteries upon the oppoſite ſide, it would

" be

" be moſt adviſeable to delay them, until theſe batteries had in " ſome meaſure effected their deſign; and eſpecially as they " might of themſelves, perhaps, anſwer the end without further " trouble.

" 5th. The works and batteries on the Moro ſide in hand as " before, and ſome of the platforms begun to be laid. It was " now difficult to get materials for this purpoſe, thoſe from " England and Martinico being all expended; but, by the Ad- " miral's aſſiſtance, the materials were got. Lord Albemarle " took up his head-quarters this evening on the weſt ſide.

" 6th. The works in hand as yeſterday; and being conſider- " ably advanced, and the men much fatigued, there was none " allowed for this night. Thirty carpenters, from the Pro- " vincial troops, lately arrived, were employed to aſſiſt in " making platforms. A command of engineers and a propor- " tion of intrenching tools were ordered to the weſt road, the " former to go as ſoon as the batteries and works on the eaſt " ſide ſhould be ready, and the tools to be ſhipped immediate- " ly. The chief engineer was ordered to repair to that ſide, " and remain there.

" 7th. The former works on the eaſt ſide kept going on, " and faſcine parties ordered to work on the weſt ſide.

" 8th. The former works in hand on the eaſt ſide; but " faſcine making was retarded conſiderably on the weſt ſide, " for want of tools. This afternoon the ſhip arrived on the " weſt ſide with the intrenching tools; but the crew being ſick- " ly, there were none landed. In the evening, Lord Albe- " marle went himſelf, and reconnoitred the road and ground " from the Lazaro and the Punta, and ordered ſome poſts to " be taken farther advanced.

" The Richmond, Lizard, Enterprize, Cygnet, and Porcu- " pine ſloop arrived, bringing with them all the ſeamen and " ſoldiers from the ſhips that were wrecked. Captain Banks " of the Lizard informed the Admiral, that, on the 21ſt of " July, at three o'clock in the afternoon, being near the paſ- " ſage between Maya Guanna and the North Caicos, he diſ- " covered two French ſhips of the line, three frigates, and ſix " ſail of brigantines and ſloops; that the men of war and fri- " gates gave chaſe to the convoy, and that five of the tranſ-

" ports

" ports were taken, with three hundred and fifty of the fifty-
" eighth regiment (Anſtruther's), and one hundred and fifty
" Provincials on board them. The reſt of the troops arrived,
" and landed in perfect health.

" 9th. The intrenching tools were landed this day by the
" aſſiſtance of the men of war. The enemy having diſcovered
" our reconnoitring towards the Punta for ſome days, ſet
" ſome houſes near the road on fire, to prevent their being a
" ſhelter for us. In the evening, there was a party of two
" hundred men ordered to make a redoubt upon the road to
" the Punta, with a covering party of the ſame number: the
" place intended for the redoubt, which was partly upon the
" road, being much incumbered as mentioned before, all they
" could do, was to clear off the trees, and form an abbatis in
" the front and flanks for preſent defence.

" 10th. At day-break this morning, the enemy having diſ-
" covered the covering party, and ſuſpecting our having been
" at work, began to cannonade along the road pretty warmly,
" but with little execution. About ten in the morning, our
" batteries being ready to open on the eaſt, and thoſe on the
" weſt ſide to open ground, Lord Albemarle ſent a flag of
" truce by an Aid-de-camp, to acquaint the Governor with
" the ruin that threatened the place, and ſummoned him to
" capitulate. The Governor, after keeping the flag of truce
" from that time till between three and four in the afternoon,
" in the open fields, at ſome hundred yards diſtance from the
" works, ſent him back; and, before he got two thirds of the
" way, began to fire; at the ſame time, many people were
" ſeen leaving the town with loads: in the evening, there was
" a party ſent to carry on the works as before.

" 11th. At day-break this morning, all our batteries open-
" ed, conſiſting of forty-five pieces of cannon, and eight mor-
" tars. The advantage of poſition, as well as of ſuperior fire,
" became viſible very ſoon. Fort la Punta was ſilenced be-
" tween nine and ten; the north baſtion, in about an hour
" afterwards; but now and then fired a ſhot. Between one
" and two, a great number of the enemy were diſcovered run-
" ning off from the Punta, as if they had abandoned it. A-
" bout two o'clock, there were flags of truce hung out all

" round the garriſon, and on board the Admiral's ſhip; ſoon " after, there arrived a flag of truce at the head-quarters, " which proved to be with propoſals for a capitulation.

" Sir George Pocock was immediately ſent for, and the " buſineſs entered upon as ſoon as he came. The works were " ſtopt for this night; and the flag returned about duſk.

" 12th. The truce continued.—This day the flag was ſent " in and returned; and ſent in again in the evening. The " works were ordered to be carried on as before, which gave " room to expect that hoſtilities were to be renewed in the " morning; but, before that time, the capitulation was ſet- " tled.

" 13th. This day the capitulation was ſigned and ſealed.

" 14th. About ten this morning, Major-General Keppel, " with five hundred men, took poſſeſſion of fort la Punta; and, " about noon, of the Punta gate and baſtion; at both which " places, there were Britiſh colours hoiſted, having been eva- " cuated by the enemy. Colonel Howe took poſſeſſion of the " land gate, with two battalions of grenadiers, about the ſame " time."

The Spaniards ſtruggled a long time to ſave their men of war; but this was a capital point, and wholly inadmiſſible. They alſo made ſome attempts to have the harbour declared neutral during the war, (as may be ſeen from the capitulation), which, in fact, was declaring its conſequence; but as this was no leſs eſſential to render the conqueſt complete, it was ſteadily refuſed. After two days altercation on theſe ſubjects, they gave up the points in queſtion, and our troops were put in poſſeſſion of the Havanna, after having lain before it for two months and eight days. With the city, was yielded a diſtrict of an hundred and eighty miles to the weſtward. This conqueſt was, without doubt, in itſelf the moſt conſiderable, and in its conſequences the moſt deciſive, of any we had made ſince the beginning of the war; and in no operation, were the courage, ſteadineſs, and perſeverance of the Britiſh troops, and the conduct of their leaders, more conſpicuous. The acquiſition of this place, united in itſelf all the advantages which can be acquired in war. It was a military achievement of

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the higheſt claſs: By its effect on the enemy's marine, it was equal to the greateſt naval victory; and in the plunder, it equalled the produce of a national ſubſidy. Nine ſail of the enemy's line-of-battle ſhips were taken. Three of their capital ſhips, as already mentioned, had been ſunk by themſelves at the beginning of the ſiege: two more were in forwardneſs upon the ſtocks, and were afterwards deſtroyed by the captors. The enemy, on this occaſion, loſt a whole fleet of ſhips of war, beſides a number of conſiderable merchant ſhips. And, in ready money, in tobacco collected at the Havanna on account of the King of Spain, and in other valuable merchandizes, the ſum loſt by the enemy, perhaps, did not fall ſhort of three millions ſterling.

Lord Albemarle diſpatched Captain Nugent home with a letter to the Earl of Egremont, of which, the following is a copy:

"My Lord, "*Head-quarters, near the Havanna, Auguſt 21ſt*, 1762.

"I have the honour of informing your Lordſhip, that the "town off the Havanna, with all its dependencies, and men "of war in the harbour, ſurrendered to his Majeſty's arms by "capitulation the 13th inſtant.

"Incloſed is a copy of the capitulation (See Note 193.), va- "rious returns, and the chief engineer's continuation of the "journal of the ſiege of the Moro fort, which was taken by "ſtorm on the 30th of July laſt month; ſo much to the ho- "nour and credit of his Majeſty's troops, and to Major Ge- "neral Keppel, who commanded the attack, that I ſhould do "them injuſtice, if I did not mention them in a particular "manner to your Lordſhip. Our mines were ſprung about "one o'clock, and a breach made, juſt practicable for a file of "men in front. The enemy was drawn up on the top of it "in force, with a ſeeming determination to defend it. The "attack was ſo vigorous and impetuous, that the enemy was "inſtantaneouſly drove from the breach, and his Majeſty's "ſtandard planted on the baſtion.

"I did not ſend a particular expreſs with this good news "to your Lordſhip, becauſe I flattered myſelf, that what has

" happened, would ſoon be the conſequence of our ſucceſs at " fort Moro.

" On the 11th in the morning, by a ſignal from the fort, " we opened our batteries againſt the town and Punta fort: " The guns and mortars were ſo well ſerved by the artillery " and ſailors, and their effect ſo great, that, in leſs than ſix " hours, all the guns in the fort and north baſtion were ſi- " lenced. The Governor hung out the white flag, and beat " a parley; at the ſame time, ſent out an officer to propoſe a " ceſſation of arms for twenty-four hours, in order to pre- " pare the articles of capitulation.

" I ſent on board the Namur, to the Admiral, to inform " him of the Governor's propoſals.

" Sir George Pocock immediately came to my quarters, and " we agreed to a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities to the 13th, at twelve " o'clock.

" I ſummoned the Governor on the 10th. His anſwer was " very civil and proper; at the ſame time ſaying he would de- " fend his town to the laſt extremity.

" The difficulties the officers and ſoldiers have met with, " and the fatigues they have ſo cheerfully and reſolutely gone " through ſince the army firſt landed on this iſland, are not to " be deſcribed. They deſerve from me the greateſt commend- " ations: and I muſt entreat your Lordſhip to take the firſt " opportunity of informing his Majeſty, how much I think " myſelf obliged to Lieutenant-General Elliot, and the reſt of " the general officers under my command; to every officer " and ſoldier in the army; and to the officers and ſailors of " his Majeſty's fleet, for the zealous manner in which they " have carried on the ſervice, and for the great aſſiſtance I " have received from them. Happy we ſhall think ourſelves, " if our conduct meets with his Majeſty's approbation.

" Sir George Pocock, and Commodore Keppel, have exerted " themſelves in a moſt particular manner: and I may venture " to ſay, that there never was a joint undertaking carried on " with more harmony and zeal on both ſides; which greatly " contributed to the ſucceſs of it.

" Captain Nugent, one of my Aids-de-camp, who has the " honour of delivering you my diſpatches, can inform your " Lordſhip

" Lordſhip of any particulars you are pleaſed to learn from " him. He has been very active; and preſent at every mate- " rial affair that has happened ſince the landing of the troops. " I muſt beg, through your Lordſhip, to recommend him to " his Majeſty, as a very deſerving young man. He carries " with him the Spaniſh enſign taken at the Moro.

" Colonel Carleton, who has acted as Brigadier ſince Lord " Rollo left the army, had the misfortune of being wounded, " on the 22d of July, when the enemy made a ſortie: He is " at preſent in a fair way of doing well. I think it but juſtice " to Major Fuller, who is my eldeſt Aid-de-camp to ſay, that " I ſhould have ſent him to England, if I had not thought it " would be more agreeable to his Majeſty's ſervice, to receive " the news by one of his own ſervants.

" I am, &c.

" ALBEMARLE."

The Admiral ſent home the Honourable Auguſtus Hervey with his diſpatches; and the following is a copy of his letter to Mr Cleveland, Secretary to the Admiralty.

" SIR, " *Namur off Chorera river, near the Havanna, Auguſt 19th, 1762.*

" I deſire you will acquaint their Lordſhips, that it is with " the greateſt pleaſure I now congratulate them on the great " ſucceſs of his Majeſty's arms, in the reduction of the Ha- " vanna, with all its dependencies.

" The Moro fort was taken by ſtorm, the 30th of laſt " month, after a ſiege of twenty-nine days. During which " time, the enemy loſt above a thouſand men, and a brave of- " ficer in Don Louis de Velaſco, Captain of one of their men " of war, and Governor in the Moro, mortally wounded in " defending the colours, ſword in hand, in the ſtorm. And, " on the 11th inſtant, the Governor of the Havanna deſired " to capitulate for the town, which was granted; the articles " were agreed to and ſigned, and we were put in poſſeſſion of " the Punta and Land-gate on the 14th. With this great and " important acquiſition to his Majeſty, has alſo fallen twelve " large men of war of the line, as per liſt; three of which

" were

" were ſunk, with a Company's ſhip, in the entrance of the " harbour; nine are fit for ſea, and two upon the ſtocks; a " blow that I hope will prove the more capital to the enemy, " as they receive it ſo early in the war; and, I may venture " to ſay, will leave all their ſettlements, in this part of the " world, expoſed to any attempt that may be thought proper " to be made on them. But however trivial, with the poſſeſ- " ſion of the Havanna, it may appear, I yet cannot help men- " tioning the diſcovery and poſſeſſion of the harbour of Ma- " riel, about ſeven leagues to the leeward of this, and which " we had made ourſelves maſters of, though the enemy had " endeavoured to ruin it, by ſinking ſhips in the entrance; " and had lately ſent near one hundred tranſports, with ſome " men of war there, for the ſecurity againſt the ſeaſon in " which we are already advanced. It will be as needleſs, as " almoſt impoſſible, for me to expreſs or deſcribe that perfect " harmony that has uninterruptedly ſubſiſted between the fleet " and army from our firſt ſetting out. Indeed, it is doing in- " juſtice to both, to mention them as two corps, ſince each " has endeavoured, with the moſt conſtant and cheerful emu- " lation, to render it but one; uniting in the ſame principles " of honour and glory for their King and Country's ſervice. I " am glad, on this occaſion, to do juſtice to the diſtinguiſhed " merit of Commodore Keppel, who executed the ſervice un- " der his direction, on the Coximar ſide, with the greateſt " ſpirit, activity, and diligence. And I muſt repeat, that the " zeal his Majeſty's ſea-officers and ſeamen exerted, in carry- " ing on the ſervices allotted to them, is highly to be com- " mended.

" I ſhall now beg leave to refer their Lordſhips to Captain " Hervey, for all further particulars, who I ſend with this " letter, and who has approved himſelf a brave and a deſerv- " ing officer in this expedition; therefore think myſelf obliged " to deſire their Lordſhips will recommend him to his Majeſty.

" I am,

" SIR,

" Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

" G. POCOCK."

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The loſs of men which we ſuſtained in this remarkable ſiege was very conſiderable; (See Note 193.) though but trifling in compariſon of what were ſwept off after the place was in our poſſeſſion. Lord Albemarle having orders to return as many troops as could be ſpared when the ſiege was over, to North America, the fifth brigade was ſent to New York, where a long and ſevere winter had ſuch an effect upon ſoldiers almoſt exhauſted by an active campaign in a very warm climate, that very few of them lived to ſee the ſpring. The manner in which the attack againſt the Havanna was conducted, has been ſeverely cenſured by many.

Had the city been the firſt object, inſtead of the ſecond, our loſs had not been near ſo great as it was. The city was of great extent, the wall was out of repair, its fortifications conſiſted of twenty-one baſtions, no out-works except two ravelins, the ditch dry, and not of any great breadth, and the covered-way ruinous. The Punta fort was calculated more to ſecure the entrance of the harbour, than to add ſtrength to the town. The Moro was a ſtrong fort of a triangular form, having two baſtions towards the land, and two irregular ones towards the ſea, where it joined by a wall ſome ſtrong batteries of heavy cannon, which defended the entrance, and overlooked the town and Punta. The fleet, from the ſituation of the place, could not aſſiſt with any effect in battering the walls of it; and to have endeavoured to force an entrance into the harbour, would have been madneſs in the extreme: yet the Spaniards ſeem to have had a great dread of this, by their ſinking ſeveral very large ſhips in the entrance to prevent it. This was almoſt the only thing cenſurable in the noble defence they made, as the broadſides of twelve ſhips of the line gave them ample ſecurity on this head.

The ſinking of ſuch large ſhips has, moreover, materially injured the harbour, as they have never been able to weigh or remove them. As Lord Albemarle found the enemy unprepared, the fortifications of the city of the Havanna out of repair, few regular troops in garriſon, himſelf at the head of an army habituated to victory, the hurricane ſeaſon faſt approaching, when the climate was more to be dreaded than an active enemy; thoſe reaſons, in the opinion of many, ought to have induced

duced his Lordſhip to make good his landing on the weſt ſide; and, before the enemy had time to recover from their ſurprize, or to form a regular plan of defence for the city, to have endeavoured to carry the place by eſcalade. In ſuch an attempt, it is more than probable he would have ſucceeded. When the city fell, all the ſubordinate places fell of courſe, together with the fleet; nor would the loſs ſuſtained have been ſo great, as that occaſioned by a long protracted ſiege. In caſe of a repulſe, too, the enterprize would not have been at an end; it was only purſuing the method which was adopted, and which in the end proved ſucceſsful. There is another matter, with regard to the operations againſt the Havanna, that might have had very great weight with them. This was the immenſe wealth which it was ſuppoſed the city contained, and which, in caſe of a ſucceſsful aſſault, would have become the property of the victors; the gallant ſoldiers and ſailors not having then learned, that the prize-money they had ſo dearly earned, was to be ſo very unequally diſtributed. It will indeed for ever remain an indelible ſtain on Adminiſtration, in permitting the Commanders to appropriate ſo large a ſhare to themſelves, by which the inferior officers and private men obtained but a mere trifle (See Note 193.) in reward of the bravery they had ſhown, and the unparalleled hardſhips they had undergone.

A flag, as Rear-Admiral of the Blue, coming out to Commodore Keppel, Sir George Pocock, on the 3d of November, delivered up the command of the ſquadron to him; and, with the Namur, Culloden, Temple, Devonſhire, Marlborough, the Infante, St Genaro, Aſſumption, and ſeveral other Spaniſh prizes, with about fifty ſail of tranſports, ſailed from the Havanna for England. They had a tolerable paſſage, until they came within two hundred leagues of the Land's-end; when the wind coming round to the eaſt, and blowing very hard, the fleet was diſperſed and driven out of its courſe. Many of the ſhips being leaky, ill provided with proviſions, and in a bad ſtate to keep the ſea, were unable to make the land.

In this miſerable ſtate, it is the leſs to be wondered at, that during the bad weather, twelve of the tranſports foundered. Their crews were ſaved by the ſhips in company. On the 13th of December, the Temple ſhared a like fate. The Culloden

and

and Devonſhire were neceſſitated to throw moſt of their guns over-board to eaſe the ſhips; and after being in the greateſt danger of periſhing, they, with the San Genaro, and ſome more of the fleet, reached the harbour of Kinſale in Ireland, where they remained a conſiderable time repairing their damages, before they could proceed to England, which they at laſt did. The San Genaro, a fine new ſhip, was drove from her anchors in the Downs, and loſt. The ſufferings of that part of the fleet which kept the ſea, are almoſt inexpreſſible. Reduced by famine, and waſted by fatigue, the men were in a great meaſure worn out; many died of thirſt, ſickneſs, and cold. Coming from a warm climate, their clothes were ill calculated to reſiſt the ſevere weather they met with in the northern latitudes. Several of the tranſports were wrecked in the Britiſh Channel, moſt of whoſe crews periſhed. Some of the ſhips were near a month before they got into port, after they had made the land; and as moſt of them were leaky and worm-eaten when they left the Havanna, it is wonderful, conſidering the weather they met with, that ſo many of them reached England. The Lords of the Admiralty becoming uneaſy for the ſafety of Sir George Pocock, ſeveral frigates were ſent out in queſt of him; and, on the 13th of January 1763, he at laſt reached Spithead.

The Marlborough had ſtill a harder fate. Two days after the fleet got through the Gulph of Florida, ſhe parted from the Admiral; when, meeting with a ſevere gale of wind, the leaks, which were conſiderable before, increaſed to ſuch a degree, that after looking in vain for the Admiral, ſhe was obliged to put before the wind. For ſome days, they run from fifty to ſeventy leagues in the twenty-four hours; and, the leaks ſtill increaſing, the crew were much weakened by the fatigue of pumping. Captain Burnet ordered thirty guns to be thrown overboard, and the anchors to be cut away, in hopes of eaſing the ſhip; but the leaks were grown ſo very conſiderable, that this effort had little effect. On the 28th of November the ſhip having become quite water-logged, the moſt ſenſible on board began to deſpair, and thought their deſtruction certain. The crew made great exertions, and, with the utmoſt difficulty, kept the ſhip above water all night; when, to the

inexpreſſible joy of all on board, at day-break on the 29th, the man at the maſt-head called out that he ſaw four ſail. This welcome and unlooked-for intelligence, inſpired the exhauſted crew with new ſpirits; and, ſo eager were they to behold the means by which they hoped to be reſcued from inſtant death, that the pumps would have been deſerted, had not the officers, with drawn ſwords in their hands, compelled the men to a continuance of their labour, otherwiſe the ſhip muſt have ſunk before the ſails in ſight could have arrived to their aſſiſtance. What ſail they could make, was ſet; and they ſteered for the wiſhed-for objects. At the ſame time, they kept firing of guns, and hoiſted ſignals of diſtreſs. Theſe were happily obſerved; and the ſhips made ſail towards the Marlborough, now a floating wreck: they proved to be his Majeſty's ſhip the Antelope, of fifty guns, commanded by Captain Graves, with a convoy from Newfoundland, bound for Liſbon. As ſoon as the Antelope came within hail, Captain Burnet made his ſituation known; whereupon the boats of each ſhip were immediately hoiſted out. By five in the evening, the crew got all ſafe on board the Antelope, together with ſome cheſts of money, and all the effects of the officers and men. General Lafauſille, who was a paſſenger on board the Marlborough, died two days before ſhe fell in with the Antelope. One of the Lieutenants of the Marlborough, having examined the ſhip before the laſt boat put off, and finding two of the crew drunk and aſleep between decks, he had them conveyed to the boat. The water was then up to the orlop-deck. The ſhip was ſet on fire, and the Antelope made ſail for Liſbon. Such an addition of men on board the Antelope, obliged the Captain to put the whole to ſhort allowance of water, a hardſhip that would have been ſeverely felt at any other time, but which was mild, in compariſon of what the Marlborough's crew had ſuffered for ſome days before they had the good fortune to fall in with the Antelope. This reſtriction was of ſhort duration, as they had a quick paſſage to Liſbon, where all their wants were relieved.

When the Earl of Albermarle had got all matters ſettled at the Havanna, he appointed his brother, Major General Keppel, governor of it; and ſailed for England, the beginning of December, in his Majeſty's ſhip the Rippon.

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As ſoon as the hurricane ſeaſon would permit, Rear-Admiral Keppel, ſent out his ſhips to cruize on different ſtations; by means of which, Captain Arbuthnot in the Orford, Captain Bickerton in the Temeraire, and Captain Wolſeley in the Alarm, in company with the Inflexible privateer, took, and carried into Jamaica, the St Carlos of five hundred tons, and the St Jago of three hundred tons: they were Spaniſh regiſter ſhips, both laden with cocoa, bound from the Caraccas to Spain, and turned out very valuable prizes.

Rear-Admiral Keppel in the Valiant, having with him the Temeraire, Orford, Pembroke, and Nottingham, together with the Eagle hoſpital ſhip, being on a cruize off Cape François, received advice that the enemy were preparing a fleet of upwards of twenty ſail for Europe, to which they were to be eſcorted by four merchant frigates: he therefore placed his ſquadron in ſuch a manner, as would be moſt likely to intercept them. Under cover of a dark night, they ventured out, and ſoon after fell in with three New York, and four Weſt Indian privateers, which took five ſail of this fleet. Next morning, the remainder were deſcried by Admiral Keppel and his ſquadron, who, with the aſſiſtance of the before mentioned privateers, took them all, together with their eſcort, and carried them into Port Royal in Jamaica.

The Dragon, Captain Hervey, on her voyage home with Sir George Pocock's and the Earl of Albermarle's letters, took a French ſhip from St Domingo, valued at 30,000 l. Sterling.

The Port Royal, ſloop of war, and the Weſtmoreland, privateer of Jamaica, being on a cruize on the Moſquito ſhore, took L'Etoile de la Mer, a Spaniſh regiſter ſhip, valued at 40,000 l.

The Danae, Captain Martin, being on a cruize, fell in with a French privateer of ſixteen guns, from St Domingo, who bore down on him. The Frenchman had heard of the peace, and was returning into port; but, unfortunately for him, miſtaking the preciſe time when hoſtilities were to ceaſe, and thinking himſelf in full ſecurity, he came quite cloſe to the Danae. He was greatly diſconcerted when ordered to ſtrike his colours, and come on board, where he received the diſagreeable news, that peace did not take full effect in the Weſt Indies till the day following.

Admiral Keppel diſpatched home the remainder of the Spaniſh prizes, under the conduct of Captain Arbuthnot in the Orford, having with him the Centaur, Dublin, Alcide, Hampton Court, Edgar, and ſome frigates; himſelf waiting to deliver up the Havanna, agreeable to the terms of peace. On the 30th of June 1763, the Conde d'Aricla arrived from Cadiz, with four ſail of the line, and ſome tranſports, having on board two thouſand Spaniſh troops, commanded by General O'Reilly; and having produced an order from his Majeſty, for delivering up the Britiſh conqueſts in the iſland of Cuba, conformable to treaty, they were received with every token of reſpect. The Britiſh garriſon embarked; and, on the 7th of July, the keys of the city were delivered up to the Conde d'Aricla, whom his Catholic Majeſty had appointed to be governor of the Havanna.

Captain Stair Douglas of the Richmond, eſcorted a detachment of the Royal regiment of foot, to take poſſeſſion of St Auguſtine, the capital of Eaſt Florida; and Captain Frederick Maitland eſcorted the third battalion of the 60th regiment, to take poſſeſſion of Penſacola, the capital of Weſt Florida.

Rear-Admiral Keppel proceeded to Jamaica; and was ſoon after relieved on this ſtation by Rear-Admiral Sir William Burnaby.

NORTH AMERICA.

From recapitulating the glorious ſucceſſes which every where attended the Britiſh arms, we muſt now caſt our eyes to North America, where for a ſhort time the ſcene is reverſed. This urn of fortune, was in the ſurprize of the iſland of Newfoundand (See Note 194.) by the French, to whom its defenceleſs ſtate was well known. The enemy, anxious to ſtrike a blow like this, and knowing, from the great armaments which we had fitted out to act with vigour againſt the Spaniſh ſettlements in the Weſt Indies, and the reinforcements ſent by General Amherſt to the army commanded by the Earl of Albemarle, that many of our principal poſſeſſions in North America were

were poorly garriſoned, and that we had no fleet of any ſtrength in that part of the world, they reſolved to avail themſelves of this opportunity; for which purpoſe, while we were deeply engaged elſewhere, they equipped a ſmall ſquadron at Breſt, (See Note 195.) with the utmoſt ſecrecy. The command of this ſquadron they beſtowed on M. de Ternay, on board of which they embarked a body of fifteen hundred infantry, commanded by the Comte d'Hauſſonville. This little armament got out of Breſt in a thick fog. Information being ſoon after obtained of their departure, Sir Edward Hawke and the Duke of York, with a ſquadron, (See Note 200.) were diſpatched in purſuit of them. But the enemy ſteering right acroſs the Atlantic ocean, got clear off.

On the 11th of May, they fell in with three very rich fleets, under a convoy very much inferior to their force, the capture of which would have been of much more detriment to the commercial intereſt of Great Britain, than the taking of St John's in the iſland of Newfoundland, and diſtreſſing the fiſhery there for a ſeaſon. Theſe fleets conſiſted of a ſquadron of Eaſt India Company's ſhips, which Captain Rowley, in the Superb of ſeventy-four guns, was to eſcort a conſiderable way to the weſtward, (See Note 195.); the trade for North America, eſcorted by the Goſport; and the trade for the Weſt Indies, eſcorted by the Danae. As ſoon as the enemy got ſight of them, they gave chaſe. Captain Rowley, being the ſenior officer, iſſued orders to the different fleets to continue their courſe, while, with the men of war, he dropped aſtern of them, and formed a ſort of rear-guard, keeping between the trade and the enemy. When they had neared Captain Rowley ſo much, that he could eaſily diſtinguiſh their force, he formed his three ſhips into a line, brought to, and prepared for action. The enemy, who were now about random-ſhot diſtance, on ſeeing this, hauled their wind, and made off. Captain Rowley immediately gave them chaſe; but as they were clean ſhips, they greatly outſailed him; on which he gave over the chaſe, and rejoined the convoy. But, leſt the enemy ſhould make any attempt to cut off ſome of the trading ſhips during the night, he gave orders to the Albion

bion Indiaman to carry the light for that night, while himſelf remained in the rear, with the war-ſhips, to protect them *.

The enemy's deſign againſt Newfoundland, was ſuſpected by ſeveral people in England, who acquainted the Lords of the Admiralty with their ſuſpicions; and the great Mr Pitt failed not to point out to their Lordſhips the defenceleſs ſtate of that ſettlement. In conſequence of this, a ſquadron was ſent under Captain Palliſer (See Note 195.) to ſuccour the place. M. de Ternay purſued his courſe, and arrived at his deſtination the 24th of June. The troops were diſembarked in the bay of Bullo, and marched againſt St John's. Fort William, its chief defence, was in no condition to make reſiſtance; and the officer commanding the feeble garriſon, being ſummoned, ſurrendered the place.

In the harbour, they took the Gammont ſloop, Captain Mouat, and ſome trading veſſels, and deſtroyed all the fiſhing-tackle and ſtages; a conduct they invariably purſued wherever they went. M. d'Hauſſonville ſent a detachment, who took Trinity, and the iſland of Carbonera, although the natural ſituation of the laſt was ſuch, that half a dozen men could have defended it againſt a thouſand. Conſidering how very extenſive the operations of the war were, it is rather a matter of wonder that this was the only place in his Majeſty's dominions where the enemy could ſucceed by ſurprize. Their triumph, however, was of ſhort duration; for Captain (now Vice-Admiral) Graves, of his Majeſty's ſhip Antelope, being Governor, took every meaſure in his power to prevent the enemy from making a complete conqueſt of the iſland. He was at Placentia, with his own ſhip and the Syren, when M. de Ternay arrived at St John's. On hearing of the diſaſter which had befallen that place, he immediately wrote to General Amherſt at New York, and to Lord Colvill, Commander of his Majeſty's Fleet in North America, at Halifax, informing them of his ſituation; meanwhile, putting all things in ſuch a condition at Placentia, that the enemy never preſumed to attack that place.

Lord Colvill made all poſſible haſte, and joined Captain Graves with what ſhips and troops he could muſter, (See Note 195.) His

* For this piece of ſervice, the merchants of London preſented Captain Rowley with a beautiful ſilver epergne; as did the Eaſt India Company with a ſilver diſh.

His Lordſhip landed ſome marines to reinforce the garriſon; and although the force under his command was conſiderably inferior to that of the enemy, yet he reſolved to go in ſearch of them, and ſailed from Placentia the 22d of Auguſt. On the 25th, he got off St John's, and gave chaſe to a ſchooner, which he took cloſe to the harbour's mouth. She was commanded by an Enſign de Vaiſſeau, had been a Britiſh privateer, mounted eight guns, and had on board thirty men. From the information of the priſoners it was learned, that the enemy had added conſiderably to the works of the fort, and erected ſome batteries at the entrance of the harbour, where they had laid a ſtrong boom acroſs, to prevent any ſhip of force from entering it. Learning alſo of the ſeveral depradatory excurſions which the enemy had made at different parts of the iſland, he ſent the marines of the Syren to the iſland of Boys, which ſaved that place from falling into the enemy's hands. Sir Jeffrey Amherſt informed Lord Colvill, that he was reſolved, if poſſible, to drive the enemy from St John's, and, for that purpoſe, had given orders to collect a body of troops (See Note 195.), the command of which he gave to his brother Lieutenant-Colonel Amherſt. As theſe troops were to be collected from the different garriſons along the coaſt, Colonel Amherſt loſt not a moment in proceeding from New York to Halifax, and from thence to Louiſburg. From this laſt place he ſailed the 7th of September, and joined his Lordſhip on the 11th, a few leagues to the ſouthward of St John's.

This was a very fortunate junction. Colonel Amherſt had formed the plan of an attack; but on converſing with Captain Graves, who, from his very ſuperior abilities, great profeſſional ſkill, and the very ample information he was able to give of the country, and the poſition of the enemy, he relinquiſhed his own plan of operations, and adopted the one formed by Captain Graves. The ſucceſs with which it was attended, ſhewed how judiciouſly it had been laid; and while it was executing, the ſquadron kept as cloſe to the harbour's mouth as poſſible, either to attack M. de Ternay, ſhould he endeavour to eſcape, or to prevent him from ſending a force to diſturb Colonel Amherſt and Captain Douglas in their operations. Lord Colvill ſent the Syren along with the troops, to

cover

cover their landing; and Captain Douglas had orders to co-operate all in his power with Colonel Amherſt.

It being judged proper to land the troops in Torbay, about three leagues to the northward of St John's, they were formed into two battalions; the firſt of which was given to Lieutenant-Colonel Tulikens of the forty-fifth regiment, and the ſecond to Major Sutherland of the ſeventy-ſeventh regiment. While the troops forced their landing, the enemy fired ſome ſhots; but on receiving a briſk fire from our light infantry, they fled towards St John's. Colonel Amherſt immediately put his troops in motion, and marched about four miles; the road was bad, narrow, and through a very thick wood. Captain M'Donell's light infantry corps marched in front, and came up with the enemy, who had concealed themſelves in the wood. They were routed after a ſlight reſiſtance, and ſome of them made priſoners; the reſt fled towards St John's: ſome of our people were wounded in the attack. The country opened, and the troops took poſt to the left of Kitty-Vitty, a deep inlet from the ſea, where Colonel Amherſt meant to have diſembarked his troops; but the enemy, aware of this, had ſtopped up the entrance, by ſinking ſome ſmall veſſels in it. The right of the army being cloſe to the river Kitty-Vitty, the enemy fired acroſs it, from a poſt they had on a hill, and incommoded the troops very much. Colonel Amherſt cauſed a body of troops to march up to the top of a high rock which commanded the ford: under cover of whoſe fire, the light infantry of the army, under the command of Captain M'Kenzie, forded the river. Theſe, ſupported by the grenadiers of the royal and ſeventy-ſeventh regiments, attacked this ſtrong poſt of the enemy, drove them from the hill, and purſued them towards St John's; when, meeting a reinforcement, they faced about: on which, Colonel Amherſt ſent Major Sutherland with ſome more troops to the aſſiſtance of the light infantry and grenadiers; which the enemy perceiving, they retreated with great precipitation. The troops then took poſſeſſion of the deſerted poſt, which was abſolutely neceſſary, in order to preſerve a communication with the fleet, for the landing of artillery, ſtores, and proviſions. In this attack, Captain M'Kenzie was mortally

tally wounded. The enemy loſt a good many men, and ten were made priſoners.

On the 14th, the troops got the channel cleared of the ſunken veſſels; and Captain Ferguſon, who commanded the artillery, brought round ſome field-pieces from Torbay, in ſhallops. The ground from Kitty-Vitty to St John's, is remarkably ſtrong. The enemy having occupied the tops of two hills which they had fortified, of theſe it was abſolutely neceſſary to diſpoſſeſs them before ſiege could be laid to the fort. The neareſt of theſe hills lay in front of our outpoſts, and near the road to St John's. Early in the morning of the 15th, Captain M'Donell, with his light infantry, after a moſt fatiguing and difficult march, got round the hill, and took the enemy by ſurprize; and although they had poſted here three companies of grenadiers, and two piquets, with a mortar and a ſix-pounder, under M. de Belcomb, their ſecond in command, and eſteemed one of their beſt officers; yet with ſuch vigour were the enemy attacked, that they only gave one fire, and retreated with great precipitation, having a good many men killed and wounded, beſides a Captain and thirteen men made priſoners. On this occaſion, Lieutenant Schuyler and four men were killed, and Captain M'Donell and eighteen men wounded. On the 16th, the army marched toward St John's, on which the enemy abandoned the poſt they had on the other hill, which entirely commanded the entrance of the harbour; of this, Colonel Amherſt immediately ordered poſſeſſion to be taken, and in the courſe of the day completely inveſted fort St John's. Captain Douglas having ſent the artillery, mortars, and camp-equipage from Torbay to Kitty-Vitty, the Colonel broke ground that very night. During the greateſt part of the day of the 16th, the fog was remarkably thick; a circumſtance equally fortunate to both the Britiſh and French. Colonel Amherſt by it was enabled to take all his meaſures for reducing the place, without being perceived by the enemy: while, under its cover, M. de Ternay ſtole out of the harbour with his ſquadron, and effected his eſcape. Lieutenant-Colonel Tuliken, who was poſted on the hill which commands the entrance of the harbour, could hear their noiſe, but could not diſcern any of their ſhips: the fog even

altered the direction of the ſound, which ſeemed to come from another part of the harbour, while they muſt have been directly under him. When it cleared up, the enemy's fleet were ſeen by Lord Colvill's ſquadron; but they had got to ſo great a diſtance, that it would have been to no purpoſe to have purſued them; and they were ſo fortunate as not to fall in with the ſhips under the command of Captain Palliſer, who had been ſent from England to the relief of St John's, and who arrived on the coaſt ſoon after M. de Ternay took his flight. The French Commodore went off in ſo great a hurry, that he left his anchors behind him, and even turned adrift the boats which had towed him out of the harbour. The grenadiers were to have gone on board the ſquadron; but for fear of loſing ſo favourable an opportunity of eſcaping, he would not throw away ſo much time as to embark them. Lord Colvill, from the care he had taken to provide a number of ſhallops and ſmall craft, by which the artillery and ſtores were eaſily tranſported from Torbay to Kitty-Vitty, greatly accelerated the military operations. Captain Douglas of the Syren conducted this part of the ſervice, with an exactneſs and activity peculiar to his character. On the 17th, Colonel Amherſt opened a mortar battery againſt the fort, and was buſy in erecting ſome batteries for cannon; when, on the 18th, M. d'Hauſſonville began a correſpondence with Colonel Amherſt, which ended in a capitulation, by which the French ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war, on condition of being ſent to France. The Colonel's correſpondence with the French Commandant, and the articles of capitulation, will be found in the Appendix, (Note 196.) The French carried matters with a high hand while they remained maſters of St John's; plundered, without mercy, all the merchants there, and ſent off many of the inhabitants in ſmall veſſels to Placentia, and other places. The goods thus taken from them, were thrown promiſcuouſly into ſuch warehouſes as the enemy found moſt convenient for their purpoſe. The arduous taſk of returning the plundered goods to the right owners, of reſtoring order, and of ſetting all matters to rights where the French had exerciſed their authority, was left to the management of Captain Graves; whoſe impartial conduct met with univerſal applauſe.

SOUTH

SOUTH AMERICA.

We ſhall conclude our hiſtory of the war in this quarter of the globe, by an account of an expedition againſt Buenos Ayres, (See Note 197.). The plan was well laid, although it failed of ſucceſs. Accident alone, was the cauſe of its miſcarriage. While our troops and navy were employed in attacking the Spaniſh ſettlements in the Weſt Indies and in Aſia, a blow was concerted to be ſtruck againſt their ſettlements in South America; and an attack upon the colony of Buenos Ayres in the river Plate, was agreed on. To carry this plan into execution, the Britiſh Miniſtry gave every encouragement to ſome private adventurers, among whom were ſome noblemen and wealthy merchants, to undertake this enterprize. There were ſundry very cogent reaſons for this expedition. Buenos Ayres, from the lucrative trade carried on there, was of itſelf an object: its ſituation was extremely important during the war; for, by the poſſeſſion of this port, we could carry our arms into the vitals of the Spaniſh American dominions. It was not only well adapted for aiding any enterprize againſt the Spaniſh ſettlements in the South Seas, as well as all the Spaniſh colonies in this part of the world, beſides that it lay moſt conveniently to moleſt the Portugueſe ſettlements; but by the poſſeſſion of it, we could diſtreſs our enemies, as well as protect our allies. Amongſt the greateſt encouragements to this undertaking, was the weakneſs of the place, which by no means poſſeſſed ſtrength equal to its importance. From theſe conſiderations, it is to be lamented that the Britiſh Miniſtry were not able to make it an object of public, inſtead of private concern; but from the multiplicity and extent of our military operations, this was rendered utterly impoſſible. The adventurers purchaſed from Government his Majeſty's ſhips Kingſton and Ambuſcade, and conferred the command upon Captain Macnamara, of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, an officer of reputation and experience. He uſed great diſpatch in fitting out the two ſhips, and repaired to Liſbon, where he was joined by a conſiderable reinforcement. On board the ſquadron were embarked five hundred Portugueſe

troops. He failed from the Tagus, the 30th of Auguſt 1762; his force as follows:

Britiſh,	* Lord Clive,	50 guns,	350 men.
	Ambuſcade,	38	200
Portugueſe,	Gloria,	36	Having on board five hundred
	A Snow,	16	ſoldiers, beſides ſeamen.

And five veſſels loaded with ſtores.

They proceeded immediately for Rio de Janeiro, the capital of the Portugueſe ſettlements in Brazil. All diſpatch was uſed in getting the ſquadron ready for the expedition; which being done in three weeks, they failed, and, on the 2d of November, arrived in the river Plate. The voyage, hitherto proſperous, now began to change its aſpect. As ſoon as the ſquadron had entered the river, difficulties began to emerge, which had not been foreſeen. A violent ſtorm of wind and rain aroſe, accompanied with the moſt dreadful flaſhes of lightning and claps of thunder. Luckily the ſquadron received no damage, and next day the weather became moderate. On ſounding the river, it was found to be full of ſhoals, which the navigation rendered extremely intricate; obſtacles in themſelves very difficult to be ſurmounted, and which muſt have proved great obſtructions in the projected attack againſt Buenos Ayres.

The Spaniards were more on their guard than was at firſt apprehended; they had even acted on the offenſive, and attacked and taken the Portugueſe ſettlement of Nova Colonia, at which place Captain Macnamara deſigned to have put in, for reinforcements and intelligence. The ſquadron paſſed by Monte Video, the firſt ſettlement the Spaniards have on the north ſhore, and where their regiſter ſhips diſcharge their cargoes. Here they ſaw one of theſe ſhips, ſuppoſed to be the St Barbara, waiting for convoy from Spain; but Captain Macnamara did not think proper to engage her, as her cargo was at this time at Buenos Ayres, and the attacking of her would have alarmed the whole country, and probably defeated the ſcheme. The better to deceive the enemy, the ſquadron hoiſted no colours,

* The Kingſton, changed to this name, from that nobleman having a conſiderable ſhare in the undertaking.

lours, which caused them to be taken for Portuguese; enemies the Spaniards had no great dread of. Next day they saw a vessel close in shore; on which the Commodore ordered the boats manned and armed to attack her. When our boats came near, they fired on them; upon which they rowed briskly up, and, pouring a volley of small arms into her, were pulling on board, when she struck, and proved to be a schooner of twenty tons, loaded with military stores from Buenos Ayres, bound to Monte Video: she mounted six brass three pounders, two brass patteraroes, and had eleven men on board. From the prisoners, they received the disagreeable intelligence of the Spaniards having made an easy conquest of St Sacrament, or Nova Colonia, about a month before.

The Commodore made all the expedition up the river he could; but was much retarded, as some one or other of the vessels got aground every tide. This obliged him to keep near the south shore, being the deepest water, from whence he could plainly perceive the enemy's troops march up the banks; and when he came to an anchor, they incamped, intrenched themselves, and set to work to erect batteries to oppose a descent. On the morning of the 17th of December, the squadron got within sight of Nova Colonia, and saw two frigates at anchor under the fortifications; and, near to one of the forts, a large Indian camp. The squadron cleared for action, in hopes of attacking the place next day; the Portuguese frigate got aground three or four leagues off; when the Commodore's pilot, whom he had brought from Rio de Janeiro, declared it impossible for the squadron to take the place. On the 24th of December, the Commodore went on board the Ambuscade, and told the Captain, that he had come to a resolution to attempt cutting out or destroying the two Spanish frigates before mentioned, and that he intended to put his plan in execution that night, the rendezvous to be at his ship. Accordingly, nine boats manned and armed, having pitch-tubs and hook-ropes, &c. on board, were ordered for this expedition. The night was extremely dark; but the boats were either too late in setting out, or did not row brisk enough; for they were near a mile's distance from the largest frigate when day broke. The fort, gave the alarm, and began to fire, as did both the frigates, immediately after.

All

All they could now do, was to return; which they did at great hazard: but ſuch bad aim did the Spaniards take, that not a man was hurt. Half an hour's more darkneſs would have completed the ruin of the frigates, as they were entirely unprepared: to attempt this a ſecond time, however, would have been ridiculous. The Commodore was extremely ill ſatisfied with the management of this affair.

The Commodore finding all his attempts on Nova Colonia in vain, ſailed down the river, with an intent of attacking Monte Video. Having got off there, he went in a ſmall veſſel, and ſounded the entrance of the harbour, which the pilots ſaid was very difficult. While the Commodore was preparing for the attack, a ſail came in ſight; and the ſignal being made to weigh anchor, the ſquadron ſtood for her. They were in hopes ſhe was a galleon or regiſter ſhip from the South Seas, two being expected about this time; but ſhe proved to be a Portugueſe veſſel with diſpatches for the Commodore; the Captain of which, an Engliſhman, who had navigated in this river for twenty-three years, and was eſteemed the beſt pilot the Portugueſe had, undertook to carry the Lord Clive within piſtol-ſhot of the fort at Nova Colonia: his offer was readily accepted by the Commodore, and the ſquadron ſtood once more up the river: in two days they got off Nova Colonia, and, on the 6th of January 1763, reſolved to attack it immediately. Hazardous as the enterprize was, there was great probability of its ſucceſs; the ſhips were in good order, and the men in high ſpirits. The Lord Clive led the van, followed by the Ambuſcade and the Portugueſe frigate, which laſt was to attack a ſmall battery; but, either through deſign or accident, they got aground ſome miles off, and were of no ſervice; ſo that the two Britiſh ſhips had the fire of the fort, the batteries, with a frigate of thirty-ſix, and another of twenty-eight guns, to ſuſtain. The ſhips moved on to the attack with all their colours diſplayed, horns ſounding, and drums beating, expreſſive of their hopes of victory.

The engagement began about twelve o'clock, and continued with great vigour on both ſides for four hours; and ſuch was the ſpirit and reſolution of our ſailors, that their fire ſeemed always to increaſe, while that of the enemy, unable and unaccuſtomed

accuſtomed to ſuch work, gradually diminiſhed. Their batteries and ſhips being now almoſt ſilenced, and the Spaniſh ſoldiers flying from their guns, the colours were every moment expected to be ſtruck. Juſt at this critical inſtant, when victory ſeemed certain, by ſome unknown accident the Lord Clive took fire, and was ſoon in a blaze. The flames were ſcarcely diſcovered, when there appeared an impoſſibility of quenching them. Now was exhibited a moſt melancholy ſpectacle: all ſides of the veſſel were immediately crowded with naked men, who, but a few minutes before, reckoned themſelves almoſt in the aſſured poſſeſſion of conqueſt and wealth: many precipitated themſelves into the ſea, preferring the dreadful alternative of death by water rather than by fire: ſome clung to the yards and rigging, until the aſcending flames forced them to tumble into the ſea, where they periſhed. Commodore Macnamara, who had received a wound in the hand, and another in the noſe, by a ſplinter, ſtripped; and with the brave Captain Williams, the pilot, leaped over-board, and both periſhed. Upon this accident being perceived, the enemy's fire recommenced, and their diſmayed troops returned to the batteries: this redoubled the diſtreſs of thoſe on board; and many, who might have eſcaped by ſwimming, were killed. Several who had loſt their limbs in the engagement, lay bleeding and helpleſs on the deck; and, without the leaſt power of ſhifting their ſituation, beheld the mercileſs flames approach them. No aſſiſtance could be given, all being occupied by their own diſtreſs, and intent on their own preſervation. Some of the wounded periſhed by their own hands. A circumſtance is related of this dreadful ſcene, which is extremely ſtriking, and ſtrongly characteriſes the ſpirit of the Britiſh ſeamen. Several of thoſe who could not ſwim, in the midſt of this ſcene of horror and confuſion, went to the lower deck guns, and kept up a conſtant fire upon the enemy, till they were driven by the flames to periſh by another element. Out of three hundred and fifty men, only ſeventy-eight eſcaped.

The other veſſels of the ſquadron, far from being able to yield any aſſiſtance to the ſufferers, were obliged to cut their cables, and get off as expeditiouſly as they could, leſt they ſhould be involved in the ſame fate. The Ambuſcade with great

great difficulty got off about ſix in the evening, and anchored about four miles from Nova Colonia: ſhe was reduced to a mere wreck, having received ſixty ſhot in her hull, many of them between wind and water; five ſhot in the main-top-maſt, all the boats unſerviceable, fore-top-maſts ſhot through the heel; the beſt bower and ſtream cable ſhot through; ſails, lifts, braces, and halliards much damaged; ſix feet water in the hold, and ſix guns diſmounted. By wonderful exertions, they repaired ſome of their moſt material damages, and made a ſhift to get back to Rio de Janeiro.

In this diſaſtrous manner ended this expedition, which had been conducted with a reſolution equal to any during the war, but with a fortune very different. The number of men was the only conſiderable loſs that attended this repulſe. It was no ſmall conſolation, however, to thoſe who eſcaped the flames, that after they got on ſhore, they were treated with a degree of humanity and benevolence which could not be exceeded, had the ſame calamity happened to them on the coaſt of their own country, and among their deareſt friends and relations. Inſtead of regarding them as perſons come to deſtroy and plunder their ſettlements, the Spaniards conſidered their misfortunes, not their enmity, and treated them rather as their children, than captives. The Britiſh came to them naked; they clothed them all decently, and uſed them in every other inſtance with equal tenderneſs and indulgence. Thus was the war cloſed by an action, the fitteſt in the world to infuſe ſentiments correſpondent to a ſtate of peace and union between two brave and generous nations, whoſe true intereſt is, to be always united in friendſhip.

MEDITERRANEAN.

As ſoon as it was perceived that a rupture with Spain was unavoidable, a ſtrong reinforcement of ſhips was ſent out under the command of Sir Piercy Brett, to join the fleet under Sir Charles Saunders, who ſtill continued to be veſted with the command of his Majeſty's ſhips on this ſtation; (See Note 196.) The cruizing ſhips met with very great ſucceſs, particularly

cularly the Active, and Favourite sloop, which having been sent in hopes of intercepting a very rich ship expected at Cadiz from Lima, had the good fortune to get sight of her on the 21st of May, and immediately gave chase. In a few hours they were close along-side, when Captain Sawyer hailed them whence they came; and, on being answered from Lima, he desired them to strike, for that hostilities were commenced between Great Britain and Spain. This was a piece of news they were not prepared for; but, after a little hesitation, they submitted. Possession was then taken of the vessel, the Hermione, which was by far the richest prize gained during the war; the cargo and ship, &c. amounting to 544,648l. 1s. 6d.; a particular account of which, and the distribution of the prize money, the reader will find in the appendix, (Note 197.)

The treasure was conveyed from Portsmouth to London in twenty waggons, escorted by a party of sailors. The waggons were decorated with the British colours flying, having those of Spain underneath them. They made a grand procession, and entered the city of London on the 12th day of August, the day his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was born; and which contributed very much to increase the joy which was so generally manifested on the glorious occasion. The procession proceeded along Piccadilly, down St James's street, where his Majesty and many of the nobility viewed it from the windows over the gate of the palace. On their coming to London, they were joined by a troop of light dragoons, with a band of music, consisting of kettle-drums, French horns, trumpets and hautboys; and in this manner did they march on through the city to the Tower, amid the acclamations of a prodigious concourse of people.

One of Sir Charles Saunders's fleet took the Perlu of Barcelona, having on board one hundred thousand dollars. This was the first ship taken from Spain, after the declaration of war. On the 23d of July, the Pallas was attacked in Cadiz-bay by two xebeques, one of thirty-two, and the other of twenty-four guns. After engaging for some time, they were both so much disabled, and had lost so many men in the action, that they made off. Captain Clements pursued, and would have taken them both, had not a ship of the line been dispatched from Cadiz to their assistance, which came in time

to protect them; as, on her approach, the Pallas was obliged to desist, and save herself by flight.

The Active, took a French privateer of twenty-two guns, and two hundred and forty men.

The Gibraltar Captain Griffith, took a French privateer of eighteen guns off Leghorn, after a most desperate engagement, in which the first Lieutenant of the Gibraltar, and five men, were killed, and many wounded.

The Brune, commanded by Captain Tonyn, being on a cruize off Carthagena, on the 23d of October, about seven leagues to the west of that port, fell in with the Oiseau, a French frigate of twenty-six guns, and two hundred and forty men; and, after an obstinate engagement, took her. The Brune had six men killed, and fourteen wounded. The Oiseau had forty-nine men killed and wounded. The Chevalier de Modene, her Captain, lost his right arm; three of his officers were wounded, and all the rest killed. She was purchased by Government, and added to the Royal Navy by the same name.

In the month of November, the Sheerness, commanded by Captain Clarke, being on a cruize, was chased into Villa Franca, by three French ships of war, where they followed. The Captain of La Minerve, actuated by an idle spirit of vanity and insolence, resolved to anchor between the Sheerness and the shore. In doing of this, he ran his ship upon the rocks that form the eastern side of the harbour. The wind blew very fresh, and the sea ran so high, that no boat durst venture from the shore to afford him assistance. The Captain was quite ignorant of his profession; and being ill seconded by his officers and people, who were little accustomed to meet with such difficulties, the ship, in less than two hours, was completely wrecked. In this dreadful situation, expecting to perish every moment, Captain Clarke sent his boats to their assistance; and the British sailors exerted themselves so effectually, (to the astonishment of all who beheld them), that they brought off all the crew, except about twenty-five, who were washed off by the violence of the waves. The French Commodore entertained so high a sense of the benevolence of Captain Clarke on this occasion, that he waited on him in person, and thanked him for the great assistance he had afforded them in their distress.

When

When the war was at an end, Sir Charles Saunders and the greateſt part of the fleet ſailed for England, leaving a ſquadron under Rear-Admiral Sir Piercy Brett, to take poſſeſſion of Minorca. Sir Piercy was relieved in command by Commodore Thomas Harriſon in the Centurion; on board of whoſe ſhip, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York for ſome time hoiſted his flag.

TRANSACTIONS AT OR NEAR HOME.

In order to prevent the French from ſending ſuccours to their Weſt India ſettlements, now attacked by the fleet and army under Admiral Rodney and General Monckton, a ſquadron was kept cruizing before Breſt, under the command of Commodore Spry, (See Note 198.) But a ſevere gale about the middle of January having compelled him to put into Plymouth; in his abſence, the French diſpatched M. de Blenac, with a fleet of ſeven ſail of the line, three frigates, and a ſloop, for Martinico, as before related. On board of this ſquadron, they embarked five battalions of infantry, (See Note 190.) They were ſeen ſoon after they got out, and Commodore Spry was early informed of their departure. He ſhaped his courſe to the beſt of his judgment, and purſued them with a preſs of ſail; but miſſing them, and not having a ſtock of proviſions on board to warrant his proceeding farther, he diſpatched the Aquilon frigate, Captain Ogle, expreſs to Admiral Rodney (as was obſerved when treating of the conqueſt of Martinico) to put him on his guard; and returned with his ſquadron to England.

The French continued arming ſome ſhips at Rochefort. But men of war fitted there, muſt fall down the river Charente, and take in their guns and heavy ſtores abreaſt of the iſland of Aix, before they proceed to ſea. They would have found great difficulty to effect this, as the ſquadron under Commodore Lord Viſcount Howe, in Baſque-road, very narrowly watched all the enemy's motions at this port. Lord Howe going as Captain to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, was relieved on this ſtation by Commodore Denis, (See Note 199.), who ſent out cruizers from this place, which

picked up ſome prizes both from the French and Spaniards. When intelligence was received that M. de Ternay, with a ſmall fleet, had eſcaped from Breſt, Sir Edward Hawke and the Duke of York, with ten ſail of the line and ſome frigates (See Note 200.), were ordered out in purſuit of him. M. de Ternay ſteered right acroſs the Atlantic, and Sir Edward ſteered for Cape Finiſterre, by which they miſſed of each other. After an unſucceſsful cruize, Sir Edward returned to England about the end of Auguſt. This fleet was again ordered to ſea, under the command of Sir Charles Hardy, and ſailed from Spithead the 12th of September. On the 29th, the Duke of York followed him with a reinforcement of ſhips, (See Note 201.) Theſe continued cruizing till the 30th of October, when they came to an anchor in Plymouth ſound. They put to ſea again on the 13th of November, and ſtretched as far to the ſouthward as the iſland of Madeira, in hopes of falling in with ſome of the Spaniſh regiſter ſhips, before the time preſcribed by the preliminary articles of peace for a ceſſation of hoſtilities in theſe latitudes took place; but they returned to England without ſucceſs.

While Sir Edward Hawke was cruizing on the coaſt of Spain, a ſquadron under the command of Commodore Man (See Note 202.) blocked up the port of Breſt. The ſhips of this ſquadron, picked up ſeveral prizes. On the 1ſt of September, Commodore Man made the Torbay's ſignal to chaſe a ſail in the S. W. quarter, which was ſoon perceived to be an enemy. The wind dying away, Captain Brett hoiſted out his boats, and towed for ſeveral hours towards the chaſe. In the evening, a freſh breeze ſprung up, when all the fleet joined in the purſuit; and, at half paſt ten at night, the Lyon got up with the enemy. An action then took place, which laſted near an hour, when the Zephyr, a French frigate of thirty-two guns, (but mounting only twenty-ſix), and two hundred and fifty men, (one hundred of whom were ſoldiers), ſtruck. She was bound for Newfoundland with troops, two braſs mortars, ſome braſs cannon, ammunition and ſtores. The enemy had nine men killed, and twenty-five wounded; her rigging very much damaged. The Lyon had only three men ſlightly wounded.

Commodore Young commanded a ſmall ſquadron in the channel,

channel, and hoiſted his broad pendant on board the Guernſey. He watched with great attention all the principal poſts belonging to the enemy in the channel, and prevented them from tranſporting naval ſtores cloſe along ſhore in their prames from Havre de Grace to Breſt. He forced ſome of theſe aſhore near the mouth of Caen river. His cruizers deſtroyed a few, and obliged others to run up the river for ſhelter, where they could not be got at.

Commodore Moore commanded in the Downs, and had his broad pendant on board the St George. His cruizers found more employment from the Dutch, than either the French or Spaniards; for the ſubjects of the States General ſtill perſiſted in ſupplying the enemies of Great Britain with all ſorts of naval and warlike ſtores; and were alſo engaged in carrying the produce of the French colonies from the Weſt Indies to Europe. They had been ſo very clamorous againſt the vigilance of the Britiſh cruizers in ſearching their ſhips and preventing their illicit commerce, that, in order to put a ſtop to them, their High Mightineſſes had found it neceſſary to put ſome ſhips of war in commiſſion, in order to protect their trade. Four of their merchant ſhips, under convoy of a frigate of thirty-ſix guns, in the month of September fell in with the Hunter ſloop, the Captain of which, agreeable to his orders, ſent his boat on board one of the merchant ſhips in order to ſearch her. This the Captain of the frigate would not permit; and the Hunter ſloop, not being of ſufficient ſtrength to enforce the orders, her Captain made the beſt of his way to the Downs, and made a report to Commodore Moore of what had happened. The Commodore immediately ſent Captain Adams in the Diana, having with him the Cheſter of fifty guns, and the Hunter and Tryal ſloops, with orders to ſearch the merchant ſhips, and to uſe force, if neceſſary. The day following, Captain Adams came up with them, and told the Captain of the Dutch frigate, that he muſt know what his convoy were loaded with; who anſwered, that he would not allow his convoy to be ſearched, and would defend the ſhips committed to his care to the laſt. On this, Captain Adams ordered a boat, with a Britiſh jack in her bow, to be ſent on board of each of the Dutch merchant ſhips, letting the Captain of the frigate at the ſame time know, that he would not

allow

allow the Britiſh flag to be inſulted. The Dutch frigate fired a gun at the headmoſt boat, loaded with grape ſhot, by which one man was wounded; on this, Captain Adams fired a gun at the frigate, in order to bring her to. This was anſwered by a broadſide; and an action immediately commenced between the Diana and the Dutch ſhip of war, which laſted about a quarter of an hour, when the Dutch ſhip ſtruck, who, with her convoy, were all brought into the Downs. In the action, the Dutch had four men killed, and five wounded; among the latter was the Captain, who loſt a part of his noſe. The Diana had not a man hurt. The merchant ſhips were found to be laden with naval ſtores for the uſe of the French navy; and were detained to ſtand trial. The war ſhip was diſmiſſed.

The Loweſtoffe, Captain Stirling, drove aſhore and deſtroyed two French prames off Gaveling, ſeveral of whoſe crews were killed or wounded in endeavouring to eſcape. The Grace cutter, commanded by Captain M'Bride, deſtroyed a ſmall French privateer on the coaſt of Holland. The Lyon cutter, commanded by Lieutenant Reeve, took a French Lugſail privateer of ſuperior force; and the Tartuffe cutter, took a ſmall French privateer. The Phœnix, Captain Bethel, took, after a chaſe of ſix hours, the L'Opale, a French frigate of twenty-four guns, and two hundred and fifty men.

On the 30th of January, the Danae, then commanded by Captain Hay, in abſence of Captain Martin, having thirteen ſhips under convoy from Gibraltar, fell in with a large French ſhip, who lay-to for them. Although the Danae was much ſuperior in force, as ſoon as they came up, the Frenchman engaged her for upwards of three hours, yard-arm and yard-arm moſt of the time, during which, the enemy loſt her main-yard, fore-top-maſt, main-top-maſt, and bowſprit. She muſt have been obliged to ſtrike, if the Danae had been under management. But all the running rigging, fore and aft, was ſhot away, and the maſts and yards much wounded; ſo that the mizen-maſt went by the board, and the main-yard was obliged to be lowered down and launched over-board, to ſave the main-maſt. In this ſhattered condition, Captain Hay could not get the ſhip to work; which the enemy perceiving, ſet what ſail they could, and had the good fortune to get off.

Captain

Captain Hay having repaired ſome of his moſt material damages, ſtood after his convoy. He had eighteen men killed, and forty-two men wounded, ſeven of whom died in a few days. The enemy's ſhip was the Tigre, a private ſhip of war, of twenty-ſix guns, and two hundred and forty men, commanded by M. Fabry. She afterwards engaged his Majeſty's ſhip the Dealcaſtle, Captain Tindal, who obliged her to ſheer off; and ſoon after meeting with the King George, privateer, Captain Reed, was taken by her, after an obſtinate engagement.

The Richmond, Captain Elphingſtone, on his way to the Weſt Indies, took a Spaniſh regiſter ſhip from Campeachy for Teneriffe, whoſe cargo conſiſted of a hundred tons of logwood, two thouſand raw hides, and thirty thouſand dollars, which Captain Elphingſtone carried along with him.

None of the cruizing ſhips were more diſtinguiſhed than the Venus, commanded by Captain Thomas Harriſon, who, on the 6th of January took the Boulogne, from the Iſle de France, laden with coffee and pepper, after an action of an hour, in which the enemy had ſeven men killed, and twenty wounded. On board of this ſhip, which mounted twenty guns, and had a crew of one hundred and forty men, came paſſenger the Comte d' Eſtaign, who ſo ſhamefully broke his parole in the Eaſt Indies. This ſhip was reckoned worth 40,000 l. Sterling.

Captain Harriſon, on the 6th of March, in latitude 42. 20. Oporto E. by S., diſtant ninety-two leagues, at day-light fell in with a Britiſh ſhip, who had a ſignal of diſtreſs out (name unknown) without a living creature on board. She was laden with proviſions, bale goods, &c.; when boarded, ſhe had nine feet water in her hold. Captain Harriſon directed her pumps to be tried, when his people ſoon cleared her of the water, found out her leak, and ſtopped it. The ſame day he gave chaſe to a ſail, which he came up with and took: ſhe proved to be the Aimable Maria, from Bourdeaux for St Domingo. In the evening of the ſame day, Captain Harriſon got ſight of another Britiſh ſhip, with a ſignal of diſtreſs out, and was greatly ſurprized, when he came up with her, to find her alſo abandoned. Her cargo was the ſame as the other; ſhe had eight feet water in her hold, which was ſoon cleared, and the leak in a great meaſure ſtopped. Captain Harriſon ſuſpected that there was ſome trick in the intended loſs of theſe

ſhips,

ſhips, eſpecially the laſt, as ſhe appeared to have been abandoned for ſome time, was a fine veſſel of thirty guns, but not well furniſhed for a long, or even a Weſt India voyage.

On the 17th, Captain Harriſon was chaſed with his three ſhips in company, by a brig, which he ſoon perceived to be a privateer, and immediately gave chaſe to her himſelf, on which the enemy endeavoured to make off, when after a purſuit of twenty-ſix hours, during which time he run ſixty leagues, the enemy's main-top-maſt broke, and fell over the ſide; he then came up with her, on which ſhe ſtruck, and proved to be the Aimable Joſepha, a Spaniſh privateer of St Sebaſtians, mounting fourteen guns, and having a crew of one hundred and three men. On the 6th of May Captain Harriſon took the Mequilet, a French privateer of Bayonne, of fourteen guns, and one hundred and ſix men. On the 4th of June, he took the Noſtra Signora de Bigonia, a Spaniſh privateer of Bilboa, of ſixteen guns, twenty ſwivels, and one hundred and ninety-five men; and on the 15th of September, in company with the Lark, Captain Shirley, took the Carnabel, a Spaniſh privateer of St Sebaſtians, of eight guns, and eighty men. On the 18th, they took the Duc de Penthievre, a French privateer of Bayonne, of fourteen guns, and one hundred and ſix men; and on the 23d, they took, after a ſhort chaſe, the Galgo, a Spaniſh privateer of eighteen guns, and one hundred and thirty-ſix men.

On the 15th of October, the Venus took, after a chaſe of three hours, the Crozen, a ſchooner belonging to the King of France, of ſix guns, and thirty-ſix men.

The Æolus, Captain Hotham, took, when on a cruize off Cape Finiſterre, two French privateers belonging to Bayonne, and retook a prize they had taken, viz. a ſhip from Jamaica; and, in company with the Brilliant, Captain Logie, took three French privateers, with a prize which one of them had taken.

On the 29th of Auguſt, Captain Hotham, being off Cape Pinas, with the wind weſterly, got ſight of two ſail to the windward, ſteering to the eaſtward. On ſeeing the Æolus, they hauled their wind, and ſtood in to Aviles-bay, juſt to the weſtward of the Cape. In doing this, the Captain plainly diſcovered their force, and ſaw that one of them was a very large ſhip; but judging that they had done this, on purpoſe to a-

avoid

void meeting with him, for Aviles did not appear a port capapable of receiving a ſhip of her ſize, he reſolved, as ſoon as the wind and weather would admit, to reconnoitre it. It was, however, the 2d of September, before he could effect his purpoſe, when he ſtood into the bay with a light air of wind from the eaſtward, and ſaw the above mentioned ſhips at anchor; the ſmalleſt cloſe under the weſtmoſt land of the bay, about three or four miles diſtant from the other, which was obſerved to be warping towards the entrance of Aviles river. She had ſufficient time to do this, before it was in Captain Hotham's power to give her any interruption. The wind freſhened, and Captain Hotham ſtood farther on. Opening the point round which the largeſt ſhip lay, he received her fire, and that of a three gun battery, which was not obſerved before, ſituated on an eminence within the point. Judging, however, that after the Æolus was properly placed, the battery could not give much annoyance, he made a ſmall trip, and about three in the afternoon, anchored with a ſpring on his cable, in ſuch a poſition, as to be able to direct part of the ſhip's fire upon the battery, at the ſame time that he attacked the enemy's ſhip. To this cannonade, the Spaniards made a very faint return; and, ſoon after, took to their boats and abandoned the ſhip; on which Captain Hotham ſent Mr Paſley, his firſt Lieutenant, on board, to take poſſeſſion of her, at the ſame time covering him from the fire which was ſtill kept up from the battery. No ſooner had Lieutenant Paſley got on board the prize, than the enemy abandoned the battery; and, to prevent their returning to it, and giving any interruption from it during the night, Captain Hotham ſent Lieutenant Campbell on ſhore with a party of marines, who ſpiked up the guns. When the tide was about half ebb, the prize grounded; but there being a probability of getting her off the next flood, anchors and warps were carried out, and every neceſſary means made uſe of to accompliſh it: but ſhe bulged in the night before the tide had riſen high enough to float her, rendering every method for this deſign fruitleſs, on which ſhe was ſet on fire. From ſome papers found on board, Captain Hotham learned that ſhe was a Spaniſh ſhip called the St Joſeph, from the Caraccas, bound to Paſſage, and laden with hides and cocoa. She had only thirty-

two guns mounted, was capable of being made to carry ſixty, having ring-bolts fixed below, and her timbers cut for that purpoſe; but had only a few of her lower ports cut out, and might meaſure about twelve hundred tons. Captain Hotham ſtrongly recommended it to the Captain of the Charming Nancy, privateer of Jerſey, to go and attack the other ſhip: but, although of much ſuperior force, he declined it. As ſoon as day broke on the 3d, he weighed, and went himſelf in ſearch of her: but not being able to ſee any thing of her, he concluded ſhe had eſcaped, by putting to ſea in the night. Captain Hotham was greatly pleaſed with the behaviour of his ſhip's company on this occaſion; and although his rigging and ſails were much damaged, he fortunately had not a man hurt.

On the 11th of September, between St Andero and Bilboa, he fell in with, and gave chaſe to ſeven ſail of ſhips, ſteering to the weſtward. They all mounted guns; and three of them appeared to be frigates. They were too ſtrong for him to attack alone; but he kept them company, in hopes of falling in with ſome of the Britiſh cruizers: not being ſo fortunate as do ſo, he was obliged to leave them, and return to his ſtation, in doing of which, he took a ſloop from Bourdeaux, bound to St Domingo, laden with proviſions, one of the above convoy, but which had ſeparated ſoon after ſailing.

The Fame and Lyon, took the Eſcurial, a French ſloop of war, mounting ten guns, and the Villevean, a French ſhip from the Iſle de Bourbon, having a cargo of four thouſand bales of cotton.

The Milford of twenty-eight guns, Captain Robert Man, in latitude 34. 15. N. and longitude 25. 7. W. from London, on the 7th of March, at ten in the morning, ſaw a ſail, to which he gave chaſe, and came up with at ten o'clock at night. A very cloſe action immediately commenced; at the beginning of which, Captain Man had the misfortune to receive a ſhot through the right thigh, from a ſix pound ball, of which wound he died at three the next morning. Lieutenant Day, on whom the command devolved, fought the ſhip with great ſpirit, until half an hour paſt eleven o'clock, when he received a wound from a muſket ball in the middle of the forehead, which totally deprived him of his ſenſes, and of which he died

two

two days afterwards. The ſecond Lieutenant, Mr Naſh, continued the action, until half paſt two next morning, when the enemy ſtruck. She proved to be the Gloire, from Paſſage, belonging to Bourdeaux, and bound to St Domingo, a letter of marque. She mounted ſixteen ſix-pounders, but pierced for twenty, ten ſwivels, and ninety-four men; was laden with wine, flour, brandy, bale goods, &c. They had ſix men killed, and eighteen wounded. The Milford had her Captain, firſt Lieutenant, and two men killed, and thirteen wounded.

The Valiant, Commodore Keppel, on the 11th of March, on his voyage to the Weſt Indies, took the St Prieſt, a French Eaſt India ſhip, of ſeven hundred tons burden, and two hundred and thirty men beſides paſſengers, from the Iſle de Bourbon, bound to Port L'Orient. Her cargo conſiſted of coffee and pepper.

The Blonde, Captain Kennedy, took, after an hour's engagement, the Boutin, a French Eaſt India ſhip, of four hundred and ſixty tons, mounting twenty guns, having one hundred and eighty-nine men on board, including paſſengers, bound from the Mauritius to Port L'Orient, laden with coffee and pepper.

We ſhall conclude this firſt part of Naval and Military Tranſactions, with the narrative of a very brave action of the Honourable Captain John Ruthven, Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip the Terpſichore, of twenty-ſix ſix-pounders only, who, after an obſtinate defence, compelled the Marquis de Marigny, of twenty nine-pounders, but pierced for twenty-four, to ſtrike. She was bound from Bourdeaux to St Domingo. The conduct of Captain Ruthven was much applauded. The enemy endeavoured to avoid a cloſe engagement, and to avail himſelf of his great ſuperiority of weight of metal; but Captain Ruthven by getting cloſe upon his weather quarter, made his ſix pounders do as much execution as the enemy's nine pounders. The enemy had nine men killed, and eighteen wounded. On board of the Terpſichore, five men were killed, and the Captain and ſixteen wounded.

A LIST of the principal FRENCH and SPANISH PRIVATEERS taken, and by whom, from the end of the Year 1761, to the concluſion of the War.

PRIVATEERS NAMES.	No of Guns.	No of Men.	Belonging to	By whom taken.	No. of Guns.	No. of Men.	CAPTAINS NAMES.	How diſpoſed of.
Cerberus -	12	105	St Malo	Tartar -	28	200	J. Knight	Sold.
Auguſtine -	10	80	St Malo					
Audacieux -	10	104	Breſt -					
Dos Amingos -	8	50	StSebaſtians	Coventry	28	200	Rob. Carpenter	Ditto.
Guerrier -	10	120	Bayonne					
Groignard -	10	126	Ditto -					
Duc d'Ayen -	16	120	Dunkirk	Tweed -	28	200	W. Paſton	Ditto
Creole -	8	84	Bayonne					
Aimable Joſepha	14	103	StSebaſtians	Venus -	36	240	T. Harriſon	Ditto.
Miquilet -	14	106	Bayonne					
N. S. de Bigonia	16	195	Bilboa -					
Duc de Penthievre	14	106	Bayonne	Ditto, and the Lark	32	220	T. Shirley	
Galgo -	18	136	Bilboa -					
Perrier - -	6	80	Bayonne	Æolus -	32	220	W. Hotham	Ditto.
Eſperance -	6	60	Bayonne					
Malouin -	6	80	St Malo -	Ditto, and the Brilliant -	36	240	Ja. Logie	
Curieux - -	6	33	Ditto -					
Migonne -	8	63	Bayonne					

LIST CONTINUED.

PRIVATEERS NAMES.	No. of Guns.	No. of Men.	Belonging to	By whom taken.	No. of Guns.	No. of Men.	CAPTAINS NAMES.	How disposed of.
Romaine - -	20	130	Dunkirk	Essex -	64	500	A. Schomberg	Sold.
———	12	120	———	Bellona -	74	600	P. Denis	Ditto.
Duc de Fronsac	—	—	———	Mermaid	24	180	G. Watson	Ditto.
Serviceable -	8	90	———					
A Spanish packet	14	59	St Sebastian					
Le Baillen -	14	160	Rochelle	Royal William	84	750	H. Pigot	Ditto.
La Minx - -	10	68						
N. S. del Corolylas, Anama Guipuscoa	16	170	StSebastians					
Family Compact	10	201	StSebastians	Boston -	32	220	Sir Tho. Adams	Ditto.
Grand Amiral -	10	85	Bayonne	Liverpool	28	200	R. Knight	Ditto.
Bearnoise -	14	82	Ditto -	Richmond	32	220	J. Elphinstone	Ditto.
Soujon - -	8	45	Morlaix	Renown	32	220	———	Ditto.
Comte d'Heronville	16	129						
Domerville -	8	64	St Malo					
Sequier - -	12	90		Adventure	32	220	Cha. Middleton	Ditto.
Artimisa -	8	65	Bayonne					

LIST CONTINUED.

PRIVATEERS NAMES.	No. of Guns.	No. of Men.	Belonging to	By whom taken.	No. of Guns.	No. of Men.	CAPTAINS NAMES.	How diſpoſed of.
Duc de Broglio	14	80	Dunkirk	Diſpatch ſloop	12	100	Hon. P. Bertie	Sold. She had 6 ranſ. on board.
Nannen -	6	50	St Malo					
Jupitre - -	22	185	Bayonne	Looe -	40	250	T. Penny	Ditto.
Cantabria -	14	115	———					
N.S. de la Piedad, *alias* Golondrina	8	65	———	Aldborough	24	160	M. Graham	
Mars - -	10	50	———	Dolphin	24	160	R. Keeler	Ditto.
Dunkerquoiſe	4	30	Dunkirk	Diana -	32	220	W. Adams	Ditto. Had 5 ranſ. on board.
Comte de Flandre	10	70						
La Galga -	6	56	StSebaſtians	Juno -	32	220	Hon. G. Falconer	Ditto.
Eſperance - -	6	66	St Malo	Brilliant -	36	240	Ja. Logie	Ditto.
Malouin -	6	34	St Malo	Diligence ſloop	12	100	W. Oſborn	Ditto.
La Parfait - -	12	103	StSebaſtians	Arethuſa	32	220	Hon. Raby Vane	Ditto.
Amitié - -	18	77	Bayonne					
Victoire - -	10	77	Ditto	Niger -	32	220	T. Cornwall	Ditto.
———	12	70	———	Acteon - -	28	220	P. H. Ourry	Ditto.

It would be doing injuſtice to the Britiſh ſailors embarked in private ſhips of war, not to record the following inſtances of their bravery.

The Brilliant and Duke of York privateers, commanded by Captains Creighton and , gave chaſe to ſome Spaniſh veſſels, who took ſhelter in a ſmall port near Cape Finiſterre, defended by a battery of four guns at the entrance. This they attacked, and in two hours beat the Spaniards from the guns: they then landed and hoiſted Britiſh colours on it. They had it in their power to have laid the town in aſhes, but contented themſelves with ſpiking up the cannon, burning two ſhips that lay there in ballaſt, and bringing off four veſſels which were laden with wine for the uſe of the Spaniſh fleet at Ferrol. All this they performed with no other loſs, than two men killed, and twelve wounded.

The Hampden packet, of eight guns and thirty men, commanded by Captain Board, ſtationed between Faro and Gibraltar, was attacked off Teneriffe, by eleven privateers, who bore down in order of battle. Their Commodore was a barco-longo of eight guns, and ſixty men. His ſecond, a xebeque of the ſame force. Thoſe led the van. Five others of a leſſer ſize came a little aſtern of the Commodore; the other four veſſels had each a gun in their prow, and were manned with twenty-five or thirty men each: theſe brought up the rear. The battle began at eleven o'clock: at half paſt one they hauled their wind, and returned from whence they came, leaving the packet to proceed to Gibraltar, where ſhe arrived about three o'clock the ſame day. Her rigging and ſails were much cut; but ſhe had the good fortune not to have a man hurt. It was afterwards learned, that the enemy had four killed, and eight wounded.

The King George privateer, Captain Reed, took, after an obſtinate engagement of two hours and a half, the Tyger frigate of twenty-ſix nine pounders, and two hundred and forty men, commanded by M. Fabry, from St Domingo, bound to Bourdeaux. She was a King's frigate, lent to the merchants, who fitted her out. During the action, three of her guns burſted; by which accident, the enemy had twenty men killed outright, and a great number wounded; beſides having eighty

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men killed or wounded in the battle. Her cargo was valued at 150,000 l. The King George had three men killed, and twelve wounded; but of theſe eight died of their wounds.

We cannot conclude the firſt part of theſe Memoirs, without mentioning the following circumſtances, ſo very characteriſtic of our Moſt Gracious Sovereign.

On the 10th of January, the Zenobie, a frigate belonging to the King of France, of twenty-two guns, and two hundred and ten men, ſailed from Havre-de-Grace, on a cruize. On the 12th, they were overtaken by a violent ſtorm, and, after uſing every effort, were obliged to run the ſhip aſhore on the peninſula of Portland; where, with much difficulty, ſeventy-one of the crew were ſaved, who got on ſhore with very few clothes. The barbarous inhabitants, however, came down and ſtripped the poor unfortunate creatures of what little the ſea had left them. They muſt have periſhed, had not Mr Taver, the Governor of Portland, interpoſed his authority, and exerted his benevolence. When ſomewhat recovered from their bruiſes and fatigues, he ſent them to Weymouth; from whence the Officers wrote to the Lords of the Admiralty, petitioning their Lordſhips, that, in commiſeration of their diſtreſſes, they would not add captivity to their misfortunes. The Secretary of the Admiralty immediately anſwered their letter, in which he informed them, that the Lords of the Admiralty had laid their letter before his Majeſty, who was graciouſly pleaſed to order, in compaſſion of their deplorable circumſtances, that they were not to be regarded as priſoners, but that they ſhould all of them be immediately clothed, and maintained at his expence, until embarked for France.

This humanity and generoſity was attended with the following good effect. On the night of the 25th of January, in a violent ſtorm, a Britiſh veſſel was drove aſhore near to Havre-de-Grace, and broke to pieces, but the crew were ſaved. The Commandant of the place being informed of this, immediately ordered them good comfortable quarters, and allowed the common men at the rate of thirty ſous a day, until they were embarked for England.

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The enemy took from us but one sloop, viz. the Grämont, which they found in the harbour of St John's, Newfoundland; and the Basilisk bomb-ketch of eight guns, commanded by Captain Lowfield, who, on her voyage to England from the Havanna, was, on the 29th of October, taken by the Audacia, privateer of Bayonne, of eighteen guns, and one hundred and forty men, after a most obstinate engagement, in which both Captain Lowfield and his Lieutenant were mortally wounded, and many of the crew were killed.

Besides the loss already mentioned of the Raisonable and Chesterfield, in the West Indies, we had the misfortune to lose the Humber of forty guns, Captain Onslow, on Haze-borough sand, off the coast of Norfolk, as he was convoying home the Baltic fleet. The Captain and crew were saved.

The Peregrine, Scorpion, Savage, and Epreuve sloops of war, with all their crews, were likewise lost.

In the East Indies, the Tyger and Salisbury became quite unserviceable, and were broke up. The Falmouth was also worn out, and obliged to be left at Batavia.

In the course of this year, we took one hundred and twenty privateers and merchant ships from the enemy; many of them of very great value. In point of numbers, our loss was much superior to both French and Spaniards; but few of them were of very great value, except the Walpole outward bound East India ship, and those which the King of Spain had most ungenerously detained in his ports when the two courts came to a rupture. The Spaniards had neither fleets, cruizers, nor privateers at sea, sufficient to give great annoyance to our commerce; and for the French, they had scarcely any thing at sea but frigates and privateers. They did our trade some mischief; but such numbers of them were captured by our cruizers, that, towards the close of the war, the seas were well cleared of them, and their mercantile people in general so much hurt by the losses they had sustained, that they were not in a condition to fit out more. No nation ever paid dearer for a ten months war than Spain did; and she well deserved it for her temerity. Considering that she lost the Havanna, with a great part of the island of Cuba; the Philippine Islands, with a great many mer-

chant ſhips at both places, the Manila galleon, the Hermione, and other valuable ſhips, together with a large ſquadron of ſhips of war, ſhe got too eaſily out of her difficulties at the peace. We hazard nothing in aſſerting, that it was owing to the immenſe pecuniary aid which the ſtate derived from the unparalleled ſucceſſes with which all our principal operations were attended, that Great Britain was enabled to proſecute with vigour the moſt expenſive, as well as the moſt extenſive war that ever this kingdom waged. To this muſt be added, the prodigious ſubſidies paid for a number of years to foreign princes; and the aid afforded the kingdom of Portugal, in men, money, and ſhips, which ſaved her from being overpowered by the Spaniards and French. From the great ſuperiority of our navy, our trade received ſuch ample protection, that during the laſt three years of the war, it greatly increaſed; yet, conſiderable as our reſources were, we ſhould have found the war much more oppreſſive to us, had it not been for the great influx of money which flowed into the kingdom from an extenſive war, and of which Government reaped the immediate advantage.

In order to bring into one ſtrong point of view, the very great ſucceſs which the Britiſh obtained over the French navy, the reader will find at Note 203. in the Appendix to this work, complete liſts of the French ſhips of war, taken, loſt, and deſtroyed, from the year 1755, to the preſent time; and at Note 204, a ſimilar liſt of the Britiſh ſhips of war; A liſt of the Britiſh navy, as it ſtood at the concluſion of the war, together with a liſt of ſuch Captains of the navy as loſt their lives in the ſervice of their country: Alſo, a complete liſt of the Britiſh navy as it ſtood at the concluſion of the war, with the names of the Captains of each ſhip, (See Note 205); with a liſt of the Spaniſh navy, as it ſtood in 1759, (See Note 206.)

The King of France had ſignified his wiſhes to the Britiſh Court, through the King of Sardinia's Ambaſſador there, that he was deſirous that the negociations for peace might be renewed. In conſequence of this, the Duke of Bedford was ſent to Paris, as Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Court of London; and the Duc de Nivernois came

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to London in the ſame character, from the Court of Verſailles. The preliminaries for a peace with France, Spain, and Great Britain, were ſigned at Fontainbleau, the 3d of November. (See Note 207.)

After the recital of ſuch glorious ſucceſſes, the reader will no doubt be greatly ſurprized to find how very inadequate was the peace juſt made; eſpecially when it is conſidered, that the King of Pruſſia's affairs were now taking a favourable turn, and that they required no conceſſions on our part to obtain better conditions for him. The ſame may be ſaid of the King of Portugal; while, by our ſucceſſes in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, the whole American dominions of Spain lay at our mercy. By this famous treaty of peace, we gained, in America, the whole province of Canada, with the iſlands of St John and Cape Breton, and all that part of Louiſiana which lies on the eaſt of the river Miſſiſippi, the town of New Orleans excepted, and the free navigation of the river Miſſiſippi. The French were permitted to fiſh on the banks of Newfoundland, under certain limitations. The iſlands of St Peter and Miquelon, were ceded to them for the curing of their fiſh, and the conducting of their fiſhery; but they were not to erect any fortications there, or to keep a garriſon ſtronger than fifty men. Spain to relinquiſh her claim to fiſh on the banks of Newfoundland. Great Britain to be permitted to cut logwood, and build houſes, but not to erect fortifications. All fortifications that were erected, to be demoliſhed. Spain to reſtore any places ſhe may have conquered in Portugal, and to cede to Great Britain the province of Florida; in conſideration of which, Great Britain was to reſtore the Havanna and its dependencies to Spain. Martinico, Guadaloupe, Marigalante, to be reſtored to France, together with the neutral iſland of St Lucia. Great Britain to retain the Grenades and the Grenadines, with the neutral iſlands of Dominica, St Vincent, and Tobago. In Europe, the iſland of Minorca to be reſtored to Great Britain, and the iſland of Belleiſle to France. The fortifications of Dunkirk to be demoliſhed. In Africa, Great Britain was to retain Senegal, and reſtore the iſland of Gorée to France. In Aſia, all our conqueſts made from France in this part of the globe, to be reſtored; but with this reſtriction,

that ſhe was to erect no fortifications in the province of Bengal.

The terms of the peace were loudly arraigned; yet, at the ſame time, they had many advocates in their defence. The immenſe extent of our American dominions, now that Great Britain can call Canada and Florida her own, would leave our American ſubjects at full liberty to purſue their different avocations, without any European power diſturbing them. The natives could eaſily be kept in awe, when unſupported. The proſpects held out for improvements in commerce, were boundleſs; and promiſed adventurers ſuch immenſe returns, as would gratify the utmoſt avidity. Such was the language of the friends of Adminiſtration; but thoſe attached to Oppoſition, and they were not a few, drew a very different picture. The full ſecurity, exclaimed they, that is to be enjoyed by the Americans, will not end to the advantage of Britain, when they have nothing to fear. They will forget the favours they have received from the mother-country, when they are no longer in need of her ſupport. They will endeavour to aggrandize themſelves, and get clear of the controul with which their commerce is fettered; and when the temper of the firſt emigrants to the weſtern continent was reviewed, gratitude and loyalty could not be ſuppoſed to be ingrafted on their deſcendants. In their opinion, Canada ſhould have been reſtored to France; the limits of Nova Scotia extended; the iſlands of Cape Breton and St John retained; and France excluded from the Newfoundland fiſhery. Spain ſhould have been permitted to keep Florida; it never was an object worth the contending for; and conſidering that Great Britain poſſeſſed the key to the Spaniſh Weſt Indies as long as they held the Havanna, they ſhould not have parted with it, without a very valuable conſideration;—a part of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, or the iſland of Porto Rico, and our right to the logwood trade eſtabliſhed; a territory on the Spaniſh Main in the bay of Honduras, and bay of Campeachy, ceded to us, together with the iſland of Rattan, for which the Spaniards ſhould have had the iſland of Minorca. The French ſhould either have been obliged to yield up their half of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, or the iſland of Guadaloupe and its dependencies, to Great Britain.

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Belleiſle to be reſtored to them, with Gorée in Africa. It ſhould likewiſe have been a ſtipulation between our Court and that of Madrid, that if the enterprize againſt the Philippine Iſlands proved ſucceſsful, an equivalent ſhould have been given before they were reſtored. Had this been the caſe, one of thoſe iſlands might have been ſecured to us; and by means of it, we might have become rivals to the Dutch in the ſpice trade. But by the terms of peace, the beſt opportunity was loſt of humbling the pride of the Houſe of Bourbon that ever did, or perhaps ever will be again in the power of Great Britain.

THE END OF THE THIRD VOLUME.

APPENDIX to Vol. III.

Note 157. Supplies granted for the Year 1760.

I. *For the Navy, &c.*

	£.	s.	d.
For 70,000 ſeamen, including 18,355 marines, at L. 4 per man per month, for thirteen months, including the ordnance for ſea-ſervice, for 1760,	3,640,000	0	0
For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to ſea-officers, for 1760, -	232,629	5	1
Towards carrying on the works of the hoſpital for ſick and wounded ſeamen, building at Haſler near Goſport, for 1760, - -	10,000	0	0
Towards carrying on the works of the hoſpital for ſick and wounded ſeamen, building near Plymouth, for 1760, - -	10,000	0	0
Towards purchaſing ground, erecting jetty-heads for careening-wharfs, capſtand-houſes, ſtore-houſes, and other accommodations neceſſary for refitting his Majeſty's fleet at Halifax, for 1760,	8,000	0	0
Upon account, towards the ſupport of Greenwich hoſpital, - - -	10,000	0	0
For the charge of tranſport-ſervice between January 1. and September 30. 1759, including the expence of victualling his Majeſty's land-forces within the ſaid time, - -	501,078	16	6
Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs, of his Majeſty's ſhips, for 1760, -	200,000	0	0
Towards paying off and diſcharging the debt of the navy, - -	1,000,000	0	0
£.	5,611,708	1	7

II. *For the Land-forces, &c.*

For defraying the charge of 57,294 land-forces, including thoſe in Germany, and 4010 invalids, for guards and garriſons, &c. in Great Britain, Guernſey, and Jerſey, for 1760, -	1,383,748	0	10
For maintaining his Majeſty's forces and garriſons in the Plantations, Gibraltar, Guadaloupe, Africa, and the Eaſt Indies, and for proviſions for the garriſons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Providence, Cape-Breton, Guadaloupe, Senegal, and Goree, for 1760, -	846,168	19	0
Carried forward, £.	2,229,916	19	10

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	2,229,916	19	10
For defraying the charge of four regiments of foot, on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, ſerving in North America, for 1760, -	35,744	8	4
For the pay of the general, and general ſtaff-officers, and officers of the hoſpitals, for his Majeſty's land-forces, for 1760, -	54,454	11	9
For defraying the charge of the embodied militia of the ſeveral counties in South Britain, and of the Fencible Men of Argyleſhire, and Lord Sutherland's battalion of Highlanders in North Britain, for 122 days, from December 25. 1759 to April 25. 1760, both days incluſive, -	102,006	4	8
For the charge of the office of ordnance for land-ſervice, for 1760, - - -	230,296	4	6
For defraying the extraordinary expence of ſervices performed by the office of ordnance for land-ſervice, and not provided for, in 1759, -	280,563	16	11
For penſions to the widows of reduced officers of his Majeſty's land-forces and marines, who were married before December 25. 1716, for 1760,	2,042	0	0
For defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majeſty's land-forces, and other ſervices incurred, to November 24. 1759, and not provided for, - - -	953,302	15	5½
Upon account, for the reduced officers of his Majeſty's land-forces and marines, for 1760,	35,651	9	0
For allowances to the officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horſe-guards, and regiment of horſe, reduced, and to the ſuperannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horſe-guards, for 1760, - -	2,946	0	0
Upon account, to enable his Majeſty to give a proper compenſation to the reſpective provinces in North America, for the expences incurred by them in the levying, cloathing, and pay, of the troops raiſed by them, according as the active vigour and ſtrenuous efforts of the reſpective provinces ſhall be thought by his Majeſty to merit,	200,000	0	0
Upon account, to be paid to the Eaſt India Company, towards enabling them to defray the expence of a military force, in their ſettlements, to be maintained by them, in lieu of the battalion of his Majeſty's forces commanded by Colonel Adlercron, withdrawn from thence, and now returned to Ireland, - -	20,000	0	0
Carried forward,	£. 4,146,924	10	5½

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	4,146,924	10	5½
Upon account, for outpenſioners of Chelſea hoſpital, for 1760, - -	25,000	0	0
For defraying the charge of ſeveral augmentations to his Majeſty's forces, ſince the eſtimate of guards and garriſons for the year 1760 was preſented, from their reſpective commencements to December 24. 1760, -	134,139	17	4
For defraying the charge of the embodied militia of the ſeveral counties in South Britain, from the reſpective times that they were embodied, and of the Fencible men of Argyleſhire, and Lord Sutherland's battalion of Highlanders, in North Britain, from the commencement of their eſtabliſhment to December 24. 1760, -	260,104	16	8
Upon account, for defraying the charge of cloathing for the embodied militia, for 1760, -	30,722	0	0
For reimburſing to the colony of New York, their expences in furniſhing proviſions and ſtores to the troops raiſed by them for his Majeſty's ſervice, for the campaign in 1756, -	2,977	7	8
To be employed in maintaining and ſupporting the Britiſh forts and ſettlements upon the coaſt of Africa, - - -	10,000	0	0
For defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majeſty's land-forces, and other ſervices, incurred from November 24. 1759 to December 24. following, and not provided for, -	420,120	1	0
Upon account, towards defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the unembodied militia, for the year ending March 25. 1761, -	80,000	0	0
Upon account, to enable his Majeſty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred or to be incurred, for the ſervice of the year 1760; and to take all ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary to diſappoint or defeat any enterpriſes or deſigns of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require, - -	1,000,000	0	0
For defraying the charge of a regiment to light dragoons, and of an additional company to Lt.-Col. Vaughan's corps, for 1760, -	12,874	15	10
£.	6,122,863	8	11½

III. *For Foreign Subsidies, Pay to Foreign Troops, &c.*

	£.	s.	d.
For defraying the charge—of 38,750 men of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe-Gotha, and Count of Buckeburg, together with that of general and staff officers, actually employed against the common enemy, in concert with the King of Prussia, from December 25. 1759 to December 24. 1760, both days inclusive, to be issued in advance every two months, in like manner as the pay of the Hessian forces now in the service of Great Britain; the said troops to be mustered by an English commissary, and the effective state thereof to be ascertained by the signature of the commander in chief of the said forces, - - -	447,882	10	5½
—— of an augmentation of 1001 light cavalry, the troops of Hanover, in the pay of Great Britain, for 366 days, from December 25. 1759 to December 24. 1760, both days inclusive,	34,333	8	0
—— of 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, together with the general and staff officers, the officers of the hospital, and officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in the pay of Great Britain, for 366 days, from December 25. 1759 to December 24. 1760, both days inclusive, together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty, - - -	268,874	16	8
—— of an additional corps of 920 horse and 6072 foot, &c. ditto troops in ditto pay, for 366 days, from January 1. 1760 to December 31. following, both days inclusive, pursuant to treaty, - -	97,850	4	10
—— of an augmentation of four squadrons of hunters and hussars, ditto troops in ditto pay, from December 25. 1759 to December 24. 1760, both days inclusive, -	20,776	5	5
—— of two additional squadrons of hussars, and two companies of chasseurs, together with an augmentation to the horse, dragoons, and foot, ditto troops in ditto pay, for 1760, -	101,096	3	2
—— of an augmentation of five battalions to the King's army in Germany, each battalion consisting of one troop of 101 men, and four companies of foot, of 125 men in each company,			
Carried forward,	£. 970,813	8	6½

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	970,813	8	6½
with a corps of artillery, for 366 days, from December 25. 1759 to December 24. 1760, both days inclusive, - -	52,903	19	2
For defraying the charge — of 959 cavalry, and 1454 infantry, the troops of the reigning Duke of Brunswick, in the pay of Great Britain, pursuant to treaty, - -	66,926	3	0¼
—— of an augmentation to ditto troops in ditto pay, pursuant to an ulterior convention, signed at Paderborn, March 5. 1760, -	23,843	5	11
Upon account, as a present supply towards defraying the charges of forage, bread, bread-waggons, train of artillery, and of provisions, wood, straw, &c. and other extraordinary expences and contingencies of his Majesty's combined army under the command of Prince Ferdinand,	500,000	0	0
To enable his Majesty to make good his engagements —— with the King of Prussia, pursuant to a convention concluded November 9. 1759,	670,000	0	0
—— with the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, pursuant to the separate article of the treaty concluded January 17. 1759, and renewed by a treaty concluded November 9. 1759; the same to be paid as his Most Serene Highness shall think it most convenient, in order to facilitate the means by which he may again fix his residence in his own dominions, and give fresh courage to his faithful subjects by his presence, which is so much wished for, - -	60,000	0	0
£.	2,344,486	16	7¾

IV. *For discharging Sums granted by the preceding Session, replacing Sums borrowed from the Sinking Fund, &c.*

To enable his Majesty to discharge the like sum raised in pursuance of an act of last session, and charged upon the first supplies to be granted in this session, - - -	1,000,000	0	0
To replace to the sinking fund the like sums paid out of it to make good the deficiencies, — of the duties upon offices and pensions, and upon houses and windows, July 5. 1759, granted by an act 31st George II. - -	124,736	7	1½
Carried forward, £.	1,124,736	7	1½

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	1,124,736	7	1½
—— of the ſubſidy of poundage upon certain goods imported, and an additional inland duty on coffee and chocolate, July 5. 1759, granted by an act 32d George II. -	84,141	15	8
—— of the duties on glaſs and ſpirituous liquors, Jan. 5. 1759, granted by an act 19th Geo II.	8,752	6	10
—— of the additional ſtamp-duty, duty on licences for retailing wine, duty on coals exported, and ſurplus of the duty on licences for retailing ſpirituous liquors, Jan. 5. 1759, granted by an act 30th George II. - - -	7,651	9	8½
To make good the deficiency of the grants for the ſervice of 1759, -	75,170	0	3¼
To make good the like ſums iſſued by his Majeſty, purſuant to addreſſes of the Commons,—— to Jane Hardinge, widow, as adminiſtratrix of Nicholas Hardinge, Eſq; deceaſed, as a recompence for his pains and ſervices in preparing copies of the Journals of the Commons for the preſs, and in managing and directing the printing of them, for the uſe of the members of the Houſe, - -	3,000	0	0
—— to Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq; towards defraying the expence of printing the Journals of the Commons from the beginning of the 9th parliament of Great Britain, to the end of the 4th ſeſſion of this preſent parliament, and of making and printing indexes to the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th volumes of the Journals of the Houſe,	2,000	0	0
£.	1,305,451	19	7¼

V. *For matters of Police, extraordinary Services, &c.*

Upon account, towards enabling the principal officers of his Majeſty's ordnance to defray the neceſſary charges and expences of taking down and removing the preſent magazine for gunpowder, and all buildings belonging thereto, ſituated near Greenwich, in Kent, and of erecting a new magazine for gunpowder, and other buildings neceſſary thereto, in ſome more proper and leſs dangerous ſituation, and to enable them to purchaſe lands for that purpoſe, -	£. 15,000	0	0
Carried forward,	£. 15,000	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	15,000	0	0
To enable ditto to pay intereſt at the rate of 4 per cent. per ann. from Auguſt 25. 1759 to April 25. 1760, for the ſum of L. 23,800 : 11 : 11, remaining in his Majeſty's office of ordnance, upon the ſaid 25th of April, and not paid into the hands of the Deputy Remembrancer of Exchequer, as directed by an act of laſt ſeſſion for making compenſation for lands and hereditaments, purchaſed for his Majeſty's ſervice, at Chatham, Portſmouth, and Plymouth, by reaſon of doubts and difficulties which have ariſen touching the execution of the ſaid act, -	634	13	7
Towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling hoſpital to continue to carry into execution the good purpoſes for which they were incorporated, - -	5,000	0	0
Upon account, towards enabling ditto to maintain, educate, and bind apprentice, ſuch children as were admitted into the hoſpital on or before February 8. 1760, - -	44,157	10	0
Upon account, towards enabling ditto to maintain and educate ſuch children as were admitted into the hoſpital between February 8. and March 26. 1760, - -	3,127	10	0
The preceding three articles to be iſſued and paid without fee or reward, or any deduction whatever.			
To be applied towards the improving, widening, and enlarging the paſſage over and through London bridge, - -	15,000	0	0
Upon account, for ſupporting and maintaining the ſettlement of Nova Scotia, for 1760, -	11,785	6	10
Upon account, for defraying the charges incurred by ſupporting and maintaining ditto ſettlement, in 1758, and not provided for, -	5,851	4	9
Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty's colony of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the ſame, from June 24. 1759 to June 24. 1760, - -	4,057	10	0
For defraying the extraordinary charges of his Majeſty's mint in the Tower of London, in 1759, - -	11,940	13	10
Upon account, for paying and diſcharging ſo much of the debts, with the neceſſary expences attending the payment of the ſame, claimed and			
Carried forward,	£. 116,554	9	0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	116,554	9	0
ſuſtained upon the lands and eſtate which became forfeited to the Crown by the attainder of John Drummond, taking upon himſelf the title of Lord John Drummond, brother to James Drummond, taking upon himſelf the title of Duke of Perth, as ſhall be remaining unſatisfied, and not already provided for, -	2,500	0	0
Total for matters of police, extraordinary ſervices, &c. - -	119,054	9	0
Total for the navy, &c. - £.	5,611,708	1	7
Total for the land-forces, &c. -	6,122,863	8	11½
Total for foreign ſubſidies, pay to foreign troops, &c. -	2,344,486	16	7¾
Total for diſcharging ſums granted by the preceding ſeſſion, replacing ſums borrowed from the ſinking fund, &c. - -	1,305,451	19	7¾
Total of the ſupplies granted for the year 1760, £.	15,503,564	15	9½

Note 158. A Liſt of his Majeſty's Ships in the Eaſt Indies, under the command of Rear-Admiral Stevens, 1760; with the Land-Forces at the Siege of Pondicherry, various Returns, &c.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Norfolk,	74	Charles Stevens, Rear-Admiral of the Red. Captain Rd Kempenfelt.
Lenox,	74	Sam. Corniſh, Rear-Admiral of the White. Capt. Rob. Jocelyn.
Grafton,	68	Hyde Parker.
Elizabeth,	64	Rd Tiddeman.
Duc d'Aquitaine,	64	Sir Wm Hewit, Bt.
Weymouth,	60	Richard Collins.
Sunderland,	60	Hon. James Colvill.
York,	60	Rich. Hughes.
Tyger,	60	J. S. Somerſet.
Panther,	60	Philip Affleck.
America,	60	Robert Haldane.

Ships.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Medway,	60	J. B. Tinker.
Falmouth,	50	Wm Brereton.
Newcaſtle,	50	Digby Dent.
Saliſbury,	50	Sir William Baird, Bt.
Chatham,	50	Thomas Lynn.
	FRIGATES.	
South Sea Caſtle.	40	W. Newſom.
Liverpool,	28	Rich. Knight.
Queenborough,	20	Daniel.

A Liſt of his Majeſty's Land Forces at the Siege of Pondicherry.

Regiments.	*Commandants.*
79th, —	Lieutenant-Colonel Wm Draper.
84th, —	——————— Eyre Coote.
89th, —	——————— S. L. Morris.
96th, —	——————— Hon. Geo. Monſon.

PONDICHERRY. See Note 57. Vol. I.

Articles propoſed to Colonel Coote by the Chief of the Jeſuits; to which no anſwer was returned.

The ſuperior council of Pondicherry, authoriſed by the Count de Lally, Lieutenant-General of the armies of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and his Commiſſary in India, to treat for the ſaid town and its inhabitants, preſent the following articles to Colonel Coote, Commander of his Britannic Majeſty's troops on the coaſt of Coromandel.

ARTICLE 1. Upon the reduction of the place its inhabitants ſhall not in any wiſe be injured; their houſes ſhall be preſerved, and they ſhall retain their effects and merchandiſe, with liberty of choice to convey them where ever they ſhall think proper, or to continue their dwelling in ſaid town, as new ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty; and they ſhall be treated as the old ſubjects have uſually been treated: accordingly, thoſe who have heretofore had poſſeſſion or advantages, ſhall not be deprived of them.

ART. 2. They ſhall be maintained in the exerciſe of the Roman Catholic religion, in the ſame manner as has been practiſed under the French government. The churches and houſes of eccleſiaſtics and religious perſons ſhall be preſerved, together with every thing thereunto belonging, whether they be ſituated without or within the town. The miſſionaries ſhall have the liberty of paſſing from place to place,

and ſhall find, under the Engliſh flag, the ſame protection as under the French flag.

ART. 3. Not only the buildings and houſes belonging to private perſons, whether laymen, eccleſiaſtics, or religious perſons, ſhall be left in the condition they are; but alſo the buildings belonging to the company, as well as the fort, the warehouſes, and walls of the town, with all the fortifications, until the date of theſe laſt; that is to ſay, every thing of this kind belonging to the Company, ſhall be decided by the two reſpective Courts.

ART 4. The papers of the regiſtry and notary-office, on which depends the fortunes of the inhabitants, ſhall be ſent to France, without any obſtacle, by ſuch conveyance as they ſhall think fit who are now charged with them, and in whoſe poſſeſſion they ſhall in the mean time remain.

ART. 5. The treatment herein before ſpecified in the firſt article for the inhabitants of Pondicherry, ſhall be extended to all the members of the council, Company's agents, officers ſettled in the ſaid town, and all others, who have been, or now are, in the ſervice of the Company; and ſo in like manner to the merchants, whether Armenians, or of any other nation, ſettled heretofore in Pondicherry for their trade.

ART. 6. The Creoles, or natives of Mauritius and of Bourbon, amounting in number to forty-one, including five officers, as well thoſe who are in health as thoſe who have been wounded, or are invalids, having ſerved as volunteers, and not being ſoldiers, ſhall have the liberty of returning home by the firſt good opportunity that they may find.

ART. 7. Safeguards ſhall be granted to prevent diſorder.

ART. 8. All the foregoing articles ſhall be executed agreeable to good faith.

PRISONERS.

The garriſon, including the artillery, volunteers, officers, rank and file, and ſtaff, - - -	1487
Civil liſt, including governor, council, and inhabitants,	381
People found not in the above liſts, - -	254
Total,	2122

Return of the Braſs and Iron Ordnance, carriages, powder, ſhot, and ſmall arms, found on the works of Pondicherry, Town, Citadel, and Artillery-park.

Braſs-ordnance, ſerviceable,	81	Iron ordnance, ſerviceable,	436
Ditto unſerviceable,	2	Ditto, unſerviceable,	48
Howitzers, - -	13	Howitzers, - -	2
Mortars, -	82	Mortars, - -	7

Carriages

Carriages of different sorts,	362	French wall pieces, good,	190
Do. unserviceable, -	58	Gingall pieces, old,	73
Mortar-beds, wood,	46	Carabines, -	35
Ditto, iron, -	7	Fuzees long, new, -	120
Lead shot of different sorts, -	60294	Ditto old, -	50
Shells & hand granadoes,	22599	Ditto short, -	30
Grape-shot,	1095	Pistols, new pairs, -	6000
Powder in barrels of 200 lb. each. Serviceable 207 barrels. Do. in barrels of 100 lb. each. Serviceable 1488½ barrels, -	lb. 230580	Ditto, old pairs, -	310
		Hangers, new, -	3200
		Sabres, new, -	1000
		Broad-swords and sabres mixed, -	195
		Bayonets, new, -	3000
		Ditto old, -	2000
		Pole axes, -	1200
		Cartouch boxes,	3000
Barrels unserviceable,	56	Ditto old, -	2000
Powder in cartridges, of different sorts -	lb. 40330	Flints, 20 hogsheads.	
		Musket-balls, 6 barrels.	
Exclusive of small-arms ammunition.		Ditto 80 kegs.	
		Iron ramrods,	12000
Ammunition fixed for Wall-pieces,	2907	Copper drums, -	15
Muskets,	368640	Wood ditto, - -	17
Carabines,	98980	Espontoons, old, -	28
Pistols,	46830	Cartridge-boxes of different sizes, -	20,860
Gingalls,	20700	A small quantity of fixed ammunition.	
Muskets new, with bayonets,	1550	Ladles of different sixes,	265
Muskets without bayonets,	325	Sponges ditto, mostly old,	430
Do. with locks, mostly bad,	2351	Lead aprons of differ. sizes,	360
Do. unserviceable, between 7000 and -	8000	Wad hooks ditto,	50
English wall-pieces, good,	18	Grates for heating shot,	2
Ditto bad, -	8		

With a large quantity of musket-slings, buff-belts, armourers, smiths, and carpenters tools, locks, and other lumber.

Note 159. A list of his Majesty's Ships on the Leeward island Station in 1760.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Dublin,	74	600	Commodore Sir James Douglas, Kt. Capt. Edward Gascoigne.
Foudroyant,	84	750	R. Duff.
Buckingham,	70	520	P. Parker.
Temple,	70	520	L. O' Brien.
Raisonable,	64	500	M. Shuldham.
Bienfaisant,	64	500	George Balfour.
Belliqueux,	64	500	T. Saumarez.
Nassau,	64	520	James Sayer.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders*
Lancaſter,	66	540	Capt. R. Man.
Montagu,	60	420	Joſ. Rowley.
Lyon,	60	420	Ed. Le Cras.

FRIGATES.

Emerald,	28	200	T. Cornewall.
Echo,	32	220	J. Laforey.
Creſcent,	28	200	T. Collingwood.
Griffin,	28	200	T. Taylor.
Levant,	28	200	W. Tucker.
Amazon,	24	180	William Norton.
Arundel,	20	160	C. Middleton.
Antigua,	12	100	James Innes.

Note 160. A Liſt of his Majeſty's Ships on the Jamaica Station, under the command of Rear-Admiral Holmes, in 1760, and of the French Fleet which he attacked.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Cambridge,	80	750	Rear-Admiral Holmes. Capt. Gooſtrey.
Edinburgh,	64	480	W. Langdon.
Defiance,	60	420	P. Baird.
Hampſhire,	50	350	C. Norbury.
Harwich,	50	350	H. Marſh.
Centurion,	50	350	James Galbraith.
Enterprize,	40	250	Alex. Innes.
Renown,	32	220	Geo. Mackenzie.
Boreas,	28	200	S. Uvedale.
Cerberus,	28	200	Ch. Webber.
Trent,	28	200	J. Lindſay.
Lively,	20	160	Hon. F. Maitland.
Merlin,			P. Carteret.
Port Royal,			Ar. Uſher.
Port Antonio,			

A Liſt of the French Fleet attacked by Admiral Holmes.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*	*Fate.*
Sirrenne,	32	280	Com. M'Cartie,	taken.
Duc de Choiſeul,	32	180	Capt. Bellevan,	eſcaped into Port au Paix.
Prince Edward,	32	180	Dubois,	burnt to leeward of ditto.
Fleur de Lys,	32	190	Digarty,	burnt in Freſh-water bay.
Valeur,	20	160	Talbot,	taken.

Note 161.

Note 161. A Liſt of the Sea and Land Forces employed on the Expedition againſt Canada in 1760.

FLEET.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*	5 row-gallies 1 24 pounder in each.
Penzance,	40	W. Gough.	
Diana,	32	A. Schomberg.	4 ditto, 1 22 ditto.
Porcupine,	16	J. Macartney.	40 tranſports.
Gaſpee,	8		26 boats.

LAND-FORCES.

A detachment of troops from the garriſon of Quebec, conſiſting of the grenadiers of the ten battalions in garriſon, a draught from each battalion, rangers and artillery, making in all - 2600
The above to be joined by the 22d and 40th regiments from Louiſburg, under Lord Rollo, - - 1200

3800

To be commanded by Brigadier-General Murray, and to advance againſt Montreal by means of the river St Lawrence.

An army under Colonel Haviland, to advance by Lakes George and Champlain, attack the French poſt at Iſle aux Noix; and having reduced it, to advance againſt Montreal. It was compoſed of

REGULARS.

1ſt, or Royal Regiment, four companies,	- -	300
17th regiment,	- - - -	600
27th ditto,	- - - -	600

PROVINCIALS.

1 battalion,	Newhampſhire,	Col. Goffe,	250
1 ditto,	Rhode Iſland,	Harris,	250
1ſt and 2d ditto,	Maſſachuſets,	Ruggles,	1000
3d ditto,		Willard,	
4th ditto,		Whitcomb,	
5th ditto,		Thomas,	

RANGERS.

1 company,	-	Captain Rogers,	250
1	-	Tate,	
1	- -	Ja. Rogers	
1	-	Brewer,	
1	-	Johnſon,	

Carried forward, - 3250

Brought forward,	-	3250

INDIANS.

1 company, - Captain Solomon,		50
A detachment of the Royal Regiment of Artillery,	-	100
Total of the corps under Colonel Haviland,		3400

Embarked on the 11th of Auguſt in
80 whale-boats,
330 ſmall boats,
3 row-gallies with one gun each,
1 radeau carrying ſix twenty-four pounders, and
1 brigantine.

The army under the Commander in Chief was compoſed of

42d, Royal Highlanders, 1ſt battalion,	-	500
ditto, 2d ditto,	-	450
46th regiment, -	-	500
55th ditto, -	-	500
60th ditto, 4th ditto,	-	500
77th ditto, 8 companies,	-	600
80th ditto, light infantry,	-	500
Grenadiers of the army commanded by Colonel Maſſey,		600
Light infantry of ditto, Lieutenant-Colonel Amherſt,		600
Rangers, { Captain Ogden's / Waite's } companies,	-	146
Royal Artillery, -	-	167
Total regulars,	-	5063

Colonel { Scuyler's,	New Jerſey,	} Provincials,		5079
Le Roux, Woodhull, Corſa,	New York,			
Lyman, Worſter, Fitche, Whiting,	Connecticut,			
Total,	-			10,142
A corps of Indians under Sir William Johnſon, Bart,				706

Major-General Amherſt, Commander in Chief.
Brigadier-General Gage.
Adjutant General, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Gladwin.
Quarter-Maſter-General, Lieutenant-Colonel John Bradſtreet.
Commander of the Artillery, Colonel Geo. Williamſon.
Commander of the armed veſſels under General Amherſt, Captain Joſhua Loring of the Royal Navy.

French

French Troops comprehended in the Capitulation of Canada.

Regiment of La Reine, 2d battalion,		
——— La Sarre, ditto,		
——— Royal Rouſillon, ditto,		
——— Languedoc,		
——— Guyenne,		4011
——— Bearn,		
——— Berry, 2d and 3d battalions,		
Two batalions of de la Marine, or colony troops,		
Canada Militia,	64 companies in the government of Quebec,	7976
	19 ditto, Trois Rivieres, -	1115
	87 ditto, Montreal, - -	7331
	Total, -	20,433

Note 162. Liſt of the different Squadrons of his Majeſty's Ships employed in North America in 1760.

Squadron commanded by Lord Colvill.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Northumberland,	70	Commodore Lord Colvill. Capt. Wm Adams.
Alcide,	64	T Hankerſon.
Trident,	64	Julian Legge.
Pembroke,	60	J. Wheelock.
Prince of Orange,	60	S. Wallis.
Richmond,	32	J. Elphinſton.
Eurus,	20	N. Bateman.
Porcupine,	16	J. Macartney.
Race Horſe,		Geo. Miller.

This ſquadron wintered in America.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Devonſhire,	66	Capt. Geo. Darby.
Norwich,	50	Wm M'Cleverty.
Greyhound,	24	T. Francis.
Lizard,	28	Ja. Doake

Theſe four ſhips convoyed the trade at different times from England to America, and afterwards cruized there.

The following Squadron was ſent out with Stores, and proceeded immediately for Quebec, under the command of Commodore Swanton.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Vanguard,	70	520	Commodore Swanton.
Kingſton,	60	420	Capt. W. Parry.
Rocheſter,	50	350	T. Burnet.
Falkland,	50	350	F. S. Drake.
Sutherland,	50	350	B Clive.
Penzance,	44	250	W. Gough.
Diana,	36	240	A. Schomberg.
Vengeance,	28	200	G. Nightingale.
Loweſtoffe,	28	200	Joſ. Deane.

The following Squadron, under the command of Captain Byron, was ſent out with ſome Engineers, and a Company of Miners, to blow up the fortifications of Louiſburg.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Fame,	74	Capt. Byron.
Dorſetſhire,	70	John Campbell.
Achilles,	60	S. Barrington.
Repulſe,	32	J. C. Allen.
Scarborough,	20	J. Stott.

Note 163. A Deſcription of Canada, of the city of Montreal, of La Galette, and Trois Rivieres; the Terms on which Canada ſurrendered; a Liſt of the Forces ſent againſt Montreal, under the commands of Major General Sir Jeffrey Amherſt, Brigadier-General Murray, and Colonel Haviland.

CANADA.

The French comprehended under the name of Canada a very large territory, taking into their claim part of New Scotland, New England, and New York; to the weſt, as far as the Pacific ocean; and to the ſouthward, extending it to the Gulph of Mexico. The country now denominated Canada, and which is formed into a Britiſh government, is about five hundred miles long, from the north-eaſt to the ſouthweſt, and upwards of two hundred in breadth. It is bounded on the north by New Britain, on the eaſt by New Scotland, New England, and New York; on the ſouth by the Apalachian, or Cherokee mountains; and on the weſt by lands inhabited by the Indians. Quebec, which is the capital, is ſeated near the centre, in N. Lat. 46. 45. W. Lon. 69. 48.

The

The winter, for ſix months of the year, is extremely ſevere, the ſnow deep, and, what contributes to give the people of Europe a worſe notion of the country than it deſerves, this ſeaſon comes on juſt before the ſhips ſail for Europe, and that ſo ſuddenly, that in two or three days the rivers are full of vaſt ſhoals of ice. All the beauties of nature are hid, and nothing is to be ſeen but ſnow. Land and water appear the ſame, and the trees are covered with icicles. As ſoon as the froſt ſets in, the whole inhabitants turn out, and mark the roads from one town to another; which they do by fixing long poles in the ſnow, to direct travellers, who travel about the country with great eaſe and expedition in a ſledge drawn by one horſe. The horſe is ſhod on purpoſe for this work, having one prong in the fore part, and two in the hind part of his ſhoes, to prevent his ſliding or falling in going up or down hill. The only care of the perſon who drives the ſledge is, to prevent its being overturned, or going with too great velocity down hill; which they are ſo very dexterous at, that ſeldom any accident happens The whole ſtock of proviſions needed during the winter, ſuch as beef, mutton, and fowl of all ſorts, are killed as ſoon as the froſt is ſet in. The two former are hung up in the garrets, and a piece, as needed, ſawn off, and put into cold ſpring-water for a few minutes, when it thaws, and becomes as fit to roaſt or boil as the day it was hung up. The poultry are laid in caſks, amongſt ſnow, and taken out when wanted; and, by taking the ſame precautions as with the beef, they become fit for uſe: in the ſame manner do they preſerve roots.

During winter the cold is ſo intenſe, that the inhabitants have their rooms warmed by funnels from their kitchen-fire, beſides a good fire in the room: Nor is there any ſtirring abroad, without being wrapped up in fur and flannel; and, in ſpite of all theſe precautions, not a winter paſſes without the loſs of limbs by the benumbing cold. The weather is ſomewhat milder when the wind gets into the ſouth or eaſt; yet during that time there is always ſuch a prodigious fall of ſnow, that you cannot ſee ten paces before you. When the wind blows from the weſt, the cold is ſo piercing, that it almoſt peels the ſkin off the face. In ſhort, during this terrible ſeaſon, which is attended with the pureſt ſky imaginable, the cold is ſo ſharp and intenſe, that even the bears avoid ſtirring out of their dens.

The moſt probable cauſes of this ſeverity of weather are, the long continuance of the ſnow upon the ground, the great number of mountains, foreſts, rivers, lakes, the natural humidity of the ſoil, the vaſt quantities of ice on the northern ocean, and the high ſituation of the lands of this tract; though Canada is ſituated under the ſame latitudes as the moſt temporate climates of Europe. It has been obſerved, that for ſome years paſt the winters have gradually abated of their ſeverity; and probably the weather will continue to grow milder, in proportion as the country is cleared of its vaſt quantity of woods, and as it begins to be cultivated, drained, and peopled. There is a chain of mountains running eaſt and weſt, more than four hundred leagues, from Tadouſac, as far as Lake Superior, which is probably

the cauſe of ſuch extraordinary quantities of ſnow as fall in this country.

The fineneſs of their ſummers makes ample amends for the ſeverity of their winters; the heat is ſo great, that they ſow and reap in four months; and the mildneſs of the autumn is ſuch, during which there is a moſt beautiful and uninterrupted ſerenity, that the like is rarely ſeen in the fineſt countries of Europe.

The ſoil in many parts is both pleaſing and fertile, producing, with very little labour, wheat, barley, rye, with many other ſorts of grain, fruits, and vegetables. Tobacco has been planted, which is uſed by the meaner ſort of people; but, from not being properly manufactured, is wretched inſipid ſtuff, and unfit for ſale. The iſle of Orleans near Quebec, and the lands upon the river St Lawrence and other rivers, are remarkable for the richneſs of their ſoil. The meadow-grounds in Canada, which are well watered, yield excellent graſs, and feed vaſt numbers of great and ſmall cattle.

In this country are unbounded foreſts, not planted by the hands of men, and in all appearance as old as the world itſelf. They form many magnificent proſpects, and produce a vaſt variety of ſpecies of trees, among which are, two ſorts of pines, four of fir, two of cedar, two of oak, the male and female maple, three ſorts of aſh, three of walnut, vaſt numbers of beech trees, white wood, white and red elms and poplars, with many others. The Indians hollow the red elms into canoes, ſome of which, made out of one piece, will contain twenty people. About November the bears and wild cats take up their habitations in hollow elms, and remain there till April. Here are likewiſe found the alder, cheſnut, hazel, black and white thorn, apple, pear, plumb, and cherry trees; the vinegar tree, the fruit of which, infuſed in water, produces an acid equal to vinegar; an aquatic plant, called alaco, the fruit of which may be made into a confection; Turkey corn, French beans, gourds; capillaire, which grows like fern, and is found in great plenty in the woods. The merchants of Quebec exported great quantities of its ſyrup annually to France; melons, the hop-plant, &c. From the maple a ſap is extracted of an exceeding pleaſing taſte, and makes a very wholeſome drink in fevers. This liquor is drawn by cutting a gaſh in the tree two inches deep, and about a foot long. At the lower end of this wound, is fixed a ſmall trough, made of reed or cane, ſix inches long, with a veſſel placed underneath to receive the ſap. Some trees yield five or ſix bottles of this liquor in a day, of which the Americans make a ſugar of a grey ſandy colour, but ſo hard and ſolid as not to be eaſily broken. This ſugar is an excellent pectoral. In the ſame manner do they bleed the ſpruce fir, (but the inciſion does not require to be ſo long or ſo deep), whence a fragrant balſam is extracted, known by the name of the Canada balſam, leſs heating than balſam capivi, and of infinite benefit taken internally, in ulcerations of the lungs, as well as externally applied to bruiſes or green wounds. The time of drawing the ſap from both theſe trees is from the middle of February to the middle of April. An excellent liquor is brewed from the

the tops of the ſpruce fir, mixed with molaſſes, which is the common drink in moſt parts of America, and is deemed an excellent antiſcorbutic.

Near Quebec is a fine lead mine; and in ſome of the mountains, we are told, ſilver has been found; though we have not heard any great advantage made of it as yet. Near to Trois Rivieres are iron mines, and a foundery, which has turned out to be very profitable, though not wrought to a ſufficient extent. The country alſo abounds with coals.

The principal rivers of Canada are, Outtavais, St John's, Sequenay, Deſpairies, Trois Rivieres, and many others of leſſer note, all which fall into the great river St Lawrence. By means of it, the great lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, diſembogue themſelves into the Atlantic ocean. The navigation of the river St Lawrence, from its entrance to Quebec, is not ſo difficult as was repreſented by the French, for political reaſons; ſhips of the greateſt burden can go up to the capital; but with reſpect to the upper part, from Quebec to Montreal, though there is water enough for veſſels not drawing more than eleven feet, yet the navigation is difficult and perplexing; and in tacking from one ſhore to another, obſtructions are frequently met with, and which, according to the Canadians, are often moved from one part of the river to another, by the immenſe floats of ice that roll up and down the currents at the breaking up of the winters; and as the currents are extremely rapid in moſt places, veſſels ſhould be well provided with ſufficient ground-tackle. There are no cataracts between the capital and Montreal, as ſome writers have advanced, except a ſtrong ripple between Jaques Cartier and Chambaud, called the Rapids of Richlieu, where, at high water, though the channel runs ſerpentine, there is a ſufficient depth for a forty-gun ſhip. In the navigation from Montreal upwards, frequent interruptions are met with, particularly between that iſland and lake St Francis; but the others, between the lake and Iſle Royale, are more frightful than dangerous. Sloops cannot work higher up than Montreal, nor come farther down from lake Ontario than Iſle Royale; but the intermediate difficulties may be ſurmounted by flat-bottomed boats or canoes. Upon the whole, this is a moſt valuable river, and, except at its very entrance, free from thoſe fogs ſo peculiar to the coaſts of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland.

The lower part of the country, from the mouth of the river St Lawrence, is wild and uncultivated, and on the ſouth ſide covered with impenetrable woods, moſtly of pine and dwarf ſpruce, with ſtupendous rocks and barren mountains, which form a moſt diſmal proſpect; while the north, for ſeveral leagues, is low, marſhy, and covered with ſtrong reeds, ruſhy graſs, with cloſe foreſts appearing at ſome diſtance. The firſt ſettlement, after clearing the frontiers of Nova Scotia, is St Barnaby, on the ſouth ſhore, about thirty leagues within the gulph, where the ſight is entertained with the proſpect of an open, ſeemingly fertile, civilized country; and the numerous pariſhes from thence upwards, though ſome ſpots are barren, are in ge-

neral fertile, open, and well cultivated, producing corn, flax, and vegetables, ſtocked with horned cattle, ſheep, ſwine, poultry, and horſes, and exceedingly well watered by innumerable rivers and rivulets, which empty themſelves into the river St Lawrence, and are plentifully ſtored with ſalmon, eels, and other fiſh peculiar to theſe waters. The north ſhore does not make ſo promiſing an appearance; the firſt ſettlements being the King's farms at Mal bay, near the river Sequenay, and haven of Tadouſac. Where the lands have undergone cultivation, the ſoil is kind; but the country eaſt and north-eaſt of theſe farms, remains in its original ſtate, with lofty and ſteep banks to the river. The lands on the ſouth ſide alſo riſe gradually high and ſteep, after paſſing the woody iſland of Anticoſti, with trees and underwoods on the ſides of the declivities, and continue ſo for the moſt part, on both coaſts, all the way upwards. From Mal bay to Cape Tourmente, not leſs than thirty miles, is mountainous and barren; but then the eye is agreeably ſurpriſed with a pleaſant ſettlement, called St Paul's, where, and from which pariſh upwards, the country is in general clear, fertile, and well improved, in like manner as the lands on the ſouth coaſt, and interſected by numberleſs ſtreams and rivers that run into the river St Lawrence. However, neither coaſt is uniformly fruitful; there are ſeveral exceptionable tracts on both ſides; and in many pariſhes ſmall foreſts are met with, perhaps deſignedly left for fuel, ſhelter, or other purpoſes. The lands on the coaſts, from Montreal to lake Francis, are very woody, with a cold and ſpungy ſoil; but from this lake to lake Ontario, north and ſouth, the ground is much better, producing variety of excellent timber for ſhip-building, good graſs, and little or no underwood. The French had no ſettlements farther weſt than the Cedars, about half way between Lake Ontario and Lake St Francis; the country round the former, and on the principal rivers flowing into it, being inhabited by the Iroquois, whoſe chief employment, when not at war, is hunting and fiſhing.

This country affords plenty of all domeſtic animals, ſo that proviſions are remarkably cheap, and they have beſides ſtags, elks, deer and roebucks, bears, foxes, martins, wildcats, ferrets, weazles, ſquirrels, hares, rabbits, carcajou, carbibou, porcupine, &c. Their birds are eagles two ſorts, hawkes many kinds, partridges three ſorts, ſnipes, woodcocks, ravens, owls, bats, ſwallows, larks, ſparrows, wild-ducks twenty-two ſorts, ſwans, wild-turkies, moor hens, cranes, teal, wild-geeſe, buſtards, &c. &c. and prodigious flocks of pigeons, which are a bird of paſſage.

The rivers, pools, and lakes, afford numberleſs beavers and others, the ſkins of which is the chief article of their commerce.

The ſea, river, and lakes, do not come ſhort of the land in abundance; for here are found, ſmall whales, cod-fiſh, great and ſmall, ſword-fiſh, flatten, ſea-cow, ſea-wolf three ſorts, porpoiſes, ſalmon, tunny, ſhead, lampreys, ſmelt, ſea-eel, makerel, ſoles, herrings, lencornet, goberque, ſturgeon, ſea plaice, trout, ſalmon-trout, turtle, chaouraſou, turbots, gilt-head, pilchards, anchovies, achigau, haddock,

haddock, hallibut, pike, perch, ſprats, thornback, a particular ſort of tench, congar, roach, carp, gulfiſh, and gudgeons. The ſhell fiſh are lobſters, crabs, oyſters, cockles, winkles, and muſcles.—The natural hiſtory of the beaver, ſea-cow, ſea-wolf, and chaouraſou is remarkably curious.

This colony has hitherto raiſed no ſtaple-commodity to anſwer any conſiderable demand. At preſent their trade with the Indians produces all the returns for the European market, which conſiſt chiefly of the furs of beavers, foxes, and racoons, with deer-ſkins, and all the branches of the peltry. Theſe, with what corn and timber they ſend to the Weſt Indies, furniſh ſufficient to render life eaſy and agreeable in a plentiful country But much more might be done to render this extenſive colony more beneficial to Great Britain The fur-trade might be carried on to a greater extent, by means of the lakes; from the corn it produces, and from the quality of ſeveral trees, great returns might be expected: but the moſt advantageous would be the fiſhery. both for cod and whales, with which the coaſt abounds, and as nature has been ſo bountiful in giving the harbours of Miramichi, Chaleur, Gaſpe, Tadouſac, Chaudiere, &c. The mines, if properly worked, might be made a great ſource of wealth.

Montreal.

This city is ſixty leagues above Quebec, on the river St Laurence. It is ſituated on the iſland of Montreal, which is ſix leagues and a half in length from eaſt to weſt, and near three leagues over in the broadeſt part, and was formerly called Ville Marie This is the ſecond place in Canada for extent, buildings, and ſtrength, and beſides poſſeſſing the advantage of a leſs rigorous climate, for delightfulneſs of ſituation, is infinitely preferable to Quebec. It ſtands on the ſide of a hill, ſloping down to the ſouth, with many agreeable villas upon it, which, with the iſland of St Helen, and the river, (which is here about two miles broad), form a moſt charming landſcape. Though the city is not very broad from north to ſouth, it covers a great length of ground from eaſt to weſt, and is nearly as large and populous as Quebec. The ſtreets are regular, forming an oblong ſquare; the houſes well built, and in particular the public buildings, which far exceed thoſe of the capital in beauty and commodiouſneſs; the reſidence of the Knights Hoſpitallers being extremely magnificent. There are ſeveral gardens within the walls, in which, however, the proprietors have conſulted uſe, more than elegance; particularly thoſe of the Siſters of the Congregation, the Nunnery Hoſpital, the Recollets, Jeſuits Seminary, and Governor. Beſides theſe, there are many other gardens and beautiful plantations without the gates; as the garden of the General Hoſpital, and the improvements of Mr Liniere, which exceed all the reſt, and are at an agreeable diſtance

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on the north ſide of the town. The three churches and religious houſes are plain, and contain no paintings, nor any thing remarkably curious, but carry the appearance of the utmoſt neatneſs and ſimplicity. The city has ſix or ſeven gates, large and ſmall; but its fortifications are mean and inconſiderable, being encompaſſed by a ſlight wall of maſonry, ſufficient only to overawe or prevent a ſurpriſe from the numerous tribes of Indians with whom they are ſurrounded, and who reſorted in vaſt bodies to the annual fair held here, which continued from the beginning of June till the latter end of Auguſt, when many ſolemnities were obſerved, and the Governor aſſiſted, and guards were placed to preſerve good order, in ſuch a concourſe of different ſavage nations, all of whom are extremely fond of ſpirituous liquors, and, when drunk, commit great exceſſes. The fortifications were by no means capable of ſuſtaining a regular attack; and though the garriſon in 1760 conſiſted of eight battalions of regular troops, a numerous militia, and a great body of ſavages, M. Vaudreuil, and Chevalier de Levis ſubmitted without firing a gun. There are no guns mounted on the wall, only a dry ditch ſurrounds it, about ſeven feet deep, encompaſſed with a regular glacis. On the inſide of the town is a cavalier, on an artificial eminence, with a parapet of logs or ſquared timbers, and ſix or eight guns, called the citadel Such is the ſtrength of Montreal, the number of whoſe inhabitants may be between five and ſix thouſand, extremely gay and well dreſſed. By the ſituation of the place, the inhabitants are extremely well ſupplied with all kinds of river fiſh, ſome of which are unknown to Europeans, being peculiar to the lakes and rivers of this country. They have likewiſe plenty of black cattle, horſes, hogs, and poultry. The neighbouring ſhores ſupply them with a great variety of game in the different ſeaſons, and the iſland abounds with well taſted ſoft ſprings, which form a multitude of pleaſant rivulets

The ſoil of the iſland is exceedingly rich and good, producing all kinds of European fruits and vegetables in great abundance, with variety of garden fruits. The ſouth ſide is the moſt inhabited, of courſe beſt cultivated. And beſides the ſettlements, which are numerous, the iſland is adorned with villas, for the retirement of the more wealthy merchants during the ſummer ſeaſon. No Indians are ſettled here; nor are they fond of ſettling on iſlands, from an hereditary diſtruſt, leſt they ſhould be cut off by the Europeans. Since this place has been in the poſſeſſion of England, it has ſuffered much by fires, the houſes being moſtly built of wood.

The city now drives a conſiderable trade in furs, &c. Veſſels of two hundred tons can come up to the city

When all Canada was ceded to Great Britain by France, by the treaty of peace in 1762, his Majeſty was pleaſed, the 7th of October 1763, to form the greateſt part of its former territory, and ſome additions from his other provinces, into one government, under the name of the government of Quebec, and is bounded as follows:

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The government of Quebec is bounded on the Labrador coaſt by the River St John, and from thence by a line drawn from the head of that river through the Lake St John to the ſouth end of Lake Nipiſſim; from whence the ſaid line, croſſing the River St Lawrence and the Lake Champlain in 45 deg. of N. Lat. paſſes along the high lands which divide the rivers that empty themſelves into the ſaid River St Lawrence, from thoſe which fall into the ſea; and alſo along the north coaſt of the Bay de Chaleurs, and the coaſt of the Gulph of St Lawrence to Cape Roſieres, and from thence croſſing the mouth of the River St Lawrence by the weſt end of the Iſland Anticoſti, terminates at the aforeſaid River St John.

Trois Rivieres.

On the north ſhore of the river St Lawrence, about mid-way between the capital and Montreal, is Trois Rivieres. It is ſituated in a moſt agreeable manner, being built on a ſandy declivity; but the whole extent of the barren ground is no more than that which will be juſt ſufficient to contain the place when it becomes tolerably large, which is not its caſe at preſent. Excepting this ſingle diſadvantage, it is ſurrounded with every thing that can render a city delightful and opulent. A river half a league in breadth runs cloſe under it. Beyond that you have a proſpect of a moſt beautiful country, the fields of which are extremely fertile and well cultivated. A little below, on the ſame ſide with the town, the river St Lawrence receives into it a very fine river, divided into three branches, from whence it takes the name of Trois Rivieres.

The town does not contain above ſeven or eight hundred inhabitants; but from its ſituation for trade with the Indians, and if the mines in its neighbourhood were wrought to advantage, it would ſoon become a very conſiderable place; but though it was, and always has been a ſeat of a government of the ſame name ſince the firſt planting of Canada, it is no more than a ſtraggling village.

Fort Levis, or La Galette.

Fort Levis, built on Iſle Royale, a ſmall iſland in the river St Lawrence, forty-four miles from Lake Ontario, and eighty-two from Montreal. All round the iſland, except at two places, twenty yards wide each, for boats, is a ſtrong abattis of branches of trees, running near twenty feet into the river. Within this is a covered way. The fort itſelf is built of logs, faſcines, and earth, irregular, but well calculated for commanding the navigation of the river: it is ſurrounded by a ditch, partly wet, which has a ſtockade in the middle, running all round the fort.

Bay

Bay de Chaleur, or the Bay of Heat,

A very conſiderable Bay or Frith in the Gulph of St Lawrence, on the coaſt of Nova Scotia, called by the French Acadia, and was in the diviſion of Gaſpée. Although on our territory, the French had erected a very conſiderable ſettlement here, from which they carried on a very advantageous fiſhery. From the great depth of the bay, the place was ſcarcely known; but the ſuccours the French miniſtry deſtined for the relief of Canada in 1760, arriving in the river St Lawrence after Lord Colvill with his ſquadron had entered it, theſe ſhips were conſtrained to put into this bay, where they were diſcovered by ſome Indians, who gave intelligence of them to Governor Whitmore at Louiſburg, where Commodore Byron then was with a ſquadron of King's ſhips. From the novelty of the ſight the Indians magnified them into ſhips of the line, which induced Captain Byron to go in ſearch of them; and he effectually deſtroyed the frigates and ſtore ſhips and ſettlement, as hath already been related in our Journal for 1760 This bay now divides the governments of Quebec and Nova Scotia, the north ſhore being in the former, and the ſouth in the latter.

Articles of Capitulation between his Excellency General Amherſt, commander in chief of his Britannic Majeſty's troops and forces in North America, and his Excellency the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Grand Croix of the royal and military order of St Lewis, Governor and Lieutenant-General for the King in Canada.

Article 1. Twenty-four hours after the ſigning of the preſent capitulation, the Engliſh General ſhall cauſe the troops of his Britannic Majeſty to take poſſeſſion of the gates of the town of Montreal, and the Engliſh garriſon ſhall not come into the place till after the French troops ſhall have evacuated it.

Ans. The whole garriſon of Montreal muſt lay down their arms, and ſhall not ſerve during the preſent war. Immediately after the ſigning of the preſent capitulation, the King's troops ſhall take poſſeſſion of the gates, and ſhall poſt the guards neceſſary to preſerve good order in the town.

Art. 2. The troops, and the militia, who are in garriſon in the town of Montreal, ſhall go out by the gate of with all the honours of war, ſix pieces of cannon, and one mortar, which ſhall be put on board the veſſel where the Marquis de Vaudreuil ſhall embark, with ten rounds for each piece.

Ans. The ſame ſhall be granted to the garriſon of Trois Rivieres, as to the honours of war.

Art. 3. The troops and militia who are in garriſon in the fort of Jacques Cartier, and in the iſland of St Helen, and other forts, ſhall be treated in the ſame manner, and ſhall have the ſame honours; and theſe

theſe troops ſhall go to Montreal, or Trois Rivieres, or Quebec, to be there embarked for the firſt ſea-port in France by the ſhorteſt way. The troops who are in our poſts, ſituated on our frontiers, on the ſide of Acadia, at Detroit, Michilimakinac, and other poſts, ſhall enjoy the ſame honours, and be treated in the ſame manner.

Ans. All theſe troops are not to ſerve during the preſent war, and ſhall likewiſe lay down their arms. The reſt is granted.

Art. 4 The militia, after being come out of the above towns, forts, and poſts, ſhall return to their homes, without being moleſted, on any pretence whatever, on account of their having carried arms.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 5. The troops who keep the field, ſhall raiſe their camp, and march, drums beating, with their arms, baggage, and artillery, to join the garriſon of Montreal, and ſhall be treated in every reſpect the ſame.

Ans. Theſe troops, as well as the others, muſt lay down their arms.

Art. 6. The ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, and of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, ſoldiers, militia, or ſeamen, who ſhall have deſerted or left the ſervice of their ſovereign, and carried arms in North America, ſhall be, on both ſides, pardoned for their crime; they ſhall be, reſpectively, returned to their country; if not, each ſhall remain where he is, without being ſought after or moleſted.

Ans. Refuſed.

Art. 7. The magazines, the artillery, firelocks, ſabres, ammunition of war, and in general, every thing that belongs to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, as well in the towns of Montreal and Trois Rivieres, as in the forts and poſts mentioned in Art 3 ſhall be delivered up, according to exact inventories, to the commiſſaries who ſhall be appointed to receive the ſame in the name of his Britannic Majeſty. Duplicates of the ſaid inventories ſhall be given to the Marquis de Vaudreuil.

Ans. This is every thing that can be aſked on this article.

Art. 8. The officers, ſoldiers, militia, ſeamen, and even the Indians, detained on account of their wounds, or ſickneſs, as well in the hoſpital as in private houſes, ſhall enjoy the privileges of the cartel, and be treated accordingly.

Ans. The ſick and wounded ſhall be treated the ſame as our own people.

Art. 9. The Engliſh general ſhall engage to ſend back to their own homes the Indians and Moraigans who make part of his armies, immediately after the ſigning of the preſent capitulation. And in the mean time, in order to prevent all diſorders on the part of thoſe who may not be gone away, the ſaid general ſhall give ſafeguards to ſuch perſons as ſhall deſire them, as well in the town as in the country.

Ans. The firſt part refuſed. There never have been any cruelties committed by the Indians of our army, and good order ſhall be preſerved.

ART. 10. His Britannic Majeſty's general ſhall be anſwerable for all diſorders on the part of his troops, and ſhall oblige them to pay the damages they may do, as well in the town as in the country.

ANS. Anſwered by the preceding article.

ART. 11. The Engliſh general ſhall not oblige the Marquis de Vaudreuil to leave the town of Montreal before the and no perſon ſhall be lodged in his houſe till he is gone. The Chevalier de Levis, commander of the land-forces, the principal officers and majors of the land-forces and of the colony-troops, the engineers, officers of the artillery, and commiſſary of war, ſhall alſo remain at Montreal to the ſaid day, and ſhall keep their lodgings there. The ſame ſhall be obſerved with regard to M. Bigot intendant, the commiſſaries of marines, and writers, whom the ſaid M. Bigot ſhall have occaſion for; and no perſon ſhall be lodged at the intendant's houſe before he ſhall be gone.

ANS. The Marquis de Vaudreuil, and all theſe gentlemen, ſhall be maſters of their houſes, and ſhall embark when the King's ſhips ſhall be ready to ſail for Europe; and all poſſible conveniencies ſhall be granted them.

ART. 12. The moſt convenient veſſel that can be found ſhall be appointed to carry the Marquis de Vaudreuil, by the ſtraighteſt paſſage, to the firſt ſea-port in France. The neceſſary accommodation ſhall be made for him the Marquis de Vaudreuil, M. de Rigaud, governor of Montreal, and ſuite of this general. This veſſel ſhall be properly victualled at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty; and the Marquis de Vaudreuil ſhall take with him his papers, without their being examined; and his equipages, plate, baggage, and alſo thoſe of his ſuite.

ANS. Granted, except the archives which ſhall be neceſſary for the government of the country.

ART. 13. If before or after the imbarkation of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, news of peace ſhould arrive, and that, by the treaty, Canada ſhould remain to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the Marquis de Vaudreuil ſhall return to Quebec or Montreal, every thing ſhall return to its former ſtate under the dominion of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and the preſent capitulation ſhall become null and of no effect.

ANS. Whatever the King may have done on this ſubject ſhall be obeyed.

ART. 14. Two ſhips ſhall be appointed to carry to France the Chevalier de Levis, the principal officers, and the ſtaff of the land-forces, the engineers, officers of artillery, and their ſuite. Theſe veſſels ſhall likewiſe be victualled, and the neceſſary accommodations provided in them. The ſaid officers ſhall take with them their papers, without being examined, and alſo their equipages and baggage. Such of the ſaid officers as ſhall be married, ſhall have liberty to take with them their wives and children, who ſhall alſo be victualled.

ANS. Granted, except that the Marquis de Vaudreuil, and all the officers,

officers, of whatever rank they may be, ſhall faithfully deliver up to us all the charts and plans of the country.

ART. 15. A veſſel ſhall alſo be appointed for the paſſage of M. Bigot the intendant, with his ſuite; in which veſſel the proper accommodation ſhall be made for him, and the perſons he ſhall take with him. He ſhall likewiſe imbark with him his papers, which ſhall not be examined, his equipages, plate, and baggage, and thoſe of his ſuite. This veſſel ſhall alſo be victualled as before mentioned.

ANS. Granted, with the ſame reſerve as in the preceding article.

ART. 16. The Engliſh general ſhall alſo order the neceſſary and moſt convenient veſſels to carry to France M. de Longueuil, governor of Trois Rivieres, the ſtaff of the colony, and the commiſſary of the marine; they ſhall embark therein their family, ſervants, baggage, and equipages; and they ſhall be properly victualled during the paſſage, at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 17. The officers and ſoldiers, as well of the land-forces as of the colony, and alſo the marine officers and ſeamen who are in the colony, ſhall be likewiſe embarked for France, and ſufficient and convenient veſſels ſhall be appointed for them. The land and ſea officers who ſhall be married, ſhall take with them their families, and all of them ſhall have liberty to embark their ſervants and baggage. As to the ſoldiers and ſeamen, thoſe who are married ſhall take with them their wives and children, and all of them ſhall embark with their havreſacks and baggage. Theſe veſſels ſhall be properly and ſufficiently victualled at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 18. The officers, ſoldiers, and all the followers of the troops, who ſhall have their baggage in the fields, may ſend for it before they depart, without any hindrance or moleſtation.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 19. An hoſpital-ſhip ſhall be provided by the Engliſh general, for ſuch of the wounded and ſick officers, ſoldiers, and ſeamen, as ſhall be in a condition to be carried to France, and ſhall likewiſe be victualled at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty. It ſhall be the ſame with regard to the other wounded and ſick officers, ſoldiers, and ſailors, as ſoon as they ſhall be recovered. They ſhall be at liberty to carry with them their wives, children, ſervants, and baggage; and the ſaid ſoldiers and ſailors ſhall not be ſolicited nor forced to enter into the ſervice of his Britannic Majeſty.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 20. A commiſſary and one of the King's writers ſhall be left to take care of the hoſpitals, and of whatever may relate to the ſervice of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 21. The Engliſh general ſhall alſo provide ſhips for carrying to France the officers of the ſupreme council, of juſtice, police, admiralty, and all other officers having commiſſions or brevets from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, for them, their families, ſervants and equi-

pages, as well as for the other officers; and they ſhall likewiſe be victualled at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty. They ſhall, however, be at liberty to ſtay in the colony if they think proper, to ſettle their affairs, or to withdraw to France whenever they think fit.

Ans. Granted: but if they have papers relating to the government of the country, they are to be delivered to us.

Art 22. If there are any military officers whoſe affairs ſhould require their preſence in the colony till next year, they ſhall have liberty to ſtay in it, after having obtained the permiſſion of the Marquis de Vaudreuil for that purpoſe, and without being reputed priſoners of war.

Ans. All thoſe whoſe private affairs ſhall require their ſtay in the country, and who ſhall the Marquis de Vaudreuil's leave for ſo doing, ſhall be allowed to remain till their affairs are ſettled.

Art. 23. The commiſſary for the King's proviſions ſhall be at liberty to ſtay in Canada till next year, in order to be enabled to anſwer the debts he has contracted in the colony, on account of what he has furniſhed; but if he ſhould prefer to go to France this year, he ſhall be obliged to leave, till next year, a perſon to tranſact his buſineſs. This private perſon ſhall preſerve, and have liberty to carry off all his papers, without being inſpected His clerks ſhall have leave to ſtay in the colony, or to go to France; and in this laſt caſe, a paſſage and ſubſiſtence ſhall be allowed them on board the ſhips of his Britannic Majeſty, for them, their families, and their baggage.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 24. The proviſions, and other kind of ſtores, which ſhall be found in the magazines of the commiſſary, as well in the towns of Montreal and of Trois Rivieres, as in the country, ſhall be preſerved to him; the ſaid proviſions belonging to him, and not to the King; and he ſhall be at liberty to ſell them to the French or Engliſh.

Ans. Every thing that is actually in the magazines deſtined for the uſe of the troops, is to be delivered to the Engliſh commiſſary, for the King's forces.

Art. 25. A paſſage to France ſhall likewiſe be granted, on board of his Britannic Majeſty's ſhips, as well as victuals, to ſuch officers of the India Company as ſhall be willing to go thither; and they ſhall take with them their families, ſervants, and baggage The chief agent of the ſaid company, in caſe he ſhould chooſe to go to France, ſhall be allowed to leave ſuch perſon as he ſhall think proper till next year, to ſettle the affairs of the ſaid company, and to recover ſuch ſums as are due to them. The ſaid chief agent ſhall keep poſſeſſion of all the papers belonging to the ſaid company, and they ſhall not be liable to inſpection.

Ans Granted.

Art. 26. The ſaid company ſhall be maintained in the property of the Ecarlatines and Caſtors which they may have in the town of Montreal; they ſhall not be touched under any pretence whatever; and the neceſſary facilities ſhall be given to the chief agent, to ſend, this

this year, his Caſtors to France, on board his Britannic Majeſty's ſhips, paying the freight on the ſame footing as the Engliſh would pay it.

Ans. Granted, with regard to what may belong to the Company, or to private perſons; but if his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has any ſhare in it, that muſt become the property of the King.

Art. 27. The free exerciſe of the Catholic, Apoſtolic, and Roman religion, ſhall ſubſiſt entire, in ſuch manner that all the ſtates and people of the towns and countries, places and diſtant poſts, ſhall continue to aſſemble in the churches, and to frequent the ſacraments as heretofore, without being moleſted in any manner directly or indirectly. Theſe people ſhall be obliged, by the Engliſh government, to pay to the prieſts the tithes and all the taxes they were uſed to pay under the government of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

Ans. Granted, as to the free exerciſe of their religion. The obligation of paying the tithes to the prieſts will depend on the King's pleaſure.

Art. 28 The chapter, prieſts, curates, and miſſionaries, ſhall continue, with an entire liberty, their exerciſe and functions of their cures, in the pariſhes of the towns and countries.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 29. The grand vicars named by the chapter to adminiſter to the dioceſe during the vacancy of the epiſcopal ſee, ſhall have liberty to dwell in the towns or country pariſhes, as they ſhall think proper. They ſhall at all times be free to viſit the different pariſhes of the dioceſe with the ordinary ceremonies, and exerciſe all the juriſdiction they exerciſed under the French dominion. They ſhall enjoy the ſame rights in caſe of death of the future biſhop, of which mention will be made in the following article.

Ans. Granted, except what regards the following article.

Art. 30. If by the treaty of peace, Canada ſhould remain in the power of his Britannic Majeſty, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall continue to name the biſhop of the colony, who ſhall always be of the Roman communion, and under whoſe authority the people ſhall exerciſe the Roman religion.

Ans. Refuſed.

Art. 31. The biſhop ſhall, in caſe of need, eſtabliſh new pariſhes, and provide for the rebuilding of his cathedral, and his epiſcopal palace; and in the mean time, he ſhall have the liberty to dwell in the towns or pariſhes, as he ſhall judge proper. He ſhall be at liberty to viſit his dioceſe with the ordinary ceremonies, and exerciſe all the juriſdiction which his predeceſſor exerciſed under the French dominion, ſave that an oath of fidelity, or a promiſe to do nothing contrary to his Britannic Majeſty's ſervice, may be required of him.

Ans. This article is compriſed under the foregoing.

Art. 32. The communities of nuns ſhall be preſerved in their conſtitutions and privileges. They ſhall continue to obſerve their rules. They ſhall be exempted from lodging any military, and it ſhall be forbid to trouble them in their religious exerciſes, or to enter

ter their monaſteries: Safeguards ſhall even be given them if they deſire them.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 33. The preceding article ſhall likewiſe be executed with regard to the communities of Jeſuits and Recolets, and of the houſe of the prieſts of St Sulpice at Montreal. Theſe laſt, and the Jeſuits, ſhall preſerve their right to nominate to certain curacies and miſſions, as heretofore.

Ans. Refuſed, till the King's pleaſure be known.

Art. 34. All the communities, and all the prieſts, ſhall preſerve their moveables, the property and revenues of the ſeignories, and other eſtates which they poſſeſs in the colony, of what nature ſoever they be: and the ſame eſtates ſhall be preſerved in their privileges, rights, honours, and exemptions.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 35. If the canons, prieſts, miſſionaries, the prieſts of the ſeminary of the foreign miſſions, and of St Sulpice, as well as the Jeſuits and the Recolets, chuſe to go to France, a paſſage ſhall be granted them in his Britannic Majeſty's ſhips: and they ſhall all have leave to ſell, in whole or in part, the eſtates and moveables which they poſſeſs in the colonies, either to the French or to the Engliſh, without the leaſt hindrance or obſtacle from the Britiſh government. They may take with them, or ſend to France, the produce, of what nature ſoever it be, of the ſaid goods ſold, paying the freight, as mentioned in art 26. And ſuch of the ſaid prieſts who chuſe to go this year, ſhall be victualled during the paſſage at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty; and ſhall take with them their baggage.

Ans. They ſhall be maſters to diſpoſe of their eſtates, and to ſend the produce thereof, as well as their perſons, and all that belongs to them, to France.

Art. 36. If, by the treaty of peace, Canada remains to his Britannic Majeſty, all the French, Canadians, Acadians, merchants, and other perſons, who chuſe to retire to France, ſhall have leave ſo to do from the Engliſh general, who ſhall procure them a paſſage. And, nevertheleſs, if, from this time to that deciſion, any French or Canadian merchants, or other perſons, ſhall deſire to go to France, they ſhall likewiſe have leave from the Engliſh General. Both the one and the other ſhall take with them their families, ſervants, and baggage.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 37. The lords of manors, the military and civil officers, the Canadians, as well in the towns as in the country, the French ſettled or trading in the whole extent in the colony of Canada, and all other perſons whatſoever, ſhall preſerve the entire peaceable property and poſſeſſion of their goods, noble and ignoble, moveable and immoveable, merchandiſes, furs, and other effects, even their ſhips; they ſhall not be touched, nor the leaſt damage done to them, on any pretence whatſoever: They ſhall have liberty to keep, let, or ſell them, as well to the French as to the Engliſh, to take away the produce

duce of them, in bills of exchange, furs, ſpecie, or other returns, whenever they ſhall judge proper to go to France, paying their freight, as in article 26.: They ſhall alſo have the furs which are in the poſts above, and which belong to them, and may be on the way to Montreal. And for this purpoſe they ſhall have leave to ſend, this year, or the next, canoes, fitted out to fetch ſuch of the ſaid furs as ſhall have remained in thoſe poſts.

ANS. Granted, as in article 26.

ART. 38. All the people who have left Acadia, and who ſhall be found in Canada, including the frontiers of Canada on the ſide of Acadia, ſhall have the ſame treatment as the Canadians, and ſhall enjoy the ſame privileges.

ANS. The King is to diſpoſe of his ancient ſubjects: in the mean time they ſhall enjoy the ſame privileges as the Canadians.

ART. 39. None of the Canadians, Acadians, or French, who are now in Canada, and on the frontiers of the colony, on the ſide of Acadia, Detroit, Michilimakinac, and other places and poſts of the countries above, the married and unmarried ſoldiers remaining in Canada, ſhall be carried or tranſported into the Engliſh colonies, or to Old England, and they ſhall not be troubled for having carried arms.

ANS. Granted, except with regard to the Canadians.

ART. 40. The ſavages or Indian allies of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, ſhall be maintained in the lands they inhabit, if they chuſe to remain there; they ſhall not be moleſted on any pretence whatſoever, for having carried arms, and ſerved his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty They ſhall have, as well as the French, liberty of religion, and ſhall keep their miſſionaries. The actual vicars general, and the biſhop, when the epiſcopal ſee ſhall be filled, ſhall have leave to ſend to them new miſſionaries, when they ſhall judge it neceſſary.

ANS. Granted, except the laſt article, which has been already refuſed.

ART. 41. The French, Canadians, and Acadians, of what ſtate and condition ſoever, who ſhall remain in the colony, ſhall not be forced to take arms againſt his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty or his allies, directly or indirectly, on any occaſion whatſoever: The Britiſh government ſhall only require of them an exact neutrality.

ANS. They become ſubjects of the King.

ART. 42. The French and Canadians ſhall continue to be governed according to the cuſtom of Paris, and the laws and uſages eſtabliſhed for this country, and they ſhall not be ſubject to any other impoſts than thoſe which were eſtabliſhed under the French dominions.

ANS. Anſwered by the preceding articles, and particularly by the laſt.

ART. 43. The papers of the government ſhall remain, without exception, in the power of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, and ſhall go to France with him: Theſe papers ſhall not be examined on any pretence whatſoever.

ANS. Granted, with the reſerve already made.

ANS.

ART. 44. The papers of the intendancy of the offices of comptroller of the marine, of the ancient and new treasurers, of the King's magazines, of the office of the revenues, and forges of St Maurice, shall remain in the power of M. Bigot, the intendant, and they shall be embarked for France in the same vessel with him: These papers shall not be examined.

ANS. The same as to this article.

ART. 45. The registers, and other papers of the supreme council of Quebec, of the *prevoste*, and admiralty of the said city; those of the royal jurisdictions of Trois Rivieres, and of Montreal; those of the Seigneurials jurisdictions of the colony; the minutes of the acts of the notaries of the towns and of the countries; and, in general, the acts, and other papers that may serve to prove the estates and fortunes of the citizens, shall remain in the colony, in the rolls of the jurisdictions on which these papers depend.

ANS. Granted.

ART 46. The inhabitants and merchants shall enjoy all the privileges of trade, under the same favours and conditions granted to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, as well in the countries above as in the interior of the colony.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 47. The negroes and Panis of both sexes shall remain, in their quality of slaves, in the possession of the French and Canadians to whom they belong; they shall be at liberty to keep them in their service in the colony, or to sell them; and they may also continue to bring them up in the Roman religion.

ANS. Granted; except those who shall have been made prisoners.

ART. 48. The Marquis de Vaudreuil, the general and staff-officers of the land forces, the governors and staff-officers of the different places of the colony, the military and civil officers, and all other persons who shall leave the colony, or who are already absent, shall have leave to name and appoint attornies to act for them, and in their name, in the administration of their effects, moveable and immoveable, until the peace. And if, by the treaty between the two crowns, Canada does not return under the French dominion, these officers or other persons, or attornies for them, shall have leave to sell their manors, houses, and other estates, their moveables, and effects, &c. to carry away, or send to France, the produce, either in bills of exchange, specie, furs, or other returns, as is mentioned in art. 37.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 49. The inhabitants and other persons who shall have suffered any damage in their goods, moveable or immoveable, which remained at Quebec, under the faith of the capitulation of that city, may make their representations to the British government, who shall render them due justice, against the person to whom it shall belong.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 50. and last. The present capitulation shall be inviolably executed in all its articles, and *bona fide* on both sides, notwithstanding any

any infraction and any other pretence with regard to the preceding capitulations, and without making uſe of repriſals.

Ans. Granted.

P. S. Art. 51. The Engliſh General ſhall engage, in caſe any Indians remain after the ſurrender of this town, to prevent their coming into the towns; and that they do not in any manner inſult the ſubjects of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

Ans. Care ſhall be taken that the Indians do not inſult any of the ſubjects of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

Art. 52. The troops and other ſubjects of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty who are to go to France, ſhall be embarked, at lateſt, fifteen days after the ſigning of the preſent capitulation.

Ans. Anſwered by art. 11.

Art. 53. The troops and other ſubjects of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty who are to go to France, ſhall remain lodged and incamped in the town of Montreal, and other poſts which they now occupy, till they ſhall be imbarked for their departure: paſſports, however, ſhall be granted to thoſe who ſhall want them for the different places of the colony, to take care of their affairs.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 54. All the officers and ſoldiers of the troops in the ſervice of France who are priſoners in New England, and who were taken in Canada, ſhall be ſent back, as ſoon as poſſible, to France, where their ranſom or exchange ſhall be treated of, agreeable to the cartel; and if any of theſe officers have affairs in Canada, they ſhall have leave to come there.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 55. As to the officers of the militia, the militia, and the Acadians, who are priſoners in New England, they ſhall be ſent back to their countries.

Done at Montreal, September 8. 1760.

VAUDREUIL.

Art. 55. Granted, except what regards the Acadians.

Done in the Camp before Montreal, September 8. 1760.

JEFF. AMHERST.

Note 164. A Liſt of his Majeſty's Fleet in the Mediterranean, under the command of Vice-Admiral Saunders.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Neptune,	90	770	Charles Saunders, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, Capt. Broderick Hartwell.
Shrewſbury,	74	600	H. Palliſer.
Hercules,	74	600	J. H. Porter.
Thunderer,	74	600	C. Proby.
Somerſet,	64	480	E. Hughes.
Modeſte,	64	500	Boyle Walſingham.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Anſon,	60	420	M. Whitwell.
Dunkirk,	60	420	R. Digby.
Firm,	60	420	J Ferguſſon.
Jerſey,	60	420	A. Wilkinſon.
Guernſey,	50	350	M. Milbank.
Preſton,	50	350	J. Evans.
Iſis,	50	350	Ed. Wheeler.
	FRIGATES.		
Quebec,	32	220	Hon. J. L. Gower.
Active,	36	240	H. Sawyer.
Shannon,	36	240	C. Meadows.
Pallas,	36	240	M. Clements.
Thetis,	32	220	J. Moutray.
Veſtal,	32	220	S. Hood.
Valeur,	26	180	Tim. Edwards.
Kennington,	24	160	Rob. Barber.
Sheerneſs,	24	160	John Clarke.
Favourite,	18	150	Ph. Pownal.
Cygnet,	18	150	Hon. C Napier.
Rainbow,	40	250	Rd Gwynne. *
Ambuſcade,	40	250	Chr. Baſſet. *

* Came home ſoon after Admiral Saunders's arrival.

Note 165. A Liſt of his Majeſty's Frigates under the command of Captain Elliot, together with a Liſt of the French Squadron under M. Thurot, and a Deſcription of Carrickfergus, &c.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*
Æolus,	32	220	Capt. Elliot,	4	15
Pallas,	36	240	Clements,	1	5
Brilliant,	36	240	Loggie,	0	11
		Total,		5	31

Liſt of the Squadron commanded by M. Thurot.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Sailors.*	*Soldiers.*
Le Mareſchal de Belleiſle,	44	226	430
Le Begon *,	36	200	400
Le Blonde,	36	200	200
La Terpſichore,	24	60	170
L'Amaranth *,	24	40	100
Total,	164	726	1300

* Parted company, and eſcaped to France.

CAR-

CARRICKFERGUS,

In the county of Antrim, province of Ulſter, and kingdom of Ireland, 90 miles north of Dublin, Lat. 54. 45. W. Long. 6. 15 is ſituated on a bay of its own name; is but a poor town, having little or no trade. It has an old caſtle on a rock; but not deſerving the name of a fortreſs, as a great part of it is in ruins, and ſerves chiefly as a magazine for the arms of the militia. Near this town the Duke of Schomberg landed with an army, to reduce Ireland to the obedience of William III and laid ſiege to this place; which he took, after four days open trenches. The bay is ſafe and ſpacious; the entrance into it is bold, being about five miles broad, having a depth of water from twenty to twelve fathom, which gradually ſhallows as you approach the town; oppoſite to which it is only five fathoms deep; and the depth of water decreaſes along with the breadth of the bay; inſomuch, that at the bridge of Belfaſt there is only eight or nine feet at high water; and the bay does not exceed three quarters of a mile in breadth: ſo large veſſels are obliged to lie at a conſiderable diſtance from the town. At Carrickfergus is a pier, to which veſſels of ſmall burden can come cloſe, and are left dry at low water.

Note 166. A Liſt of his Majeſty's Ships under the command of Admiral Boſcawen in the Bay of Quiberon, 1760; together with a Liſt of the Squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Rodney, off Havre de Grace.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Namur,	90	750	Edw. Boſcawen, Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Buckle.
Sandwich,	90	750	Fr. Geary, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, Capt. R. Norbury.
St George,	90	750	Clark Gayton.
Royal William,	84	750	H. Pigot.
Princeſs Amelia,	80	750	J. Montagu.
Warſpight,	74	600	Sir John Bentley.
Hero,	74	600	Hon. G. Edgecumbe.
Dragon,	74	600	Hon. A. J. Hervey.
Centaur,	74	600	Ar. Forreſt.
Mars,	74	600	Ja. Young.
Valiant,	74	600	Hon. A. Keppel.
Swiftſure,	70	520	Sir Thomas Stanhope.
Orford,	66	520	Rich. Spry.
St Florentine,	60	420	W. Trelawny.

FRIGATES.

Brilliant,	36	240	Ja. Loggie.
Venus,	36	240	T. Harriſon.
Juno,	32	220	J. T. Philips.
Æolus,	32	220	J. Elliot.
Niger,	32	220	J. Bentinck.
Coventry,	28	200	R. Carpenter.
Maidſtone,	28	200	D. Diggs.
Adventure,	32	220	M. Moore.
Argo,	28	200	Richard King.

A Liſt of his Majeſty's Ships employed in the Britiſh Channel under the command of Rear-Admiral Rodney.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Nottingham,	60	420	Geo. B. Rodney, Rear-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Marſhall.
Tweed,	28	200	Paſton.
Acteon,	28	200	Ourry.
Alarm,	32	220	Ruſhworth.
Albany,	14	100	Brograve.
Baſiliſk,	10	80	Clarke.
Hornet,	14	100	Johnſton.
Waſp,	10	80	Yates.
Diligence,	10	80	Oſborne.

With ſeveral cutters and armed veſſels.

Note 167. A Liſt of his Majeſty's Ships which compoſed the Squadron in Quiberon-bay, and to the weſtward, under the command of Sir Edward Hawke; together with the little Squadron which he detached under the command of Captain Keppel; as alſo, the Squadron that was to have eſcorted the troops from England to Belleiſle; and a Liſt of the Land-forces on that expedition; together with a Liſt of the General and Staff Officers.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Royal George,	100	880	Sir Ed. Hawke, Admiral of the Blue. Capt. John Campbell.
Union,	90	750	Sir Charles Hardy, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Capt Evans.
Duke,	90	750	Graves.
Royal William,	84	750	Pigot.
Princeſs Amelia,	80	750	Montagu.

Newark,

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Newark,	80	750	Capt. Holburne.
Culloden,	74	600	Barker.
Bellona,	74	600	Dennis.
Hero,	74	600	Forteſcue.
Magnanime,	74	700	Lord Howe.
Mars,	74	600	Young.
Temeraire,	74	700	Barton.
Torbay,	74	700	Bret.
Burford,	70	520	Gambier.
Chicheſter,	70	520	Willet.
Orford,	66	520	Spry.
Bedford,	64	520	Lockhart.
Edgar,	64	500	Drake.
Prince Frederick,	64	520	Mappleſden.
Monmouth,	64	520	Storr
Revenge,	64	520	Vernon.
St Florentine,	60	420	Trelawney.
Rippon,	60	420	Jekyll.
Windſor,	60	420	Cleveland.

FRIGATES.

Brilliant,	36	240	Loggie.
Venus,	36	240	Harriſon.
Juno,	32	220	Philips.
Æolus,	32	220	Elliot.
Niger,	32	220	Bentinck.
Adventure,	32	220	Moore.
Stag,	32	220	Angel.
Aquilon,	28	200	Ogle.
Thames,	32	220	Colby.

Ships under the Hon. Auguſtus Keppel.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Valliant,	74	600	Hon. A Keppel.
Portland,	50	350	Capt. Arbuthnot.
Melampe,	36	240	Hotham.

A List of the Squadron that was to have escorted the troops from England to Belleisle.

Ships.		*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Valiant,		74	Hon Augustus Keppel, Commodore. Capt. Adam Duncan.
Royal William,		84	Hugh Pigot.
Dragon,		74	Hon. A. Hervey.
Temeraire,		74	Matt Barton.
Swiftsure,		70	Sir Thomas Stanhope.
Essex,		64	Alexander Schomberg.
Lynn,		44	Walter Stirling.
Venus,		36	Thomas Harrison.
Brilliant,		36	James Loggie.
Stag,		32	Hen Angel.
Minerva,		32	Alexander Hood.
Juno,		32	John P. Towry.
Blast,	Bomb-ketches,	8	Thomas Willis.
Firedrake,		8	James Orrock.
Infernal,		8	James Mackenzie.
Furnace,		8	James Chaplin.
Basiliſk,		8	John Clarke.
Vesuvius,	Fireships,	8	James Chadds.
Lightning,		8	Jos. Norwood.
Salamander,		8	

A

A Liſt of the General and Staff Officers, and Land forces ſent on the Expedition againſt Belleiſle.

Major-General Kingſley, Commander in Chief of the Land forces.

Colonel { John Crawford, Hon William Keppel, } Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel { Robert D Horne Elphingſton, John Reid, } Brigadier-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Hall, Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Draper, Quarter-Maſter-General.

Regiments.	*Colonels.*	*Commanding Officers.*	*Effective Men.*
16th, Light Dragoons,	Lieut.-Col. Burgoyne,	Lieut.-Col. Burgoyne,	400
3d Bat. 1ſt Reg. of Guards,	John Lord Viſcount Ligonier,	Col. Keppel, -	700
1ſt Bat. Royal,	Lieut.-Gen St Clair,	Lieut.-Col Horne Elphingſtone,	700
9th, - -	Maj.-Gen. Whitmore,	Lieut.-Col. Philips,	900
16th, - -	Lieut.-Gen. Handaſyde,	Lieut.-Col. Gabbet,	700
19th, - -	Maj.-Gen. Lord Geo. Beauclerk,	Lieut.-Col. Douglas,	900
21ſt, Royal North-Britiſh Fuzileers,	Maj.-Gen. Wm Earl of Panmure,	Lieut.-Col. Maxwell,	900
30th, -	Maj. Gen. John Earl of Loudoun,	Lieut.-Col. Jennings,	900
34th, - -	Maj.-Gen. Tho. Earl of Effingham,	Lieut.-Col. Reid,	900
36th, - -	Lieut.-Gen. Lord Robert Manners,	Lieut.-Col Remmington,	900
85th, 1ſt Bat. Royal Volunteers,	Col John Crawford,	Lt-Col. Wm Ld Viſ. Pulteney,	700
Detachment of Royal Regiment of Artillery, - -		- - -	400
			9000

Note 168. Supplies granted for the Year 1761.

I. *For the Navy, &c.*

	£.	s.	d.
For 70,000 ſeamen, including 18,355 marines, at L. 4 per man per month, for thirteen months, including the ordnance for ſea-ſervice, for 1761,	3,640,000	0	0
For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to ſea-officers, for 1761, -	258,624	7	10
Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs, of his Majeſty's ſhips, for 1761, -	200,000	0	0
For completing the works of the hoſpital for ſick and wounded ſeamen, at Haſlar, near Goſport,	7,130	0	0
Towards carrying on the works of the hoſpital for ſick and wounded ſeamen, building near Plymouth, for 1761, - -	10,000	0	0
For the charge of tranſport-ſervice between October 1. 1759 and September 30. 1760, including the expence of victualling his Majeſty's land-forces within the ſaid time, -	479,035	19	2
Towards paying off and diſcharging the debt of the navy, - -	1,000,000	0	0
To enable his Majeſty to diſcharge ſuch exchequer-bills as were made out by virtue of an act paſſed laſt ſeſſion, for diſcharging navy debts, and towards naval ſervices, for 1760, and charged upon the firſt aids to be granted this ſeſſion; to diſcharge ſuch bills made out before December 11. 1760, - - -	1,232,000	0	0
——— made out ſince December 10. 1760,	268,000	0	0
£.	7,094,790	7	0

II. *For the Land-forces, &c.*

For defraying the charge of 64,971 land-forces, including thoſe in Germany, and 4008, invalids, for guards and garriſons, &c. in Great Britain, Guernſey, and Jerſey, for 1761, -	1,576,985	10	7
For maintaining his Majeſty's forces and garriſons in the Plantations, Gibraltar, Guadaloupe, Africa, and the Eaſt Indies, and for proviſions for the garriſons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Providence, Quebec, Guadaloupe, Senegal, and Goree, for 1761, -	843,756	12	9
Carried forward, £.	2,420,742	3	4

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	2,420,742	3	4
For defraying the charge of three regiments of foot, on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, ſerving in North America, for 1761, - -	22,179	0	0
For the pay of the general, and general ſtaff-officers, and officers of the hoſpitals, for his Majeſty's land-forces, for 1761, -	72,896	14	2
For defraying the charge of the difference between the pay of Major-General Anſtruther's regiment of foot on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment, and the ſum paid by Ireland for ſaid regiment, from December 25. 1760, to December 24. 1761, both days incluſive, being 365 days; and of ſeveral augmentations to his Majeſty's forces, ſince the eſtimates for 1761 were preſented to parliament, from the reſpective times of the commencement of their eſtabliſhment, to December 24 1761, incluſive, - - -	22,361	11	8
For defraying the charge of the embodied militia of the ſeveral counties in South Britain, and of the Fencible men of Argyleſhire, and of Lord Sutherland's battalion of Highlanders, in North Britain, for 122 days, from December 25. 1760, to April 25. 1761, both days incluſive,	140,358	19	4
—— For ditto, in addition to the ſum in the preceding article, from December 25. 1760, to December 24. 1761, both days incluſive, being 365 days, - - -	298,668	9	10
Upon account, for defraying the charge of cloathing for the embodied militia, for 1761, -	56,568	15	2
Upon account, towards defraying the charge of the pay of the militia of England when unembodied, and of the cloathing of the part of the ſaid militia now unembodied, for one year, beginning March 25. 1761, - -	70,000	0	0
For the charge of the office of ordnance for land-ſervice, for 1761, - -	302,267	9	2
For defraying the extraordinary expence of ſervices performed by ditto, and not provided for, in 1760, - - - -	426,449	4	9
For defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majeſty's land-forces, and other ſervices incurred, to November 19. 1760, and not provided for, - - -	1,167,903	12	6
—— From November 20. 1760 to December 24. following, and not provided for, -	993,844	4	4¾
Carried forward, £.	5,994,240	4	3¾

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	5,994,240	4	3¾
Upon account, for the reduced officers of his Majeſty's land-forces and marines, for 1761,	34,854	9	2
For allowances to the officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horſe-guards, and regiment of horſe, reduced, and to the ſuperannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horſe-guards, for 1761, - -	2,973	19	2
For penſions to the widows of ſuch reduced officers of his Majeſty's land-forces and marines, as were married to them before Dec. 25. 1716, for 1761,	1,922	0	0
Upon account, for outpenſioners of Chelſea hoſpital, for 1761, - -	18,360	2	11
Upon account, to enable his Majeſty to give a proper compenſation to the reſpective provinces in North America, for the expences incurred by them in the levying, cloathing, and pay, of the troops raiſed by them, according as the active vigour and ſtrenuous efforts of the reſpective provinces ſhall be thought by his Majeſty to merit,	200,000	0	0
Upon account, towards enabling the Eaſt India Company to defray the expences of a military force, in their ſettlements, to be maintained by them, in lieu of Colonel Adlercron's battalion, withdrawn from thence, and now returned to Ireland, - - -	20,000	0	0
To be employed in maintaining and ſupporting the fort at Annamaboo, and the other Britiſh forts and ſettlements upon the coaſt of Africa,	13,000	0	0
Upon account, to enable his Majeſty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred or to be incurred, for the ſervice of the year 1761; and to take all ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary to diſappoint or defeat any enterpriſes or deſigns of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require, - -	1,000,000	0	0
£.	7,285,350	15	6¾

III. *For Foreign Subſidies, Pay to Foreign Troops, &c.*

For defraying the charge—of 39,773 men of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe-Gotha, and Count of Buckeburg, together with that of general and ſtaff officers, actually employed againſt the common enemy, in concert with the King

	£.	s.	d.
King of Prussia, from December 25. 1760 to December 24. 1761, both days inclusive, to be issued in advance every two months, in like manner as the pay of the Hessian forces now in the service of Great Britain; the said body of troops to be mustered by an English commissary, and the effective state thereof to be ascertained by the signature of the commander in chief of the said forces, -	463,874	19	1¼
—— of 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, together with the general and staff officers, the officers of the hospital, and officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in the pay of Great Britain, for 365 days, from December 25. 1760 to December 24. 1761, both days inclusive, together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty, - - -	268,360	8	8
—— of an additional corps of 1576 horse, and 8808 foot, &c. ditto troops in ditto pay, for 365 days, from January 1. 1761 to December 31. 1761, both days inclusive, pursuant to treaty, - -	147,071	5	2
—— of 1205 cavalry, and 2208 infantry, the troops of the reigning Duke of Brunswick, in the pay of Great Britain, for 365 days, from December 25. 1760 to December 24. 1761, both days inclusive, together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty, -	57,798	16	0
—— of five battalions serving with his Majesty's army in Germany, each battalion consisting of one troop of 101 men, and four companies of foot, of 125 men in each company, with a corps of artillery, for 365 days, from December 25. 1760 to December 24. 1761, both days inclusive,	25,504	6	8
Upon account, towards defraying the charges of forage, bread, bread-waggons, train of artillery, and of provisions, wood, straw, &c. and other extraordinary expences and contingencies of his Majesty's combined army under the command of Prince Ferdinand, - -	1,000,000	0	0
To make good a deficiency in the sum voted last session, for the charge of the troops of Brunswick, to December 24. 1760, -	2,569	10	0
For discharging the extraordinary expences not provided for, of bread, forage, and fire-wood,			
(F 2) Carried forward,	£. 1,965,179	5	7¼

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	1,965,179	5	7¼
furniſhed by the chancery at war of Hanover, in the years 1757 and 1758, to the Heſſian and Pruſſian forces acting in the army in Germany,	336,479	14	1½
To enable his Majeſty to make good his engagements with the King of Pruſſia, purſuant to a convention concluded December 12. 1760,	670,000	0	0
Upon account, towards aſſiſting his Majeſty to grant a reaſonable ſuccour, in money, to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, purſuant to treaty,	120,000	0	0
£.	3,091,658	19	8¾

IV. *For diſcharging Sums granted by the preceding Seſſion, replacing Sums borrowed from the Sinking Fund, &c.*

To enable his Majeſty to diſcharge the like ſum raiſed in purſuance of an act of laſt ſeſſion, and charged upon the firſt aids to be granted in this ſeſſion, - - -	1,000,000	0	0
To replace to the ſinking fund the like ſums paid out of it to make good the deficiencies,—of the duties upon offices and penſions, and upon houſes and windows, July 5. 1760, granted by an act 31ſt George II. - -	72,011	6	11
—— of the duties on malt, July 5. 1760, granted by an act 33d George II. -	49,424	0	0
—— of the ſubſidy of poundage upon certain goods imported, and an additional inland duty on coffee and chocolate, January 5. 1760, granted by an act 32d George II. -	5,969	12	9½
To make good the deficiency of the grants for the ſervice of the year 1760, -	89,510	12	11
£.	1,216,915	12	7½

V. *For matters of Police, extraordinary Services, &c.*

Upon account, for ſupporting and maintaining the ſettlement of his Majeſty's colony of Nova Scotia, for 1761, - -	10,595	12	9
Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty's colony of Georgia, from June 24. 1760 to June 24. 1761, - -	4,057	10	0
Carried forward, £.	14,653	2	9

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	14,653	2	9
Upon account, towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling hoſpital to maintain and educate ſuch children as were received into the hoſpital on or before March 25. 1760, from December 31. 1760 excluſive, to December 31. 1761 incluſive, to be iſſued without fee or any deduction, - -	44,197	10	0
For defraying the charges of his Majeſty's mints, and the coinage of gold and ſilver, and thereby to encourage the bringing in of gold and ſilver to be coined, a revenue not exceeding L. 15,000 per ann. for ſeven years, from March 1. 1761, and until the end of the firſt ſeſſion then next enſuing, - -	15,000	0	0
To be applied towards the improving, widening, and enlarging the paſſage over and through London bridge, - -	15,000	0	0
Upon account, for paying and diſcharging the debts, and wadſet-ſums, &c. claimed and ſuſtained on the forfeited eſtate of Simon Lord Lovat, - - -	38,553	12	1¾
Total for matters of police, extraordinary ſervices, &c. - -	127,404	4	10¾
Total for the navy, &c. -	£. 7,094,790	7	0
Total for the land-forces, &c. -	7,285,350	15	6¾
Total for foreign ſubſidies, pay to foreign troops, &c. -	3,091,658	19	8¾
Total for diſcharging ſums granted by the preceding ſeſſion, replacing ſums borrowed from the ſinking fund, &c. -	1,216,915	12	7½
Total of the ſupplies granted for the year 1761,	£. 18,816,119	19	9¾

Note 169. Strong inſtances of the Court of Spain's partiality to the French.

1. At the port of St Lucar, about ſeven leagues from Cadiz, there were eleven ſail of Engliſh veſſels in the harbour, who ſailed out with Spaniſh pilots on board; and at the mouth of that river, between the two necks of land, and in ſhoal water, they were followed by a French privateer, taken, and brought back. Great application was made by the late Sir Benjamin Keene, our ambaſſador at the court of Madrid; but to no purpoſe; they were deemed good prizes, although taken within land.

2. The

2. The next was the affair of the Antigallican, and her prize the Duc de Penthievre, and the treatment our ambaſſador received on that occaſion; both left us little room to doubt of the inſolence, as well as injuſtice, of the court of Madrid.

3. His Majeſty's ſhip Experiment was chaſed off the coaſt of Spain by the Telemachus privateer, of near double her force; but by the gallant behaviour of Captain Strachan and his crew, the French were almoſt cut to pieces; when the Telemachus ſtruck. Captain Strachan ſtood afterwards for the Spaniſh coaſt, and ſent his boat, with his maſter and four men, aſhore, to land ſome of the priſoners, and bring him off ſome neceſſaries; but the boat was immediately detained, and the officer and crew thrown into priſon; the governor alledging that the French ſhip was an illegal capture, though ſhe came off from the land where ſhe lay at anchor, and purſued, and at firſt engaged the Experiment.

4. About June 1760, the Saltaſh ſloop of war chaſed on ſhore a French row-boat, a few leagues to the eaſtward of Almeria Bay; and ſome time after ſhe took a French row-boat off Mahon, and put a midſhipman and fourteen men on board; and ſome time in the following month, came to an anchor in that bay. The Spaniards detained her, and made the men priſoners; upon which the captain of the Saltaſh, finding his prize not come out, ſent his boat, with his maſter and five men, to know the reaſon; who, on coming aſhore, were threatened by the Spaniſh ſoldiers to be fired at, unleſs they hawled their boat aſhore, to a port a quarter of a mile from thence; which they refuſed to do, inſiſting, as Britiſh ſubjects, they had a right to a Spaniſh protection: whereupon they ſeized the boat's crew, (as well as the prize), and put them in the common priſon, where the maſter was ſtruck and abuſed by the common ſoldiers, and all the reſt uſed with great cruelty, and refuſed the uſe of pen, ink, and paper. So the Saltaſh was obliged to depart, and leave nineteen men behind. The maſter of a Catalan bark was ſent to priſon for carrying a meſſage from one of the priſoners to Gibraltar.

5. On the 4th of April 1761, the Speedwell cutter was chaſed into the harbour of Vigo by the Achilles, a French man of war, and there made a prize of by her. Lieutenant James Allen, who commanded her, was tried at Spithead, for loſing his Majeſty's cutter, and honourably acquitted; but the Court declared their opinion, that ſhe was an illegal prize, and taken contrary to the law of nations.

6. At Cadiz there were many French privateers, manned and fitted out by the Spaniards, built under the windows of the governor's houſe, where they lay, and, in his ſight, when any Britiſh veſſel ſailed out of the harbour, would follow inſtantly, and bring her in; though, on the contrary, if any French ſhip ſhould ſail out, no Engliſh ſhip of war dared to follow her, or ſail out of the harbour in leſs than twenty-four hours; and the garriſon-guns were always ready to protect a French ſhip.

7. At

7. At one time, at Vigo, there were upwards of thirty French row-boats; in which thirty boats there were not above thirty Frenchmen, one in each boat; the reſt of the crews were all Spaniards; and theſe were fitted out by the Spaniards there and at St Jean de Luz.

8. At Cabaretta, a ſmall town on the Spaniſh coaſt in the gut of Gibraltar, where there is a caſtle and ſome few guns, there was always a fleet of French row-boats at anchor under theſe guns, with very few Frenchmen on board, moſtly Spaniards and Genoeſe, and fitted out by Spaniards, who, in a piratical manner, watched and ſeized all Britiſh veſſels which paſſed without convoy, or happened to be becalmed. This was greatly detrimental to our garriſon at Gibraltar, as many of thoſe veſſels were bound there with proviſions.

9. Algaziers, a Spaniſh port oppoſite to Gibraltar, was a receptacle and aſylum for thoſe piratical French row-boats. A Britiſh veſſel was brought in there by a French privateer, taken cloſe in with the Spaniſh ſhore. Sir Edward Hawke with his fleet then lay in Gibraltar Bay, and ſent to the Spaniſh governor to demand the reſtoration of that ſhip; which the governor haughtily refuſed; but Admiral Hawke, with a true Britiſh ſpirit, ſent his boats, manned and armed, to cut out the Engliſh ſhip, ſo unjuſtly taken; which they bravely effected from under their batteries, and carried her to Gibraltar. The Spaniards fired all the time, and killed and wounded a hundred and fifty of the Britiſh. Of this flagrant violation of their neutrality and law of nations, Lord Tyrawley, the then governor of Gibraltar, and Sir Edward Hawke, remonſtrated in the ſtrongeſt terms to the court of Madrid, by means of Sir Benjamin Keene, our ambaſſador there; but to no effect.

10. Nothing ſhewed the inclination of the court of Madrid more than her conduct during our negotiation for peace this year; for M. Buſſy propoſed ſome matters relative to Spain, while he in fact was only envoy from France. Nothing could be more unprecedented or alarming than this proceeding, as it was altogether new, to ſee a propoſal for accommodating diſputes that ſubſiſted among friends, coming through the channel of an open and declared enemy; and the more ſo, as Spain had at the time an ambaſſador in London. This proceeding as ſtrongly marked the inſincerity of France, as it did the partiality of Spain; and as the Spaniſh miniſter at the court of London avowed that M. Buſſy acted with the authority of the court of Madrid, ſoon after the negotiation broke off, and Meſſ. Stanley and Buſſy, the reſpective envoys, were recalled *.

Note 170.

* Of the partiality of Spain to France we have already given ſtriking inſtances; but to theſe we beg leave to add the following:

The Admiral Durell privateer of Jerſey, commanded by Capt. Thomas Blampied, ſailed on a cruize the 6th of June 1761; and on the 23d, being near Cape Finas, chaſed a ſnow, which was then about three or four miles from the coaſt of Spain. During the chace, they ſaw two or three launches, ſuppoſed to be Spaniards, going to the ſaid veſſel, who being got on board, and there being very little wind, towed her into ſhoal water, where ſhe took the ground. The privateer then ſent

Note 170. Heads of the Family-Convention of the Houſe of Bourbon.

Verſailles, December 24. The treaty of friendſhip and union, which the King concluded with the King of Spain on the 15th of Auguſt 1761, under the denomination of a Family-convention, the ratifications of which were exchanged on the 8th of September following, is to be printed, agreeable to the intention of their Majeſties: meanwhile it hath been thought proper to publiſh the following faithful abſtract of it.

The preamble ſets forth the motives for concluding the treaty, and the objects of it. The motives are, the ties of blood between the two kings, and the ſentiments they entertain for each other. The object of it is, to give ſtability and permanency to thoſe duties which natu-

a boat armed to examine and take poſſeſſion of the ſaid ſnow, which had no colours out, nor any body on board, and found her to be the Enterprize of Southampton, bound to Quebec, with a cargo worth about three thouſand pounds Sterling, that had been taken by a Bayonne privateer. In the mean time, the Admiral Durell being come up, got the prize off, and took her in tow; but in the night they found that the rudder was broke, which obliged them to put into a Spaniſh port called Laurea, to repair the damage. Both veſſels had Engliſh colours out, till the Spaniards came on board, who turned thoſe of the ſnow Union downwards, and thoſe of the privateer they twiſted round the enſign ſtaff. Captain Blampied then went aſhore, in order to apply to the Britiſh conſul at Suchon, a town about two leagues off. When he was gone, all his crew (except a Lieutenant and two boys), were ſeized by a party of Spaniſh ſoldiers, commanded by an officer, beating, abuſing, cutting, and wounding the ſaid privateer's crew, tying their hands behind them, and in that manner were conveyed to priſon. There they were put, ſome in the ſtocks, others in irons, without any reaſon being alledged to them for ſuch inhumanity. To complete their unhappy ſituation, they had the news of their captain being found murdered on the road, with his handkerchief round his neck, twiſted ſo hard with a ſtick, ſo as to throttle him to death. The lieutenant was then aſked if the privateer had a legal commiſſion, which he producing, the crew was ſet at liberty, and told they might go again on board their privateer, provided the guns were unloaded, and all their powder brought on ſhore, to which they ſubmitted; and applying to the Spaniſh Magiſtrate for the captain's papers and effects, he made anſwer, from day to day, that they ſhould be reſtored, as did alſo the French conſul; but they found no manner of truth in their promiſe or performance. Whereupon the lieutenant having no credit, and his proviſions running ſhort, he determined, with the conſent of his officers and crew, to ſail from thence, which he did on the 4th of July at four o'clock in the morning, leaving the retaken ſnow in the cuſtody of the Spaniards, who had ſeized her under that pretence it did not appear to what nation or power ſhe belonged, whether Engliſh, Spaniſh, or French. In their paſſage from Spain to Jerſey, the privateer ſaw a great many veſſels, which they did not chace or examine, for want of their powder, and on their arrival they emitted a declaration to the above effect before the Royal Court of Jerſey.

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rally flow from affinity and friendſhip, and to eſtabliſh a ſolemn and laſting monument of that reciprocal intereſt which ought to be the baſis of the deſires of the two monarchs, and of the proſperity of their Royal families.

The treaty itſelf contains twenty-eight articles.

1. Both kings will, for the future, look upon every power as their enemy that becomes the enemy of either.

2. Their Majeſties reciprocally guaranty all their dominions, in whatever part of the world they be ſituated; but they expreſsly ſtipulate, that this guaranty ſhall extend only to thoſe dominions, reſpectively, of which the two crowns ſhall be in poſſeſſion, the moment they are at peace with all the world.

3. The two kings extend their guaranty to the King of the Two Sicilies, and the infant Duke of Parma, on condition that theſe two princes guaranty the dominions of their Moſt Chriſtian and Catholic Majeſties.

4. Though this mutual inviolable guaranty is to be ſupported with all the forces of the two kings, their Majeſties have thought proper to fix the ſuccours which are to be firſt furniſhed.

5. 6. 7. Theſe articles determine the quality and quantity of theſe firſt ſuccours, which the power required engages to furniſh the power requiring. Theſe ſuccours conſiſt of ſhips and frigates of war, and of land-forces, both horſe and foot. Their number is determined, and the poſts and ſtations to which they are to repair.

8. The war in which France ſhall be involved in conſequence of her engagements by the treaty of Weſtphalia, or other alliances with the princes and ſtates of Germany and the North, are excepted from the caſes in which Spain is bound to furniſh ſuccours to France, unleſs ſome maritime power take part in thoſe wars, or France be attacked by land in their own country.

9. The potentate requiring may ſend one or more commiſſaries, to ſee whether the potentate required hath aſſembled the ſtipulated ſuccours within the limited time.

10. 11. The potentate required ſhall be at liberty to make only one repreſentation on the uſe to be made of the ſuccours furniſhed to the potentate requiring. This, however, is to be underſtood only of caſes where an enterpriſe is to be carried into immediate execution; and not of ordinary caſes, where the power that is to furniſh the ſuccours is obliged only to hold them in readineſs in that part of his dominions which the power requiring ſhall appoint.

12. 13. The demand of ſuccours ſhall be held a ſufficient proof, on one hand, of the neceſſity of receiving them, and, on the other, of the obligation to give them. The furniſhing of them ſhall not, therefore, be evaded under any pretext; and, without entering into any diſcuſſion, the ſtipulated number of ſhips and land-forces ſhall, three months after requiſition, be conſidered as belonging to the potentate requiring.

14. 15. The charges of the ſaid ſhips and troops ſhall be defrayed by the power to which they are ſent; and the power who ſends them ſhall

hold ready other ſhips to replace thoſe which may be loſt by accidents of the ſeas, or of war; and alſo the neceſſary recruits and preparations for the land-forces.

16. The ſuccours above ſtipulated ſhall be conſidered as the leaſt that either of the two monarchs ſhall be at liberty to furniſh to the other. But as it is their intention, that a war declared againſt either ſhall be regarded as perſonal by the other, they agree, that when they happen to be both engaged in war againſt the ſame enemy or enemies, they will wage it jointly with their whole forces; and that, in ſuch caſes, they will enter into a particular convention, ſuited to circumſtances, and ſettle, as well the reſpective and reciprocal efforts to be made, as their political and military plans of operations, which ſhall be executed by common conſent, and with perfect agreement.

17. 18. The two powers reciprocally and formally engage, not to liſten to, nor to make, any propoſals of peace to their common enemies, but by mutual conſent; and, in time of peace, as well as in time of war, to conſider the intereſts of the allied crown as their own; to compenſate their reſpective loſſes and advantages, and to act as if the two monarchies formed only one and the ſame power.

19. 20. The King of Spain contracts for the King of the Two Sicilies; the engagements of this treaty, and promiſes to cauſe it to be ratified by that prince; provided that the proportion of the ſuccours to be furniſhed by his Sicilian Majeſty ſhall be ſettled in proportion to his power. The three monarchs engaged to ſupport, on all occaſions, the dignity and rights of their houſe, and thoſe of all the princes deſcended from it.

21. 22. No other power but thoſe of the auguſt houſe of Bourbon ſhall be inſerted or admitted to accede to the preſent treaty. Their reſpective ſubjects and dominions ſhall participate in the connection and advantages ſettled between the ſovereigns; and ſhall not do or undertake any thing contrary to the good underſtanding ſubſiſting between them.

23. The Droit d'Aubaine ſhall be aboliſhed in favour of the ſubjects of their Catholic and Sicilian Majeſties, who ſhall enjoy in France the ſame privileges as the natives. The French ſhall likewiſe be treated in Spain and the Two Sicilies as the natural born ſubjects of theſe two monarchies.

24. The ſubjects of the three ſovereigns ſhall enjoy, in their reſpective dominions in Europe, the ſame privileges and exemptions as the natives.

25. Notice ſhall be given to the powers with whom the three contracting monarchs have already concluded, or ſhall hereafter conclude, treaties of commerce, that the treatment of the French in Spain and the Two Sicilies, of the Spaniards in France and the Two Sicilies, and of the Sicilians in France and Spain, ſhall not be cited nor ſerve as a precedent; it being the intention of their Moſt Chriſtian, Catholic, and Sicilian Majeſties, that no other nation ſhall participate in the advantages of their reſpective ſubjects.

26. The

26. The contracting parties ſhall reciprocally diſcloſe to each other their alliances and negotiations, eſpecially when they have reference to their common intereſts; and their miniſters, at all the courts of Europe, ſhall live in the greateſt harmony and mutual confidence.

27. This article contains only a ſtipulation concerning the ceremonial to be obſerved between the miniſters of France and Spain, with regard to precedency at foreign Courts.

28. This contains a promiſe to ratify the treaty.

Such is, in ſubſtance, the treaty in queſtion. No ſeparate or ſecret article is added to it. The ſtipulations of it cannot prejudice any other power. The object of the reciprocal guaranty is only thoſe dominions of which the contracting powers ſhall be in poſſeſſion at the epoch of a general peace. In ſhort, all the conditions and clauſes of this treaty, in which England is neither named, nor even deſigned, have not the leaſt connection with the origin, the object, or the events of the preſent war.

The King of Spain, to give a public teſtimony of the ſatisfaction he received from the concluſion of this family convention, has created the Duke de Choiſeul, who laboured with ſo much zeal to accompliſh this great work, a grandee of Spain, and a knight of the golden fleece.

Note 170. Tranſlation of a Note delivered to the Earl of Egremont by the Count de Fuentes, Dec. 25. 1761.

The Count de Fuentes, the Catholic King's ambaſſador to his Britannic Majeſty, has juſt received a courier from his court, by whom he is informed, that my Lord Briſtol, his Britannic Majeſty's ambaſſador at the Court of Madrid, has ſaid to his Excellency Mr Wall, Miniſter of State, That he had orders to demand a poſitive and categorical anſwer to this queſtion, viz. "If Spain thinks of allying herſelf with France againſt England?" and to declare, at the ſame time, that he ſhould take a refuſal to his demand for an aggreſſion, and declaration of war; and that he ſhould, in conſequence, be obliged to retire from the Court of Spain. The above Miniſter of State anſwered him, That ſuch a ſtep could only be ſuggeſted by the ſpirit of haughtineſs and of diſcord, which, for the misfortune of mankind, ſtill reigns but too much in the Britiſh government; that it was in that very moment that the war was declared, and the King's dignity violently attacked; that he might retire how and when he ſhould think proper.

The Count de Fuentes is, in conſequence, ordered to leave the Court and the dominions of England; and to declare to the Britiſh King, to the Engliſh nation, and to the whole univerſe, That the horrors into which the Spaniſh and Engliſh nations are going to plunge themſelves, muſt be attributed only to the pride, and to the unmeaſureable ambition of him who has held the reins of the government, and who appears ſtill to hold them, although by another hand: That if his Catholic Majeſty excuſed himſelf from anſwering on the

treaty in queſtion between his Catholic Majeſty and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, which is believed to have been ſigned the 15th of Auguſt, and wherein it is pretended there are conditions relative to England, he had very good reaſons: Firſt, the King's dignity required him to manifeſt his juſt reſentment of the little management, or, to ſpeak more properly, of the inſulting manner, with which all the affairs of Spain have been treated during Mr Pitt's adminiſtration, who, finding himſelf convinced of the juſtice which ſupported the King in his pretenſions, his ordinary and laſt anſwer was, That he would not relax in any thing till the tower of London was taken ſword-in hand.

Beſides, his Majeſty was much ſhocked to hear the haughty and imperious tone with which the contents of the treaty were demanded of him. If the reſpect due to Royal Majeſty had been regarded, explanations might have been had without any difficulty: The miniſters of Spain might have ſaid frankly to thoſe of England, what the Count de Fuentes, by the King's expreſs order, declares publicly, viz. That the ſaid treaty is only a convention between the family of Bourbon, wherein there is nothing which has the leaſt relation to the preſent war: That there is in it an article for the mutual guaranty of the dominions of the two ſovereigns; but it is ſpecified therein, that that guaranty is not to be underſtood but of the dominions which ſhall remain to France after the preſent war ſhall be ended: That although his Catholic Majeſty might have had reaſon to think himſelf offended by the irregular manner in which the memorial was returned to M. Buſſy, Miniſter of France, which he had preſented for terminating the differences of Spain and England, at the ſame time with the war between this laſt and France; he has however diſſembled, and, from an effect of his love of peace, cauſed a memorial to be delivered to my Lord Briſtol, wherein it is evidently demonſtrated, that the ſtep of France which put the Miniſter Pitt into ſo bad humour, did not at all offend either the laws of neutrality, or the ſincerity of the two Sovereigns: That further, from a freſh proof of his pacific ſpirit, the King of Spain wrote to the King of France, his couſin, that if the union of intereſt in any manner retarded the peace with England, he conſented to ſeparate himſelf from it, not to put any obſtacle to ſo great a happineſs. But it was ſoon ſeen, that this was only a pretence on the part of the Engliſh miniſter: for that of France continuing his negotiation without making any mention of Spain, and propoſing conditions very advantageous and honourable for England, the Miniſter Pitt, to the great aſtoniſhment of the univerſe, rejected them with diſdain, and ſhewed at the ſame time his ill-will againſt Spain, to the ſcandal of the ſame Britiſh council; and unfortunately he has ſucceeded but too far in his pernicious deſign.

This declaration made the Count de Fuentes deſire his Excellency my Lord Egremont to preſent his moſt humble reſpects to his Britannic Majeſty, and to obtain for him paſſports, and all other facilities, for him, his family, and all his retinue, to go out of the dominions of Great Britain without any trouble, and to go by the ſhort paſſage of the ſea which ſeparates them from the continent.

Note

Note 171. Tranſlation of the Anſwer delivered to the Count de Fuentes by the Earl of Egremont, Dec. 31. 1761.

The Earl of Egremont, his Britannic Majeſty's ſecretary of ſtate, having received from his Excellency the Count de Fuentes, ambaſſador the Catholic King at the Court of London, a paper, in which, beſides the notification of his recall, and the demand of the neceſſary paſſports to go out of the King's dominions, he has thought proper to enter into what has juſt paſſed between the two Courts, with a view to make that of London appear as the ſource of all the misfortunes which may enſue from the rupture which has happened: in order that nobody may be miſled by the declaration which his Excellency has been pleaſed to make to the King, to the Engliſh nation, and the whole univerſe; notwithſtanding the inſinuation, as void of foundation as of decency, of the ſpirit of haughtineſs and of diſcord, which, his Excellency pretends, reigns in the Britiſh government, to the misfortune of mankind; and notwithſtanding the irregularity and indecency of appealing to the Engliſh nation, as if it could be ſeparated from its King, for whom the moſt determined ſentiments of love, of duty, and of confidence, are engraved in the hearts of all his ſubjects; the ſaid Earl of Egremont, by his Majeſty's order, laying aſide, in this anſwer, all ſpirit of declamation and of harſhneſs, avoiding every offenſive word which might hurt the dignity of ſovereigns, without ſtooping to invectives againſt private perſons, will confine himſelf to facts with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs; and it is from this repreſentation of facts that he appeals to all Europe, and to the whole univerſe, for the purity of the King's intentions, and for the ſincerity of the wiſhes his Majeſty has not ceaſed to make, as well as for the moderation he has always ſhewed, though in vain, for the maintenance of friendſhip and good underſtanding between the Britiſh and Spaniſh nations.

The King having received undoubted informations, that the court of Madrid had ſecretly contracted engagements with that of Verſailles, which the miniſters of France laboured to repreſent in all the courts of Europe as offenſive to Great Britain, and combining theſe appearances with the ſtep which the court of Spain had, a little time before, taken towards his Majeſty, in avowing its conſent (though that avowal had been followed by apologies) to the memorial preſented the 23d of July, by the Sieur de Buſſy, miniſter-plenipotentiary of the Moſt Chriſtian King, to the King's ſecretary of ſtate; and his Majeſty having afterwards received intelligence, ſcarce admitting of a doubt, of troops marching, and of military preparations making in all the ports of Spain, judged that his dignity, as well as his prudence, required him to order his ambaſſador at the court of Madrid, by a diſpatch dated the 28th of October, to demand, in terms the moſt meaſured however, and the moſt amicable, a communication of the treaty recently concluded between the courts of Madrid and Verſailles,

ſailles, or at leaſt of the articles which might relate to the intereſts of Great Britain; and in order to avoid every thing which could be thought to imply the leaſt ſlight of the dignity, or even the delicacy of his Catholic Majeſty, the Earl of Briſtol was authoriſed to content himſelf with aſſurances, in caſe the Catholic King offered to give any, that the ſaid engagements did not contain any thing that was contrary to the friendſhip which ſubſiſted between the two crowns, or that was prejudicial to the intereſts of Great Britain, ſuppoſing any difficulty was made of ſhewing the treaty. The King could not give a leſs equivocal proof of his dependence on the good faith of the Catholic King, than in ſhewing him an unbounded confidence in ſo important an affair, and which ſo eſſentially intereſted his own dignity, the good of his kingdoms, and the happineſs of his people.

How great, then, was the King's ſurpriſe, when inſtead of receiving the juſt ſatisfaction which he had a right to expect, he learnt from his ambaſſador, that, having addreſſed himſelf to the miniſter of Spain for that purpoſe, he could only draw from him a refuſal to give a ſatisfactory anſwer to his Majeſty's juſt requiſition, which he had accompanied with terms that breathed nothing but haughtineſs, animoſity, and menace; and which ſeemed ſo ſtrongly to verify the ſuſpicions of the unamicable diſpoſition of the court of Spain, that nothing leſs than his Majeſty's moderation, and his reſolution taken to make all the efforts poſſible to avoid the misfortunes inſeparable from a rupture, could determine him to make a laſt trial, by giving orders to his ambaſſador to addreſs himſelf to the miniſter of Spain, to deſire him to inform him of the intentions of the court of Madrid towards that of Great Britain in this conjuncture, if they had taken engagements, or formed the deſign to join the King's enemies in the preſent war, or to depart in any manner from the neutrality they had hitherto obſerved; and to make that miniſter ſenſible, that if they perſiſted in refuſing all ſatisfaction on demands ſo juſt, ſo neceſſary, and ſo intereſting, the King could not but conſider ſuch a refuſal as the moſt authentic avowal, that Spain had taken her part, and that there only remained for his Majeſty to take the meaſures which his royal prudence ſhould dictate, for the honour and dignity of his crown, and for the proſperity and protection of his people; and to recall his ambaſſador.

Unhappily for the public tranquillity, for the intereſt of the two nations, and for the good of mankind, this laſt ſtep was as fruitleſs as the preceding ones; the Spaniſh miniſter, keeping no further meaſures, anſwered drily, "That it was in that very moment that the war was declared, and the King's dignity attacked; and that the Earl of Briſtol might retire how and when he ſhould think proper."

And in order to ſet in its true light the declaration, "That if the reſpect due to his Catholic Majeſty had been regarded, explanations might have been had without any difficulty; and that the miniſters of Spain might have ſaid frankly, as Monſieur de Fuentes, by the King's expreſs order, declares publicly, that the ſaid treaty is only

only a convention between the family of Bourbon, wherein there is nothing which has the leaſt relation to the preſent war; and that the guaranty which is therein ſpecified, is not to be underſtood but of the dominions which ſhall remain to France after the war:" It is declared, that very far from thinking of being wanting to the reſpect acknowledged to be due to crowned heads, the inſtructions given to the Earl of Briſtol have always been, to make the requiſitions on the ſubject of the engagements between the courts of Madrid and Verſailles, with all the decency, and all the attention poſſible; and the demand of a categorical anſwer was not made, till after repeated, and moſt ſtinging refuſals to give the leaſt ſatisfaction, and at the laſt extremity; therefore, if the court of Spain ever had the deſign to give this ſo neceſſary ſatisfaction, they had not the leaſt reaſon that ought to have engaged them to defer it to the moment when it could no longer be of uſe. But, fortunately, the terms in which the declaration is conceived, ſpare us the regret of not having received it ſooner; for it appears at the firſt ſight, that the anſwer is not at all conformable to the demand.

We wanted to be informed, "If the court of Spain intended to "join the French, our enemies, to make war on Great Britain, or to "depart from their neutrality?" whereas the anſwer concerns one treaty only, which is ſaid to be on the 15th of Auguſt, carefully avoiding to ſay the leaſt word that could explain, in any manner, the intentions of Spain towards Great Britain, or the further engagements they may have contracted on the preſent criſis.

After a deduction, as exact as faithful, of what has paſſed between the two courts, it is left to the impartial public to decide, which of the two has always been inclined to peace, and which was determined on war.

As to the reſt, the Earl of Egremont has the honour to acquaint his Excellency the Count de Fuentes, by the King's order, that the neceſſary paſſports for him ſhall be expedited, and that they will not fail to procure him all poſſible facilities for his paſſage to that port which he ſhall think moſt convenient.

Note 172. The Earl of Briſtol's Correſpondence with his Majeſty's Miniſters, relative to the Rupture with Spain.

Theſe papers contain a ſeries of the moſt material tranſactions between the two courts, from the time that M. Buſſy preſented the memorial in the name of his Catholic Majeſty, to that when the Earl of Briſtol left the court of Madrid, and war was declared with Spain.

They begin with a letter of inſtructions from Mr Pitt to the Earl of Briſtol on that unlooked-for event, in which the ſecretary remarks, that the engagements between the crowns of France and Spain were, by the French miniſter, avowed to be previous to the overtures of peace by France, and conſequently were from that time as *diſingenuouſly* ſuppreſſed as they were in the moment *inſolently* produced: That the

the memorial relative to the disputes between England and Spain was so offensive, that the King's servants were unanimously of opinion utterly to reject it: That nothing could equal the King's surprise and regret at a transaction so unprecedented as that of an attempt to mingle the disputes of a neutral power with the negotiations now carrying on with France; and that, in case the Spanish minister shall avow, that this strange piece has really been authorised by the court of Madrid, then his Excellency is enjoined to remonstrate with *energy* and *firmness* against the unexampled irregularity of such a proceeding on the part of Spain; and to assure M. Wall, that as, on the one hand, his Majesty will by no means add any new facilities, from the consideration of an union of councils, or of present or future conjunctions between France and Spain; so neither, on the other hand, will his Majesty's equity and moderation cease to dispose his Royal mind to the same reasonable terms of accommodation with Spain, as the King, excited by inclination, and determined by system, has, through the course of this negotiation, invariably declared himself ready to embrace.—Then follows the answer to be given to three points in dispute: First, concerning the restitution of prizes made against the flag of Spain, or in violation of the territory of that kingdom; it suffices to say, that the courts here instituted to take cognisance of all matters of such a nature, are always open to the parties who think fit to seek redress in due course of justice; and it is superfluous to observe, that the ministers of his Most Christian Majesty are not a tribunal to which Great Britain allows an appeal.

Next, as to the stale and inadmissible pretensions of the Biscayans and Guipuscoans to fish at Newfoundland, let M. Wall clearly understand, that this is a matter held sacred; and that no concession on the part of his Majesty, so destructive to this true and capital interest of Great Britain, will be made to Spain, however abetted and supported: And it is still hoped, that prudence, as well as justice, will induce that court no longer to expect, as the price of an union which it is at least as much her interest as ours to maintain inviolate, a sacrifice which can never be granted.

These clear and distinct answers being given, Mr Pitt continues his instructions, &c. as follows: After the above memorial, and the intimation therein, little short of a declaration of a war in reversion, and that not at a distance, held out *in terrorem* on the part of France and Spain, M. Wall cannot wonder, that your Excellency is ordered by his Majesty, as you hereby are, to desire again, in this conjuncture, a proper explanation with regard to the naval armaments that have been so long preparing in the various ports of Spain: and his Excellency cannot but himself be sensible how strongly the King is called upon, in the order of things, and from the indispensable motives of what he owes to his Crown and people, to expect that the Court of Madrid will come to some explicit and categorical eclaircissement, with regard to the destination of her fleets, as well as with respect to her dispositions to maintain and cultivate friendship and good correspondence

dence with Great Britain: And this meaſure is become the more highly neceſſary, as the emiſſaries and partizans of France here are not a little active, in endeavouring to infuſe, particularly into people's minds in the city, for purpoſes too obvious to mention, that a rupture with Spain in conjunction with France is approaching.

Although, in the courſe of this inſtruction to your Excellency, I could not, with ſuch an inſolent memorial from France before me, but proceed on the ſuppoſition, that, inſidious as that court is, ſhe could not dare to commit in ſuch a manner the name of his Catholic Majeſty, without being authoriſed thereto; I muſt not, however, conceal from your Excellency, that 'tis thought poſſible here that the Court of France, though not wholly unauthoriſed, may, with her uſual artifice in negotiation, have put much exaggeration into this matter; and, in caſe, upon entering into remonſtrance on this affair, you ſhall perceive a diſpoſition in M. Wall to explain away and diſavow the authoriſation of Spain to this offenſive tranſaction of France, and to come to a categorical and ſatisfactory declaration relative to the final intentions of Spain, your Excellency will, with your uſual addreſs, adapt yourſelf to ſo deſirable a circumſtance, and will open to the Court of Madrid as handſome a retreat as may be, in caſe you perceive from the Spaniſh miniſter that they ſincerely wiſh to find one, and to remove, by an effectual ſatisfaction, the unfavourable impreſſions which this memorial of the Court of France has juſtly and unavoidably made on the mind of his Majeſty.

In this diſpatch, which bears date July 28. 1761, was incloſed the memorial already mentioned; Mr Pitt's letter to M. Buſſy, when he returned it, with two ſupplemental memorials *of a moſt extraordinary nature*, as Mr Pitt expreſſes it, which the public has not yet ſeen; the receipt of all which the Earl of Briſtol acknowledges, and, in conſequence of the inſtructions contained therein, his Excellency had no leſs than five conferences with the Spaniſh miniſter, in which he had urged all that he had received in commiſſion with great force of argument; the anſwers to which are as follow:

M. Wall owned, that he had been informed of all that had paſſed at the Court of London on the ſubject of the memorial in queſtion, and that in conſequence of a propoſal made by the Court of Verſailles to the King his maſter, his Majeſty had conſented to guaranty the intended peace between France and England; and, at the ſame time, to accept of France's expreſs offer of endeavouring to accommodate the diſputes ſubſiſting between England and Spain; but, in aſſenting to this, his Excellency declared that his Catholic Majeſty had no deſign of offending the Britiſh Court, and was not a little ſurpriſed that it could be productive of ſuch an effect; that, as to England's declaration of adding no new facilities to Spain, in conſideration of any intimation or threatenings whatever, the Catholic King could not but applaud thoſe ſentiments in his Majeſty, which he felt ſo ſtrongly within himſelf; adding, that the Court of London was certainly at liberty to reject any propoſals coming from the French miniſtry, but that the King of Spain no doubt had an equal right to

communicate whatever meaſures he thought conducive to his intereſts, to the Moſt Chriſtian King, his Majeſty's friend, ally, and near relation.

M. Wall purſued his diſcourſe, by acquainting the Earl with France's having ſpontaneouſly offered, (in caſe the diſputes of Great Britain and Spain ſhould, at any time hereafter, occaſion a rupture between the two Courts), to unite her forces with thoſe of Spain, to prevent the Engliſh encroachments in America; an offer which the Spaniſh monarch had received with great cordiality.

General Wall then aſked, whether it was poſſible to be imagined in England, that the Catholic King could ſeek to provoke the court of London at a time when the Britiſh nation was in the moſt flouriſhing and moſt exalted ſituation it had ever known? Aſſuring the Earl, on the contrary, that the Catholic King, both before, and at preſent, eſteemed, as well as valued, the frequent profeſſions he had made of his Majeſty's deſire to adjuſt our mutual differences amicably; but, he perceived, the terms on which thoſe diſputes were ſought to be accommodated, occaſioned the difficulty. The Catholic King, he ſaid, did not think England would look upon the French miniſters as a tribunal to which the court of London would make an appeal, nor meant it as ſuch, when the firſt article of grievances was conveyed through that channel. As to the ſecond, the claim of the Guipuſcoans and Biſcayans to fiſh for bacallao; it was what Spain had always inſiſted upon, and never receded from by any treaty*: And laſtly, concerning England's evacuating all the uſurped ſettlements on the logwood coaſts, it had never been offered, but upon ſuch conditions as were inconſiſtent with the dignity of the Spaniſh crown to accept; ſince the court of London would only conſent, that, previous to her ſending orders to thoſe unjuſt ſettlers to remove, the Catholic King ſhould be compelled to make known to the Engliſh, in what manner the logwood was to be aſſured to the King's ſubjects, notwithſtanding the Spaniſh Monarch had repeatedly given his royal word, a method ſhould be found out for that purpoſe; and that, till it was adjuſted, in what manner Great Britain ſhould enjoy that privilege, the Engliſh cutters of logwood ſhould continue, without interruption, or moleſtation of any kind, to carry on their commerce

* In a paper which M. Wall communicated to the Earl, by way of anſwer to all the Earl had urged, is the following ſhrewd remarks on the two laſt articles; Concerning the liberty of the Biſcayners and Guipuſcoans to fiſh for bacallao, an abſolute negative, ſays he, is given to that right by England, though it is well proved: And with reſpect to evacuating the eſtabliſhments, it is only offered upon terms inadmiſſible with the Catholic King's decorum, that, before doing it, he ſhould aſſure to the Engliſh the logwood. Hard proceeding certainly, for one to conſeſs, that he is gone into the houſe of another to take away his jewels; and to ſay, "I will go out again, but firſt you ſhall engage to give me what I want to take." And ſtill harder, when ſet in oppoſition with the bacallao; for the Spaniards want that for their food, as the Engliſh want the logwood for their fabrics; yet the Engliſh would by force take away the logwood, and hinder by force the Spaniards from taking away the bacallao. One would think that the Engliſh themſelves ought with reluctance to produce ſuch a pretenſion.

upon

upon the footing they at preſent exerciſe it. His Catholic Majeſty only aſking, that, for his own royal decorum, the uſurped eſtabliſhments ſhould be relinquiſhed by the Engliſh, to prove that good faith we piqued ourſelves upon, and to convince Spain, we did not maintain thoſe forcible poſſeſſions, as pledges, which ſooner or later we imagined would compel the court of Madrid to grant us our own terms, and in the mean time to increaſe (which the Britiſh ſubjects did daily) the incroachments upon the coaſts of Honduras.

With regard to the naval armaments of Spain, the deſtination of her fleets, and the diſpoſitions of his court to maintain friendſhip and to cultivate a good correſpondence with his Britannic Majeſty, M. Wall ſaid, firſt, as to the naval preparations of Spain, that ſince the acceſſion of his preſent Catholic Majeſty, including both the ſhips of the line and frigates, the whole number did not exceed that of twenty; that, 2dly, with regard to their deſtination, ſome were frequently paſſing between Spain and Naples; others were intended to convoy the homeward, or outward bound flotas, aſſogues, or regiſter ſhips; and the remainder were to ſerve as a check upon the Barbary corſairs, and to defend their coaſts, or ſmaller veſſels, from inſults. And, in relation to the third queſtion, his Catholic Majeſty's diſpoſition and profeſſions had invariably been the ſame, and were ever meant to cement and cultivate the friendſhip ſo happily ſubſiſting between the two courts.

For the greater exactneſs in this buſineſs, it was mutually agreed between the Earl of Briſtol and M. Wall, to deliver each other in writing the heads of the principal arguments made uſe of by both, in the frequent conferences they had on this occaſion. Theſe papers are inſerted; and then follows another letter from the Earl of Briſtol, dated Segovia, September 14. in which his Excellency informs Mr Pitt, That the governor of Sanroque had inquired into the behaviour of the inhabitants of Tariffa, and had given ſuch effectual orders reſpecting their illegal protection of the French row-boats, as would effectually prevent any further remonſtrances on that head; that the Spaniſh miniſter had complained of ſome additional works carrying on at Gibraltar, and that he had aſked whether Great Britain could ſeriouſly entertain any apprehenſions of a rupture between the Courts, adding, "That the Catholic King had at no time been more "intent on cultivating a good correſpondence with his Majeſty than "at preſent." This letter did not come to hand till October 5. the day on which Mr Pitt reſigned the ſeals.

In another letter, his Excellency informs Mr Pitt of the ſafe arrival of the flota, in the bay of Cadiz, on board of which he ſays there is little more than 330,000 l. upon the Catholic King's account, and this paltry ſum, the produce of the royal revenue for two years, owing to want of management in the viceroys and governors, and to the knavery of the aſſeſſors and collectors, who are the principal people concerned in defrauding the King of his dues.

Another letter from his Excellency, dated September 28. exhibits a complaint made by the Spaniſh Court againſt the Engliſh logwood

cutters, who had begun to fortify themſelves at Rio Tinto, or the river Wallis, and about the Laguna Azul; and an intimation from M. Wall, that if thoſe ſettlers were ordered to withdraw, no kind of moleſtation whatever ſhould be given to any of the Engliſh logwood cutters, either on the coaſt of Honduras, or the bay of Campeachy, till a convention ſhould be concluded, by which this long conteſted buſineſs ſhould be finally adjuſted. M. Wall, the Earl adds, was the more preſſing on this occaſion, in order to put a ſtop to the repeated intimations of the French emiſſaries, who were continually repreſenting to the Court of Spain the indignity of entering into any negotiations with a power, who avowedly with-held from his Catholic Majeſty ſeveral illegal ſettlements in his territories. This the Earl ſeems to wiſh was complied with, as he has no reaſon to ſuſpect the ſincerity of M. Wall, and as, at the ſame time that it would ſilence the clamours of the French party, it would facilitate the Court of Spain's coming to a ſpeedy adjuſtment with England.

In the next letter, dated Segovia, Oct. 5. his Excellency acknowledges the receipt of a diſpatch notifying his Majeſty's marriage, &c. In this letter the Earl writes, that M. Wall had expreſſed his concern that the hopes of peace were now more remote than ever, as Mr Stanley and M. Buſſy were ſoon to return to their reſpective Courts. He adds, that the prevailing opinion in Spain was, that France had made as great conceſſions as could be expected; that if Great Britain was ſo ſtrenuous in favour of the King of Pruſſia, it was equally laudable in France not to deſert the Empreſs Queen; and that to inſiſt on ſupporting the former with our whole force, while the latter was only to be aſſiſted with twenty-four thouſand men by France, was almoſt equivalent to the abandoning the houſe of Auſtria.

The next letter in this collection is that in which the Earl of Egremont, the new ſecretary, opens his correſpondence with the Earl of Briſtol. In this moſt ſecret letter, which is dated October 28. his Lordſhip expreſſes his Majeſty's particular ſatisfaction at that part of his Excellency's letter of the 14th paſt, wherein mention is made, *that the Catholic King had at no time been more intent on cultivating a good correſpondence with his Majeſty than at preſent;* and highly approves the aſſurances which his Excellency had given M. Wall, that no additional works had been begun at Gibraltar, as upon inquiry his Lordſhip finds, that no orders had been iſſued with regard to the fortifications of that place. His Lordſhip at the ſame time aſſures his Excellency, that the friendly intimation of M. Wall, to evacuate the moſt recent ſettlements on the coaſts of Honduras, was conſidered by his Majeſty as a happy preſage of a ſpeedy and amicable concluſion of all diſputes ſubſiſting between the two crowns; with this additional declaration on the part of his Majeſty, that he continues to have nothing more at heart than to cultivate the moſt cordial friendſhip with the Catholic King; truſting, however, to find this diſpoſition reciprocal on the part of Spain. "Theſe being the King's ſentiments," ſays his Lordſhip, "his Majeſty cannot imagine that the court of "Spain ſhould think it unreaſonable to deſire a communication of

"the

" the treaty acknowledged to have been lately concluded between the " courts of Madrid and Verſailles," &c.; adding as a reaſon, that the honour of his Majeſty's crown, and the intereſt of his people, equally call for an explanation on this head, before he can, conſiſtent with his dignity, proceed in any negotiation with Spain; becauſe no fair or candid diſcuſſion of the rights or differences of the two courts can take place, while Spain, informed as ſhe is of the full extent of all his Majeſty's alliances and connections, maintains a ſuſpicious and unfriendly reſerve with regard to a treaty recently concluded with his Majeſty's declared and inveterate enemy, by whom it is openly and induſtriouſly aſſerted throughout Europe, that the purport thereof is hoſtile to Great Britain. Lord Egremont, in this letter, does not forget to acquaint the Earl, that, in his firſt conference with the Count de Fuentes, he had explained this matter fully; but that this miniſter had avoided entering into it, and ſeemed to wiſh that it might be paſſed through another channel. He therefore enforces it as the King's pleaſure, that his Excellency ſhould uſe the moſt preſſing inſtance to M. Wall, to obtain ſuch communication as is already mentioned; but at the ſame time recommends it to be done in the moſt polite and friendly terms; " giving, at the ſame time, the Spaniſh miniſter the " ſtrongeſt aſſurances, that, this obſtacle once removed, his Majeſty " is moſt ſincerely and cordially diſpoſed to enter into an amicable diſ- " cuſſion of other matters in diſpute; little doubting but that a con- " firmed reciprocal confidence would naturally point out expedients to " ſave the honour of both kings, adjuſt things to mutual ſatisfaction, " and eſtabliſh a harmony as permanent as advantageous to both " courts."

To the ſecret and preciſe inſtructions contained in this excellent letter, his Lordſhip adds this moſt intereſting and ſpirited declaration: That, in order to prevent any perverſe impreſſions, which Mr Pitt's retiring from public buſineſs at this juncture might occaſion, it is proper that I ſhould aſſure your Excellency, that the meaſures of government will ſuffer no relaxation on that account; on the contrary, I may venture to promiſe, that the idea ſuggeſted by ſome malevolent perſons at home, and perhaps induſtriouſly propagated abroad, of the whole ſpirit of the war ſubſiding with him, inſtead of diſcouraging, will only tend to animate the preſent miniſtry to a more vigorous exertion of their powers, to avoid every poſſible imputation of indeciſion or indolence which ignorant prejudice might ſuggeſt: and the example of the ſpirit of the late meaſures will be a ſpur to his Majeſty's ſervants to perſevere, and to ſtretch every nerve of this country, towards forcing the enemy to come into a ſafe, honourable, and, above all, a laſting peace. I further have the pleaſure to inform your Excellency, that the moſt perfect harmony, mutual confidence and unanimity, now reign in his Majeſty's councils, with a thorough determination to puſh the war with ſuch vigour, as will, it is hoped, under the hand of Providence, procure ſtill farther ſucceſſes to the juſt cauſe for which this country drew the ſword. The King at the ſame

time

time continues to be disposed, with equal moderation, to put an end to the dreadful calamities of war, the moment the enemy will listen to such terms of peace as shall be consistent with his Majesty's honour, in some degree adequate to the successes of his arms, and calculated, by promising permanency, to preserve mankind from the various distresses and miseries which have been so fatally experienced during the course of this cruel and bloody war.

To this dispatch was added, two letters from his Lordship to his Excellency, both of the same date with the dispatch; the first, *secret* and *confidential*, informing the Earl, for his private direction, that in case he should find insuperable objections to the desired communication, but in lieu thereof the most solemn assurances, upon the Royal word signified in writing, of the innocence of the treaty in question with respect to the King's interests, his Excellency was not totally to reject the alternative, but to take it *ad referendum*, to be transmitted to the British court. The second letter, *separate* and *secret*, enjoined his Excellency to penetrate, as far as he could, his Catholic Majesty's real views, the prevailing temper and sentiments of his principal ministers, the order and regulation of the sea and land forces, the state of public credit and the finances, and the disposition of the court to depart in any manner from the neutrality, by openly or secretly assisting the King's enemies; but, in doing this, to avoid the least mark of offensive diffidence.

In a letter from his Excellency to Mr Pitt, dated October 12 he just mentions his having received a letter from General Parslow at Gibraltar, concerning the works carrying on there, which consisted only in some necessary repairs and conveniencies for the garrison, which he had reported to M. Wall, requesting him to acquaint his Catholic Majesty with that very authentic contradiction of what had been maliciously conveyed to his court.

The next paper in this collection is a letter from his Excellency to the Earl of Egremont, dated November 2. in which he informs his Lordship of the haughty language now held by the court of Spain, so different from all the former professions and declarations of the Spanish secretary of state, that his Excellency could not help expressing his uneasiness, by desiring to know whether there were any grounds for the rumour so generally propagated, of an approaching rupture between Great Britain and Spain, grounded upon a treaty said to be lately concluded between the courts of Madrid and Versailles; and, if it were possible, after all that had passed, that such a treaty could be concluded, then he desired to be told of what nature it was, whether offensive, or singly defensive, what were its views, and what its conditions? But, instead of answering directly to these questions, says his Excellency, General Wall began, by declaiming against the conduct of England, as unwarrantable, as his Catholic Majesty never could obtain an answer from the British ministry to any paper sent thither, either by his own ambassador, or his Britannic Majesty's; alledging, that we were intoxicated with our successes, and aimed at ruining the French power, in order more easily to crush that of Spain; and,

and, having worked up his anger to a degree his Excellency had never ſeen before, he added, that ſince his Catholic Majeſty's dominions were to be overwhelmed, he would himſelf be the firſt man to adviſe his maſter, at leaſt to have them ſeized with arms in his ſubjects hands, and not to continue the paſſive victim he had hitherto been ſuppoſed to be in the eyes of the world. When the General's warmth was a little abated, his Excellency mildly renewed his former queſtions; but, inſtead of giving any ſatisfactory anſwer, he fell again into an uncommon warmth, inſiſting that we had ſet the Spaniſh power at defiance; that we had attacked and plundered their veſſels, inſulted their coaſts, violated our neutrality, encroached upon the territorial juriſdiction of the King's dominions in America, by illegally ſeizing log-wood, erecting freſh ſettlements in the Bay of Honduras, and had with-held from his ſubjects the right which they had long enjoyed of fiſhing upon the banks of Newfoundland for bacallao. He added, that he had indeed given his Royal maſter hopes that juſtice would be granted to atone for theſe repeated grievances, and therefore wanted to know where, when, and how, it was to be expected? His Excellency, notwithſtanding this ſecond digreſſion, did not depart from his former queſtion, and at length received for anſwer, that he [M. Wall] had no orders to acquaint him with any meaſures but what he had formerly communicated.

Finding no ground to be gained by farther inquiries at this time, his Excellency took his leave, and, after paying his court as uſual to his Catholic Majeſty, he returned in about an hour, and, under pretence of ſhewing an attention to General Wall, which he always paid before he ſent off a meſſenger to England, to know if he had any commands thither, he took occaſion to renew the former topic of converſation, which was only productive of a repetition of former grievances, with this additional intimation, that the court of France was determined to publiſh to the world the mortifying terms ſhe had conſented to for the ſake or peace, and to expoſe the arbitrary and unreaſonable demands of Great Britain, whoſe unbounded ambition had fruſtrated his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's goods intentions, in yielding ſo much from motives of humanity.

His Excellency thought he had liſtened ſufficiently to all theſe accuſations; and therefore, having recollected himſelf by a ſhort abſence, he begun by anſwering the charge to all that complicated heap of grievances which the Spaniſh miniſter ſeemed purpoſely to have thrown out to divert his Excellency from perſevering in the purſuit of getting his curioſity gratified; and, after having expoſed the weakneſs of all thoſe ſpecious arguments which the General had made uſe of, he concluded his diſcourſe with repeating his inſtances for information concerning the treaty; but the moſt he could obtain was, "That his Catholic Majeſty had judged it expedient to renew his "family-compact with the Moſt Chriſtian King."

His Excellency concludes this diſpatch with aſſigning what he thinks the cauſe of this very different language from the Spaniſh court, *the ſafe arrival of all the wealth that was expected from Spaniſh America;*

America; the progreſs of the French army in the King's electoral dominions; and the ſucceſs that has attended the Auſtrian operations in Sileſia; adding, that he had long obſerved the jealouſy of Spain at the Britiſh conqueſts, and was convinced that the conſciouſneſs of their naval inferiority was the only motive that inclined them to maintain harmony and friendſhip with Great Britain.

To this diſpatch, which was received November the 14th, the Earl of Egremont returned an anſwer on the 19th, in which he expreſſes his Majeſty's aſtoniſhment at the abrupt and unprovoked tranſition of the Spaniſh ſecretary of ſtate from the moſt cordial and conciliatory tone of friendly profeſſion, and amicable adjuſtment, to the moſt peremptory and haughty ſtyle of menace and hoſtility; and the rather, as the Count de Fuentes had, the very day before his Excellency's diſpatches arrived, repeated the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of the friendly diſpoſitions of the King his maſter, and of his ſteady purpoſe to maintain the ſtricteſt amity with the court of Great Britain. It were, continues his Lordſhip, both tedious and uſeleſs to enter minutely into the anſwers ſo obvious to be given to the offenſive digreſſions by which M. Wall determinately evaded giving any ſatisfaction to your Excellency's moſt reaſonable demand with regard to the treaty lately concluded with France. A few obſervations will therefore ſuffice on the order of your diſpatch.

As the aſſertion, That his Catholic Majeſty never could obtain an anſwer from the Britiſh miniſtry to any memorial, or paper, &c. a propoſition ſo notoriouſly groundleſs, conſidering the ample materials in your Excellency's hands, ſcarce deſerves a ſerious anſwer; and as to the language held relative to the negotiation with France, and our unbounded ambition and thirſt of conqueſt, as it conſiſts of mere abuſive aſſertions, without the leaſt ſhew of argument, it deſerves nothing but plain contradiction.

The intemperate and raſh advice which the Spaniſh miniſter talked of propoſing to the King his maſter, gives his Majeſty the greater concern, as M. Wall cannot but know with what particular delicacy our plans of military operations have been concerted, in order to avoid all hoſtilities towards objects that might give the leaſt jealouſy or umbrage to the Court of Spain. His unjuſt ſuggeſtions muſt therefore be looked upon as a mere pretext that in caſe the court of Spain ſhould have meditated hoſtilities againſt England, the court of London might appear as the ſource of all the misfortunes that may enſue from the rupture.

The *vague* declamation, by which the Spaniſh ſecretary eluded a ſecond time an anſwer to the queſtion you ſo properly perſevered in urging, has ſo unpromiſing an aſpect, as to give the King very little reaſon to hope for good effects from further patience and forbearance: It is therefore his Majeſty's expreſs command, that your Excellency demand of the Spaniſh ſecretary of ſtate an immediate, clear, and categorical anſwer to that queſtion; but, at the ſame time, that you cannot be too firm and explicit, you will be particularly cautious not to uſe the leaſt harſhneſs in your manner, or mix any thing in your converſation

verſation which can have the leaſt tendency to indiſpoſe or irritate him; that whatever the conſequences may be, his Majeſty may have the conſolation of appealing to all the world for the rectitude and purity of his intentions, and for the moderation obſerved in endeavouring to prevent a rupture, by every ſtep which his honour and dignity could permit.

To this public letter was added one *moſt ſecret*, of the ſame date, in which his Lordſhip ſignifies the King's pleaſure to his Excellency, in caſe he could not ſucceed agreeable to his inſtructions, to come from Madrid forthwith, without taking leave, and to repair to Liſbon, where he would find a ſhip of war ready to receive him; a refuſal of the ſatisfaction on the queſtion demanded, or of diſavowing any intentions of taking part with the enemy, being to be looked upon as an aggreſſion on the part of Spain, and as an abſolute declaration of war.

Another letter that accompanied theſe, *ſeparate and ſecret*, directed his Excellency, *if little or no hopes of ſucceeding remained*, to take the moſt ſecret and expeditious manner of giving immediate notice to Major-General Parſlow at Gibralter, and to all his Majeſty's conſuls in Spain and Portugal, of the critical ſituation of our affairs with Spain, and likewiſe to make the ſame communication to Sir Charles Saunders; and if *all hopes were at an end*, and his Excellency's departure from Madrid was inevitable, then to ſend off a letter to Admiral Saunders, and another to Commodore Keppel, acquainting them with this final reſolution; and leſt his Excellency ſhould have reaſon to apprehend that the meſſengers with theſe letters ſhould be intercepted in the dominions of Spain, he is himſelf directed to ſet out immediately for the frontiers of Portugal, and from thence to diſpatch duplicates of his letters, &c. leaving a perſon at Madrid to take care of his private affairs.

The next letter in this collection is dated Eſcurial, November 9. in which the Earl of Briſtol gives an account of the military preparations on the part of Spain, particularly that two men of war were ordered from Cadiz, the one to convoy the aſſogues, and the other to protect ſome Dutch tranſports with ammunition and ſtores for Carthagena and America. Eleven ſhips of the line, he adds, lie at Ferrol, rigged, manned, and ready to put to ſea, with two frigates, one of which is bound to the South Seas, with ball, powder, and implements of war; that two ſhips of war, with two large barks under convoy, having three thouſand five hundred barrels of gunpowder, one thouſand five hundred bomb ſhells, five hundred cheſts of arms, and a conſiderable quantity of other warlike ſtores, were ſailed from Barcelona to the Weſt Indies; and that five battalions of different regiments, making in all about three thouſand ſix hundred men, were waiting at Cadiz for final orders to embark for America.

By another letter, dated Madrid, November 16. his Excellency acknowledges the receipt of the ſecretary's diſpatches of the 28th of October; and adds, that the military preparations of Spain are far from ſlackening; that one thouſand five hundred had entered the

town of Ferrol, with a deſign ſoon to embark for the Weſt Indies; that a regiment of foot was gone to Majorca, and another had orders to hold itſelf in readineſs to be ſent to the ſame iſland; and that in the Weſt Indies they had nineteen ſhips of war, and not fewer than ſixteen frigates to attend them.

His Excellency's letter, dated Eſcurial, December 14. is more important, he having entered minutely into every argument ſuggeſted by the Britiſh ſecretary: "And though," ſays his Excellency, "I dare "not flatter myſelf with having gained any ground upon the Spaniſh "miniſter, yet I never before obſerved M. Wall liſten with greater "attention to my diſcourſe. When he anſwered me, it was without "warmth; when he applied to me, it was friendly; and after long "reaſonings on both ſides, we parted with reciprocal proteſtations "to each other of our earneſt deſire to continue in peace." On this favourable opportunity, his Excellency urged the inſeparable connection of intereſt that unites the two crowns, and which could not fail of ſoon producing a good effect, notwithſtanding the mean artifices of France to ſow diſſenſions with a view to drain the royal coffers, without any real regard to the retentions of Spain.

The next paper in this collection is, the tranſlation of a paper delivered by the Count de Fuentes to the Earl of Egremont, being an anſwer to a memorial delivered by the Earl of Briſtol to the court of Spain. This is followed by a letter from Lord Egremont to his Excellency, dated December 22. diſclaiming any knowledge of a ſeizure, which it was reported in the city that Admiral Holmes had made of ſome Spaniſh barks, laden with ſugar at Monte Chriſti, expreſſing his Majeſty's concern upon hearing it, and adding aſſurances, that if the fact proved true, not a moment ſhould be loſt in taking ſuch ſteps as ſhould ſatisfy his Catholic Majeſty, with regard to the unjuſtifiable and unauthoriſed conduct of any of his Majeſty's ſervants upon this occaſion, in order to prevent any malicious uſe which might be made of this unlucky event.

The next letter that follows, is dated Madrid, December 11. 1761, which gives the firſt account of the Earl's final reſolution of leaving the court of Spain, and ſetting forth the difficulties attending the execution of his Majeſty's orders in ſending the letters to the proper officers by land and ſea for the better ſecurity of his Majeſty's ſubjects. He adds, that he was denied poſt-horſes; that he was ſurrounded with ſpies; that the roads were almoſt impaſſable between Spain and Portugal; that he was himſelf ſo ill as to be unable to travel; but that he had tried a method which he does not chuſe to mention, to convey the neceſſary intelligence to Admiral Saunders, General Parſlow, and the conſuls; and that M. Porter, ſeeing how ill his Excellency was, had promiſed to ſet out for Liſbon, by whom the letters he had then ready ſhould be forwarded.

Having thus given at large the inſtructions which the Earl of Briſtol received from time to time from the Court of Great Britain, relative to his conduct with the Spaniſh miniſtry; it remains only to

ſhew

ſhew in what manner his Excellency executed his commiſſion; and the treatment he met with on this memorable occaſion.

What paſſed at the firſt conference with the Spaniſh miniſter, after his Excellency had received final orders to inſiſt on a categorical anſwer, or to retire from the Spaniſh Court, is contained in a letter to Lord Egremont, dated Madrid, Dec. 7 1761, the ſubſtance of which is as follows: The meſſenger Porter, having arrived at Madrid on the 5th, at night, his Excellency the Earl of Briſtol acquainted M. Wall, the next morning, that he had received diſpatches from England of the laſt importance; and M. Wall being confined to his room by an accident that had happened to his foot, appointed one o'clock for a conference inhis own apartment. At this conference the Earl began by acquainting the Spaniſh miniſter with the aſtoniſhment and concern which the unprovoked tranſition in his language, ſo diametrically oppoſite to the pleaſing aſſurances he had formerly received, had occaſioned at the Britiſh Court, and the rather as the Count de Fuentes had but juſt given the Engliſh miniſtry the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of the King his maſter's ſteady reſolution to maintain the ſtricteſt amity with Great Britain; that, notwithſtanding theſe aſſurances, his Britannic Majeſty, equally attentive to his own dignity, and the intereſt of his ſubjects, was determined religiouſly to adhere to all his ſolemn declarations; that Spain had done injuſtice to the purity of the King's intentions, ſince his Majeſty had been particularly delicate in cauſing ſuch military plans to be concerted, as were not, in the leaſt, likely to give umbrage to Spain; and that, in all the Royal Councils, every thing had likewiſe been avoided that would tend to an interruption of a friendly intelligence between the two Courts. His Excellency proceeded to renew his former inquiries about the treaty lately concluded between the Courts of Madrid and Verſailles; and, finally, to aſk a categorical anſwer relative to the intentions of Spain with regard to Great Britain, but with that moderation as could not but expreſs the King's deſire to obtain ſuch an anſwer as might contribute to the continuation of that amicable intercourſe which it was equally the intereſt of both Courts to maintain; adding, however, that this deſire did not proceed from any timidity, or apprehenſion on the King's ſide, but from the rectitude and humanity of his Royal mind.

It was impoſſible to liſten with more obliging attention than M. Wall did to all his Excellency ſaid; when his Excellency appealed to him on any point, he anſwered friendly; when he reaſoned he reaſoned candidly and minutely; and acknowledged the caution that had been obſerved in attacking thoſe poſſeſſions belonging to our enemies that had any connection with the Spaniſh territory; but concluded, that the copy he delivered to his Excellency of his * diſpatch to the Count of Fuentes, (at the Britiſh Court), was the only anſwer he could give about the treaty in queſtion.

His Lordſhip obſerves, that at this viſit he had only dwelt in general terms on the intentions of Spain towards England; and his mo-

* This diſpatch was by way of memorial. See p. 69.

tives for acting in this manner were, that he perceived M. Wall's *tone to be of a conciliating nature*, that he *flattered himself* from thence, that he might obtain the categorical answer he was ordered to demand; that he had observed for some time before, the style of the Spanish ministry to be gradually softening; and that all that sudden wrath and passion which he had discovered, had arisen on the notice of a change which had happened in the English administration, having been occasioned by the measures proposed to be taken against the Spanish Court.

His Excellency proceeds, in his letter of the 9th, to give an account of his second conference with the Spanish minister, on the same subject. At this conference, which was on the 8th of December, the Spanish minister said, he had received his Catholic Majesty's commands, to inform him, that, with regard to the treaty, and the intentions of Spain, M. Wall's dispatch to the Count of Fuentes was the only answer the Catholic King judged it expedient to give. But, at last, having declared frankly that the British Court expected to have a categorical answer to the following questions: Whether the Catholic King intended to join the French, our enemies, or purposed acting hostilely? or would, in any manner, depart from his neutrality? adding, that Spain's refusal of this satisfaction, would be deemed an aggression, and a declaration of war; the surprise of M. Wall is not to be expressed. He only brought out these words, "What "is to follow? you have then orders to withdraw from hence?" Being answered in the affirmative, he said, the categorical answer required was such an attack upon the Catholic King's dignity, that it was impossible for him to give advice to his Sovereign upon so delicate a subject; but being pressed, for the sake of humanity, as the ruin of thousands of thousands, and the distress of nations were now depending, not to let any rash or precipitate measure be taken, M. Wall desired, for greater precision, that what the British minister was ordered to demand, might be put into writing; his Excellency therefore wrote down the following short sentences: Whether the Court of Madrid intends to join the French, our enemies, to act hostilely against Great Britain, or to depart, in any manner, from its neutrality? A categorical answer is expected to these questions; otherwise a refusal to comply will be looked upon as aggression on the part of Spain, and a declaration of war." It was not till the 10th of December that his Excellency received the Spanish minister's letter, in which it was said, "That the spirit of haughtiness and of discord, which dictated "this inconsiderate step, and which, for the misfortune of mankind, "still reigns so much in the British government, is what made, in the "same instant, the declaration of war, and attacked the King's dig-"nity. Your Excellency may think of retiring when, and in the "manner most convenient to you; which is the only answer that, "without detaining you, his Majesty has ordered me to give you." With this letter a friendly note of a private nature was inclosed, in which M. Wall hopes for the honour of seeing his Excellency, and of confirming to him, by word of mouth, the esteem and respect with

with which he was his Lordſhip's obedient ſervant: but, notwithſtanding, when his Lordſhip, at his departure, applied for poſt-horſes to facilitate his journey out of Spain, an order for that purpoſe was refuſed; ſpies were every where planted about his houſe; and, in ſhort, he found himſelf ſo cloſely guarded, that though he was ill of a fever, he thought it beſt to riſk all, even at the hazard of his life, in order to quit the dominions of that unfriendly monarch. Such was the treatment which the Britiſh miniſter received at the Court of Madrid, when it was no longer in the power of that court to treat under the maſk of deceit and treachery. The breach with England had, no doubt, been long determined; but the time was not yet come when the declaration was to be made. Under the character of friends, they, upon every occaſion of diſpute, decided in favour of our enemies; but not yet being in a condition to repel force by force, they choſe this notable way of manifeſting their intentions, till the preparations they were making ſhould enable them to act without reſerve.

The manifeſto ſo often alluded to, which was diſpatched by the Spaniſh miniſtry to the Count de Fuentes, and by him delivered to the court of London, with the paper delivered by the Earl of Briſtol to M. Wall, November 18. which occaſioned it, both follow at large, that the reader may judge on which ſide that ſpirit of haughtineſs is moſt manifeſt, with which the Spaniſh miniſtry have charged the Britiſh councils.

Tranſlation of a Paper delivered by the Earl of Briſtol, November 18. 1761.

The King has learned, with particular ſatisfaction, the juſtice of his Catholic Majeſty, in giving orders for the reſtitution of the ſhip the Speedwell; and his Majeſty is equally ſenſible of the moderation with which the privateer the King George hath been treated. The Count de Fuentes having given a memorial, complaining of the behaviour of the ſaid privateer, the moſt exact inquiries are to be immediately begun; and as ſoon as the facts are proved, a ſuitable ſatisfaction, agreeable to our laws, will be given to the court of Spain.

Having communicated to the ſecretary of ſtate, in a diſpatch of the month of September laſt, (agreeable to the aſſurance I had then received), his Catholic Majeſty's intentions to cultivate a good correſpondence with the King, I have been expreſsly ordered to teſtify the King's pleaſure which ſuch a declaration of the ſentiments of this court has occaſioned: and I muſt not omit to aſſure, that no order has been ſent for augmenting the fortifications of Gibraltar; conſequently they have only been working there on the uſual repairs.

His

His Majesty having nothing more at heart than to maintain and strengthen the most cordial and the most sincere friendship with the Catholic King, does not doubt of meeting with the same dispositions as his on the part of Spain; for there is nothing more evident than the mutual advantage which must at all times result to the two kingdoms by such a reciprocity.

After this declaration, it is not surprising that the court of London desires and demands of the Spanish ministers a communication of the treaty lately concluded between their Catholic and Most Christian Majesties; or that they would impart the articles which may be thought relative now, or in future, directly or less immediately, to the interests of Great Britain. These instances do not proceed from any disadvantageous suspicion of the assurances of friendship, so often repeated by Spain to the court of London: they only tend to obtain some explanation with regard to the language which the King's enemies have affected to hold, namely, that Spain was on the point of taking part in the present war, by joining France against England. Such are the reports which have made so rapid a progress in all Europe; and the King's honour is concerned in putting a stop to them, as far as the interests of his people require their being contradicted; without which, how can his Majesty persuade himself to enter into a negotiation with Spain, for accommodating the differences which have unhappily subsisted, for so long a time, between the two courts? The Catholic King is informed of all the alliances and engagements of Great Britain; and it would be an unfriendly reserve, at this juncture, not to comply with giving his Majesty this satisfaction on the contents of a treaty, so recently signed with a power actually at war with the King; and especially when France does not cease to give out, that the conditions of this new engagement tend towards hostilities which Spain will very soon manifest against the British nation.

This obstacle once removed, his Majesty is determined, without loss of time, to enter into an amicable discussion of the matters which make the subjects of the dispute of the two crowns; not at all doubting but that they may be easily adjusted; and being convinced, that a reciprocal and extensive confidence will not fail to suggest expedients for saving the dignity and the honour of the two Kings, and for adjusting, to the reciprocal satisfaction of their Majesties, every thing that has, till now, retarded that solid and permanent harmony, which has always been the object, the wishes, the solicitude, and the desires, of those who wish the essential advantages and the true glory of the two monarchs.

In order to prevent every perverse impression which the change that has just happened in the English ministry might occasion, it is necessary to declare, that the most perfect unanimity now reigns in the King's councils: and that it is resolved there to continue the war with all possible vigour. His Majesty, however, only wishing for the moment to put an end to the terrible misfortunes which are the inevitable

vitable conſequences of it, as ſoon as he ſhall find his enemies diſpoſed to make peace, on conditions which may correſpond to the ſucceſſes with which Providence has been pleaſed to bleſs the King's arms, and which ſhall at the ſame time give appearances of a ſolid and durable peace, after all the miſeries which have been ſuffered during the courſe of theſe laſt years.

Tranſlation of a Paper received by the Lord Egremont from the Count de Fuentes, December 3. 1761, *in anſwer to the foregoing.*

Moſt Excellent Sir,

My Lord Briſtol delivered to me, ſome few days ago, the memorial whereof I ſend you a copy. In the firſt paragraph is ſeen the ſatisfaction of this court at the King's juſtice, in cauſing the Engliſh ſhip the Speedwell to be reſtored, and at the moderation with which the offence of the King George privateer had been chaſtiſed; to which there is nothing to reply, only that his Majeſty is glad that the miniſtry acknowledge the uprightneſs and moderation of his proceedings.

In the ſecond paragraph, my Lord Briſtol ſets forth, that having wrote in September to his court, the intention he had been aſſured of by us, in which the King was, of cultivating a good correſpondence with the King of Great Britain, he had been ordered to declare the real pleaſure ſuch a declaration from us had given. *I do not remember having made it then in a more particular manner than at many other times; nor do I comprehend the motive for their making ſuch a point of it:* however, it is certain, that in the various occaſions that have preſented themſelves, in the lifetime of King Ferdinand, (who is in heaven), as well as of the King our Lord, (whom God ſave), the Spaniſh miniſters have repeated the wiſhes of their court to cultivate the beſt correſpondence with that of London. My Lord adds, in the ſame paragraph, that he can aſcertain, that no order has been tranſmitted for encreaſing the fortifications of Gibraltar; which does not ſurpriſe the King, as he has given no room for the leaſt miſtruſt; nor would the contrary ſurpriſe him, the Engliſh being as much the maſters to encreaſe them, as his Majeſty is in any one place of his own.

My Lord Briſtol continues, in another paragraph, to expreſs, that there is nothing the King, his maſter, has ſo much at heart, as to form a cloſer and moſt ſincere friendſhip with the King, our Lord; and that he does not doubt finding the ſame diſpoſitions on the part of Spain; the mutual advantages that will accrue to both nations therefrom being evident: And all this is in order to come by degrees to what, after ſuch a declaration, was not to ſurpriſe us, that his court ſhould deſire and aſk of the Spaniſh miniſters the communication

nication of the treaty lately concluded between their Catholic and Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, or the articles that relate to England. Your Excellency knows how eaſy it would be for the King to give a direct anſwer; but his own decorum prevents him, from the conſideration, that this demand is made as a compulſive condition for commencing a negotiation with Spain, about differences which are confeſſed to have ſubſiſted ſo long. Whoever heard ſpeak of commencing a negotiation, would think, that hitherto nothing had been negotiated about our differences; and, beſides, would believe that their conſidering them as worthy of negotiation was doing us a favour. It is a very ſingular method in that miniſtry, of miſunderſtanding ſo many offices, memorials, and conferences, which have paſſed for theſe ſix years thereupon, and particularly ſince the King ſent your Excellency to that court, proving the inconteſtible grounds of our complaints and juſt cares; and repeating, that, without ſatisfying them, it is impoſſible to fix the good correſpondence of the two monarchies, nor the friendſhip of the two monarchs, ſo deſerving of each other's love. If all that has been declared by word of mouth, or in writing, the anſwers and replies that have intervened, the points that have been concluded upon, is not a negotiation, I do not know what is called ſuch.

My Lord Briſtol offers, that when the King, our Lord, ſhould declare himſelf upon the exiſtence or non-exiſtence of the ſuppoſed treaty, or upon the articles relating to the Engliſh, the King, his maſter, has determined to enter, without loſs of time, into a friendly diſcuſſion of the points which occaſion our differences; not doubting but that they may be accommodated, and expedients found out, for ſaving the dignity and honour of the two ſovereigns. In this court they muſt conſider only as a mere trifle what they ſeek after; ſince, in recompence, they only promiſe what we are already tired of practiſing. What greater diſcuſſion upon the points of our diſputes can be made, than that which has been in ſo long a negotiation? What expedients can be fallen upon now to ſave the honour of the two Kings, which in arguments and diſputes of ſix years have not occurred? And if in London they are to be found, *Spain is the creditor for her patience in the purſuit of her complaints*, and for *having ſeen the various ſucceſſes of the war the* Engliſh *were carrying on*, whilſt ſhe only *propoſed*, without offering to *impoſe*, conditions upon that account. The moſt noble expedient, and which does the greateſt honour to kings, as well as to thoſe who are not ſo, is, not to with-hold the property of another unlawfully, but to reſtore, and even puniſh, the uſurpers, without minding (if it falls out ſo) from whom the injured perſon aſks it.

My Lord Briſtol concludes with a paragraph entirely foreign to our buſineſs, declaring, that a perfect unanimity ſubſiſts in the councils of Great Britain; and that the King was reſolved to continue the war with all poſſible vigour, till he had reduced his enemies to a peace adequate to the ſucceſſes of the Engliſh arms, and which might have

the

Army.

Colonels	Hon. George Cary, John Crawfurd, Simon Fraſer, Lord Geo. H. Lenox.		Major-Generals.
Lieut.-Cols	Park Pepper. Francis Maclean.		Brigadier-Generals.
Majors	Edward Smith,	60th foot	Colonels.
	Charles Lee,	103d —	
	Richard Vaughan,	79th —	
Captains	Rob. Gordon,	21ſt —	Lt-Colonels.
	W. Keen,	5th —	
	— Webb,	36th —	
	John Macdonnel,	78th —	
Lieutenant,	Bethune Lindſay,	75th —	Major.

Note 175. A Liſt of the Fleet in the Eaſt Indies, commanded by Rear-Admiral Corniſh, 1761.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Norfolk,	74	Samuel Corniſh, Rear-Admiral of the White, Capt. Richard Kempenfelt.
Lenox,	74	Robert Jocelyn.
Grafton,	68	Hyde Parker.
Elizabeth,	64	Richard Tiddeman, Commodore. Capt. Iſaac Ourry.
Weymouth,	60	Richard Collins.
York,	60	Henry Cowell.
Panther,	60	Philip Affleck.
America,	60	Samuel Pitchford.
Medway,	60	J. B. Tinker.
Falmouth,	50	William Brereton.
Chatham,	54	Thomas Lynn.
South-Sea Caſtle,	40	W. Newſome.
Seahorſe,	24	Cha. Cath. Grant.
Seaford,	20	J. Peighin.

Note 176. A Liſt of his Majeſty's Ships at the Leeward Iſlands, under the command of Commodore Sir James Douglas, together with the Ships of War who convoyed a Body of Troops from North America, commanded by Lord Rollo.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Dublin,	74	600	Sir James Douglas, Commodore. Capt. Gaſcoigne.
Culloden,	74	600	Barker.
Temple,	70	520	O'Brien.
Raiſonable,	64	500	Shuldham.
Belliqueux,	64	500	Saumarez.
Bienfaiſant,	64	500	Balfour.
Stirling Caſtle *,	64	520	Everitt.
Montague,	60	420	Parry.
Norwich,	50	350	M'Cleverty.
Falkland *,	50	350	Drake.
Sutherland *,	50	350	Legge.
Rocheſter,	50	350	Burnet.
	FRIGATES.		
Danae,	40	250	H. Martin.
Penzance *,	40	250	Boyd.
Echo,	32	220	Laforey.
Repulſe *,	32	220	Allen.
Stag,	32	220	Angel.
Creſcent,	28	200	Collingwood.
Lizard *,	28	200	Doake.
Levant,	28	200	Tucker.
Nightingale,	24	160	Campbell.
Fowey,	24	160	Meade.
Greyhound,	24	160	Francis.
Roſe,	24	160	Banks.
Arundel,	24	160	Innes.
Virgin,	12	100	J. Briſbane.
Antigua,	12	100	N. P. Nott.
Barbadoes,	12	100	Stair Douglas.

The ſhips marked * eſcorted Lord Rollo and the troops from North America.

DOMINICO ISLAND,

One of the Carribbee iſlands, lies half way between Guadaloupe and Martinico, in Lat. 15 deg. 20 min. N. and W. Long. 61. deg. 34 min. is about thirty miles in length, and about half that number in breadth; and, being nearly of a rectangular form, and not interſected by deep bays, contains more ground in proportion to its circumference than moſt of the other iſlands. It was diſcovered by Columbus

Columbus on a Sunday; whence its name. It is divided, like all the Caribbee islands, into Basse-Terre and Capes Terre, the former being the leeward, and the latter the windward part of the island. The country has a mountainous appearance, especially towards the sea; but the declivities are commonly gentle; so that the cultivation is not difficult; and the soil being a deep black mould, of exceeding fertility, it largely and speedily rewards the toil of the planter. The island is very woody; but many of the trees are very valuable. In the interior parts, there are many rich and fine vallies, and several spacious plains. The climate is reputed to be very wholesome, and the island is watered by above thirty rivers, some of which are of considerable magnitude, the rest very commodious for plantations, and abounding in fish. Toward the windward and rugged part of the island, are the remains of the once numerous natives of these islands, the Caribbs: they are supposed to be about two thousand in number, and have a good many negro slaves, that have escaped from the other islands, and taken shelter amongst them. They have peculiar manners, laws, and customs of their own. As they conversed only with the French, they had a dislike to the English; but have given the planters no disturbance since the island was taken. This island, although declared neutral at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748, was French to all intents and purposes: they appointed the governor; and the produce of the island was either exported to France, or French colonies. It bears, in great plenty, all the woods which are common in the West Indies; and produces what are called ground-provisions in great abundance, such as bananas, potatoes, and manuel, of which cassada is made, which serves as bread to the negroes, and even to many of the Europeans. The pine-apples of this island are said to excel most others in size and flavour. There are some black cattle, and wild and tame hogs; as likewise all sorts of fowl are extremely plenty here. The island likewise produces coffee, cotton, maiz, millet, &c. The French would never permit sugar-canes to be planted; but since it has been in the hands of the English, sugar-canes have been found to thrive exceedingly well.

Properly speaking, here are no harbours, but several commodious bays, and good anchorage. The only town in the island, before it was taken, was Rosseau, on the leeward part; and here the governor resided. The town was not very large; but it was fortified with several batteries to defend the road; and here Lord Rollo landed when he attacked and took the island But the best bay is Prince Rupert's bay, on the leeward part of the island likewise. It received its name from the famous Prince Rupert having anchored here. It is spacious and deep, and capable of containing the royal navy of Great Britain. It is sheltered from the wind by very high mountains: near the shore, it has a depth of seven fathom water; and a little farther out, from seven to twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, and a hundred. In fact, our fleets destined for the West Indies generally come to an anchor in this bay, for the sake of supplying themselves with wood and water; for which no place can be better situated, or have greater plenty. This

was

was the case in 1741, when the fleet and forces destined against Carthagena, under Sir Chaloner Ogle and Lord Cathcart, put in here. His Lordship was unfortunately seized with a dysentery, which carried him off, to the great loss of the nation. A fine town and fort are building in this bay, and the country clearing very fast. It is now made the seat of government; and by an act of parliament, about six years ago, was declared a free port, under certain restrictions. Some valuable mines are said to be in the mountains; but of this there is no certain account. On the whole, this island is a very important acquisition to Great Britain, whether we consider it on account of itself, or its situation. The vast quantities which, when fully settled, it will produce, of sugar, rum, cotton, coffee, and other valuable West-India commodities, and the manufactures, and other goods, which it will take in return, must be a great improvement to the riches, trade, and navigation of the mother country. Then, by its situation, lying in the centre of the French islands, in case of a rupture with that crown, it will be of infinite advantage to Britain, by enabling her to stop all intercourse between them, and greatly interrupting their commerce with France. This island, with St Vincent and Tobago, were sold in lots, by commissioners appointed for that purpose, for the benefit of the public. This island was originally a member of the government of Grenada; but it has lately been made a separate government, very judiciously in our opinion, both on account of its own importance, which is daily increasing, and its remote situation from all the other islands in the Grenada district.

Note 177. A List of his Majesty's Ships on the Jamaica Station, under the command of Rear-Admiral Holmes, 1761.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Cambridge,	80	750	Charles Holmes, Rear-Admiral of the White, Capt. Goostrey.
Centaur,	74	700	Forrest.
Orford,	66	520	Arbuthnot.
Edgar,	64	500	Drake.
Pembroke,	60	420	Wheelock.
Defiance,	60	420	Baird.
Hampshire,	50	350	Usher.
Deptford,	50	350	Diggs.
Centurion,	50	350	Galbraith.
	FRIGATES.		
Renown,	32	220	Mackenzie.
Alarm,	32	220	Rushworth.
Boreas,	28	200	Uvedale.
Trent,	28	200	Lindsay.

Cerberus

the appearance of being a firm and lasting one. It is not directly our intention to answer thereto; but the two points which the English desire by the peace are contradicted evidently, by what all the world has just seen. All impartial persons can decide, whether the terms offered by the French, and refused by the English, do not bespeak the advantages of the English arms; and their inadmission will be attributed by them to other views, *which ought not to be indifferent to the other maritime powers*, and proprietors of dominions beyond sea. And it must occasion surprise to them, that if the court of London desires a peace that wears the appearance of being firm and lasting, it should pique itself upon that of Paris's insinuating, how necessary it would be to adjust, at the same time, our differences, to cut off all risk of its renewing the war in favour of us.

My Lord Bristol then, by means of another memorial, asked if France had taken that step with the King's consent, in the same manner he now asks us, whether there is such a treaty or not with France? We answer frankly, Yes; proving the regularity of it: And with this motive we reply to the repeated expressions of the court, about desiring a good correspondence with ours, esteeming them at all times, however, thinking it was necessary, effects should have accompanied them; and as if such a memorial had never been given by us, forgetting it entirely, they present us another, with a new question, with the same general expressions, and the unexpected novelty of offering to commence a negotiation so long discussed, and so well digested, that it has been reduced, during your Excellency's embassy, to the last *yes*, or last *no*.

Your Excellency, being thoroughly informed of every thing I have set forth, may tell it, or give it in writing, if it is necessary, to that ministry, in order that, upon no account, it may charge us with leaving my Lord Bristol's memorial unanswered, and that it may acknowledge the impropriety there is, *that the King should satisfy their curiosity at every turn, whilst no satisfaction is given to his just demands*.

Note 174. A List of the General and Staff Officers and Land Forces set to the assistance of the King of Portugal, on Spain declaring War against him in Feb. 1762.

Commander in Chief, General James Lord Tyrawley.
Captain de St Amour,
Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper,
Captain Cope,
Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, } Aides de Camp to ditto.
Second in command, Lieut.-General John Earl of Loudoun.
Captain Douglas,
Lieutenant Arnot, } Aides de Camp to ditto.

Major-General Hon. Geo. (now Marquis) Townſhend.

Brigadier-Generals.
- Colonel Bigoe Armſtrong
- —— Hamilton Lambart.
- —— Cadw. Lord Blaney.
- —— Lord Frederick Cavendiſh.
- Lieutenant Colonel John Burgoyne.

Quarter-Maſter General, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles O'Hara.
Deputy Ditto —————— Joſhua Viſcount Allen.
Adjutant-General, —————— John Coſnan.
Deputy Ditto, Major Henry Laws Luttrell.

HOSPITAL.

Phyſicians,
- Dr Cadogan.
- Dr Morris.

Director, Mr William Young.

Surgeons,
- Mr Maddox.
- Mr Thomkins.

Apothecaries,
- Mr Smith.
- Mr Hamilton.

Commiſſary-General of Stores and Proviſions, Mr Chriſtopher Bath.
Deputy, - - - Mr Peele.

LAND-FORCES.

	Commanding Officers.
Cavalry.	
16th Regiment, Light Dragoons,	Major, Hon. Hugh Sommerville.
Infantry.	
3d Regiment, or the Buffs,	Major J. Biddulph.
67th, ——	Lieut.-Col. Shirley.
75th, ——	—— —— Wren.
83d, ——	—— —— Reddiſh.
85th, two battalions,	1. Viſcount Pulteney. 2. Major Sir Hugh Williams.
91ſt, ——	Lieut.-Col. Alex. Tennant.
92d, ——	—— —— Sir Ralph Gore.

Britiſh Officers who went into the Service of Portugal, with the rank they held there.

Navy.

Captains
- Joſeph Norwood.
- Thomas Lee.
- P. H. Paſcal.

Army.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders*
Cerberus,	28	200	Webber.
Huſſar,	28	200	Carket.
Glaſgow,	24	160	Bickerton.
Lively,	20	160	Maitland.
Merlin,	16	100	R. Carteret.

Note 178. A Liſt of his Majeſty's Ships under the command of Com. Lord Colvill, on the North-American Station, 1761.

	Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
	Northumberland,	70	520	Lord Colvill, Commodore. Capt. Bateman.
b	Devonſhire,	66	520	Darby.
a	Stirling Caſtle,	64	520	Everitt.
b	Alcide,	64	500	Hankerſon.
	Intrepid,	60	500	Hale.
a	Rocheſter,	50	350	Burnet.
a	Sutherland,	50	350	Legge.
a	Falkland,	50	350	Drake.
b	Norwich,	50	350	M'Cleverty.
c	Antelope,	50	350	T. Graves.
a	Penzance,	40	250	J. Boyd.
b	Dover,	40	250	Hon. Ph. T. Percival.
a	Repulſe,	32	220	Allen.
a	Lizard,	32	220	Doake.
b	Greyhound,	24	160	Francis.
d	Dolphin,	24	160	Keeler.
	Porcupine,	16	100	Harmood.
	Racehorſe.	16	100	Mackartney.

Thoſe marked *a* convoyed the troops under Lord Rollo to the Weſt Indies

Thoſe marked *b* convoyed the troops under Major-General Monckton to the Weſt Indies.

Thoſe marked *c* protected the Newfoundland trade.

Thoſe marked *d* protected the trade to South Carolina.

Note 179. A Liſt of the King's Ships in the Mediterranean, under the command of Vice-Admiral Saunders.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Neptune,	90	Charles Saunders, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Hartwell.
Shrewſbury,	74	H Palliſer.
Hercules,	74	J. H. Porter.
		Thunderer,

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Thunderer,	74	C. Proby.
Somerſet,	74	Edw. Hughes.
Modeſte,	64	Hon. R. Boyle.
Anſon,	60	M. Whitwell
Dunkirk,	60	R. Digby.
Firm,	60	J. Ferguſſon.
Jerſey,	60	And. Wilkinſon.
Guernſey,	50	M. Millbank.
Preſton,	50	T. Evans.
Iſis,	50	Ed. Wheeler.
	FRIGATES.	
Pallas,	36	M. Clements.
Shannon,	36	Charles Meadows.
Veſtal,	32	Sam. Hood.
Minerva,	32	Alex. Hood.
Sheerneſs,	24	J. Clerk.
Hynd,	20	P. Coſby.

Note 180. A Liſt of the General and Staff-Officers, and Land-Forces on the Expedition againſt Belleiſle in 176: ; together with a Liſt of the Fleet employed in ſaid Service, the Reinforcements ſent during the Siege ; Terms of Capitulation ; Various Returns ; and a Deſcription of the Iſland.

Major-General Studholme Hodgſon, Commander in Chief.
Major-General Colonel John Crawfurd.

Brigadier-Generals,
- Colonel William Rufane.
- Lieut.-Col. Hamilton Lambart.
- ——— Guy Carleton.
- ——— Hon. William Howe.
- ——— Robert Douglas.
- ——— Philip Jennings.

Quarter-Maſter General, Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Thomas.
Adjutant General, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Tho. Spencer Wilſon, Bt.

LAND-FORCES.

Cavalry.	*Commanding Officers.*	*Men.*
16th Reg. of Light Drag. 4 troops,	Lt-Col. Burgoyne,	200
Infantry.		
9th Regiment, -	Lt-Col. R. Phillips,	800
19th ——— - -	——— R. Douglas,	800
21ſt ———Royal N. Brit. Fuz.	——— Ed. Maxwell,	800
30th ——— - -	——— Ph. Jennings,	800
67th ——— - -	——— Tho. Shirley,	800
69th ——— - -	——— Chr. Teaſdale,	800
	Carried forward,	5000

Infantry.	*Commanding Officers.*	No. *of Men.*
	Brought forward,	5000
85th ——— Royal Vol. 1ſt Bat.	——— Viſc. Pulteney,	700
76th ——— 2 battalions.	——— J. Pomeroy,	1300
90th ——— Light Infantry.	——— Hugh Morgan,	500
97th ——— -	Major Purcell,	600
98th ——— - -	Lt-Col. Stuart,	600
A detachment of the Royal Artill.	——— Deſaguliers,	300
A corps of Marines, -	——— Mackenzie,	1000
Total,		10,000

Reinforcement of Troops ſent:

3d Reg. the Buffs, -	Major J. Biddulph,	800
36th, - - -	Lt-Col. W. Preſton,	800
75th, - -	——— J. Wren,	800
85th, Royal Volunteers, 2d batt.	Major Sir Hugh Williams,	600
		3,000

A Liſt of his Majeſty's Ships employed in the expedition againſt the Iſland of Belleiſle, under the command of the Honourable Auguſtus Keppel, Commodore.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Valiant,	74	Hon. A. Keppel, Commodore. Capt. A. Duncan.
Sandwich,	90	Rd Norbury.
Dragon,	74	Hon. A. J. Hervey.
Temeraire,	74	M. Barton.
Torbay,	74	Wm Brett.
Swiftſure,	70	Sir Tho. Stanhope.
Hampton Court,	64	Carr Scroop.
Eſſex,	64	A. Schomberg.
Prince of Orange,	60	S. Wallis.
Achilles,	60	Hon. S. Barrington.
FRIGATES.		
Lynn,	44	W. Stirling.
Launceſton,	44	E. Affleck.
Southampton,	36	H. Antrobus.
Melampe,	36	Wm Hotham.
Adventure,	32	M. Moore.
Acteon,	28	P. H. Ourry.
Flamborough,	24	S. Thompſon.
Aldborough,	24	M. Graham.

SLOOPS.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Eſcort,	14	C. Ellys.
Fly,	10	G. Gayton.
Druid,	8	Ja. Luttrell.

BOMB-KETCHES.

Firedrake,	8	Ja. Orrock.
Infernal,	8	Ja. Mackenzie.
Furnace,	8	J. Chaplen.

FIRE-SHIPS.

Veſuvius,	16	Ja. Chads.
Ætna,	16	M. H. Paſcall.

The following ſhips were ſent to reinforce the Fleet under Commodore Keppel, during the ſiege of Belleiſle.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Hero,	74	600	Capt. Forteſcue.
Buckingham,	70	520	Parker.
Burford,	70	520	Gambier.
Chiceſter,	70	520	Willet.
Monmouth,	64	520	Storr.

They carried out with them anchors and boats for the fleet; flat-bottomed boats, and a great quantity of military ſtores were likewiſe ſent out to the army.

Capitulation for the Citadel of Belleiſle, made June 7th 1761.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.

The Chevalier de St Croix, brigadier in the King's army, and commander of the citadel of Belleiſle, propoſes that the place ſhall ſurrender on the 12th of June, in caſe no ſuccours arrive before that time; and that, in the meanwhile, no works ſhould be carried on, on either ſide, nor any act of hoſtility, nor any communication between the Engliſh beſieging, and the French beſieged.

ANS. Refuſed.

ARTICLE I. The entire garriſon ſhall march through the breach with the honours of war, drums beating, colours flying, lighted matches, with ſix pieces of cannon, and twelve rounds each. Each ſoldier ſhall have fifteen rounds in his cartouch-box. All the officers, ſerjeants,

ſerjeants, ſoldiers, and inhabitants, are to carry off their baggage. The women to go along with their huſbands.

Ans. Granted; in favour of the gallant defence which the citadel has made, under the orders of the Chevalier de St Croix.

Art. 2. Two covered waggons ſhall be provided, and the effects which they carry ſhall be depoſited in two covered boats, which are not to be viſited.

Ans. The covered waggons are refuſed; but care ſhall be taken to tranſport all the baggage to the continent by the ſhorteſt way.

Art. 3. Veſſels ſhall be furniſhed for carrying the French troops by the ſhorteſt way into the neareſt ports of France, by the firſt fair wind.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 4. The French troops that are to embark, are to be victualled in the ſame proportion as the troops of his Britannic Majeſty; and the ſame proportion of tonnage is to be allowed to the officers and ſoldiers which the Engliſh troops have.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 5. When the troops ſhall be embarked, a veſſel is to be furniſhed for the Chevalier de St Croix, brigadier in the King's army, to M. de la Ville the King's lieutenant, to M. de la Garique, colonel of foot, with brevet as commandant in abſence of the Chevalier de St Croix, and to the field-officers, including thoſe of the artillery and engineers; as alſo for the three pieces of cannon, as well as for the ſoldiers of the Cour Royale, to be tranſported to Nantz, with their wives, ſervants, and the baggage which they have in the citadel, which is not to be viſited. They are to be victualled in the ſame proportion as the Engliſh officers of the ſame rank.

Ans Care ſhall be taken that all thoſe who are mentioned in this article ſhall be tranſported, without loſs of time, to Nantz, with their baggage and effects, as well as the three pieces of cannon granted by the firſt article.

Art. 6. After the expiration of the term mentioned in the firſt article, a gate of the citadel ſhall be delivered up to the troops of his Britannic Majeſty; at which there ſhall be kept a French guard of equal number until the King's troops ſhall march out to embark. Thoſe guards ſhall be ordered to permit no Engliſh ſoldier to enter, nor no French ſoldier to go out.

Ans. A gate ſhall be delivered to the troops of his Britannic Majeſty the moment the capitulation is ſigned; and an equal number of French troops ſhall occupy the ſame gate.

Art. 7. A veſſel ſhall be furniſhed to the commiſſaries of war, and to the treaſurer, in which they may carry their baggage, with their ſecretaries, clerks, and ſervants, without being moleſted or viſited. They ſhall be conducted, as well as the other troops, to the neareſt port of France.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 8. Meſſ. de Taille, captain-general of the Garde Coſte, camp-major, two lieutenants of cannoneers of the Garde Coſte,

and ninety bombardiers, cannoneers, ſerjeants, and fuzileers, Gardes Coſtes of Belleiſle, paid by the King, ſhall have it in their choice to remain in the iſland, as well as all the other inhabitants, without being moleſted, either as to their perſons or goods. And if they have a mind to ſell their goods, furniture, boats, nets, and, in general, any effects which belong to them, within ſix months, and to paſs over to the continent, they ſhall not be hindered; but, on the contrary, they ſhall have proper aſſiſtance, and the neceſſary paſſports.

Ans. They ſhall remain in the iſland under the protection of the King of Great Britain, as the other inhabitants, or ſhall be tranſported to the continent, if they pleaſe, with the garriſon.

Art. 9. M. Sarignon, clerk of the treaſury of the French troops, the armourers, bourgeois, cannoneers, the ſtore-keepers, and all the workmen belonging to the engineers, may remain at Belleiſle with their families, or go to the continent, with the ſame privileges as above mentioned.

Ans. Granted. To remain in the iſland upon the ſame footing as the other inhabitants, or to be tranſported with the garriſon to the continent, as they think proper.

Art. 10. The Roman Catholic religion ſhall be exerciſed in the iſland, with the ſame freedom as under a French government. The churches ſhall be preſerved, and the rectors and other prieſts continued; and in caſe of death, they ſhall be replaced by the biſhop of Vannes. They ſhall be maintained in their functions, privileges, immunities, and revenues.

Ans. All the inhabitants without diſtinction ſhall enjoy the free exerciſe of their religion. The other part of this article muſt neceſſarily depend on the pleaſure of his Britannic Majeſty.

Art. 11. The officers and ſoldiers who are in the hoſpitals of the town and citadel, ſhall be treated in the ſame manner as the garriſon; and after their recovery, they ſhall be furniſhed with veſſels to carry them to France. In the mean while, they ſhall be ſupplied with ſubſiſtence and remedies till their departure, according to the ſtate which the comptroller and ſurgeons ſhall give.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 12. After the term mentioned in the preliminary article is expired, orders ſhall be given that the commiſſaries of artillery, engineers, and proviſions, ſhall make an inventory of what ſhall be found in the King's magazines, out of which bread, wine, and meat ſhall be furniſhed the French troops to the moment of their departure.

Ans. They ſhall be furniſhed with neceſſary ſubſiſtence till their departure, on the ſame footing as the troops of his Britannic Majeſty.

Art. 13. Major-General Crawford, as well as all the Engliſh officers and ſoldiers who have been made priſoners ſince the 8th of April 1761, incluſive, ſhall be ſet at liberty after the ſigning of the capitulation, and ſhall be diſengaged from their parole. The French officers of different ranks, volunteers, ſerjeants, and ſoldiers, who have been priſoners ſince the 8th of April, ſhall alſo be ſet at liberty.

Ans. The Engliſh officers and ſoldiers, priſoners of war in the citadel,

citadel, are to be free the moment the capitulation is ſigned. The French officers and ſoldiers who are priſoners of war, ſhall be exchanged according to the cartel of Sluys.

All the above articles ſhall be executed faithfully on both ſides, and ſuch as may be doubtful ſhall be fairly interpreted.

ANS. Granted.

After the ſignature, hoſtages ſhall be ſent on both ſides, for the ſecurity of the articles of capitulation.

ANS. Granted.

All archives, regiſters, public papers, and writings, which have any relation to the government of the iſland, ſhall be faithfully given up to his Britannic Majeſty's commiſſary: Two days ſhall be allowed for the evacuation of the citadel; and the tranſports neceſſary for the embarkation ſhall be ready to receive the garriſon and their effects. A French officer ſhall be ordered to deliver up the warlike ſtores and proviſions; and in general, every thing which belongs to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, to an Engliſh commiſſary appointed for that purpoſe. And an officer ſhall be ordered to ſhew us all the mines and ſouterains of the place.

S. HODGSON. A. KEPPEL.
LE CHEVALIER DE ST CROIX.

The Adjutant-General's Returns of the Loſs we ſuſtained from the 8th of April to the 7th of June, both inclusive.

	Officers.	*Serjeants.*	*Drummers.*	*Rank and File.*	*Total.*
Killed, -	13	9	2	260	284
Wounded,	21	21	6	450	498
	34	30	8	710	782

Return of the Shot expended during the Siege.

Shells expended.		*Carcaſſes.*	*Cannon ſhot.*	
13 inch,	646	5	32 lib.	506
10 ——	1407	17	24 ——	785
8½ ——	2792	3	12 ——	221
5½ ——	2877		6 ——	40
4 ——	4210			
	11932	25		15533

BELLEISLE.

It is the largeſt of all the European iſlands belonging to the French King, being between twelve and thirteen leagues in circumference. The

The middle of it lies in the latitude of 47 deg. 20 min. North, and 3 deg. 10 min. to the weſtward of the meridian of London.

The town of Palais takes its name from a caſtle belonging to the Marquis de Belleiſle in its neighbourhood, which is now converted into a citadel; and the French King keeps a ſtrong garriſon in it.

At the mouth of the harbour there is a jetty or pier of cut ſtone, about thirty feet in breadth, and two hundred in length. There are in the iſland three harbours; the two firſt, which are thoſe of Palais and Sauçon, lie on the north and north-weſt parts of the iſland, from the point des Poulains to that of Locmaria; the third, called Goulfard, is on the ſouth ſide. In the two firſt are the leſſer and larger boats employed in the Pilchard fiſhery, which is the only branch of trade cultivated in the iſland

A hundred and fifty boats between two and three tons burthen are here employed every year in fiſhing pilchards. The fiſhing begins in the month of June, and commonly ends in that of October. Every boat is provided with maſts, ſails, helms, and oars, as well as ten or twelve nets, which are commonly twenty-two fathoms in length, and two and a half in breadth, with a ſufficient quantity of cork diſpoſed along one of the ſides to raiſe that part of the net to the ſurface of the water, and a proportional weight of lead to ſink the oppoſite ſide. They carry ſo many nets, becauſe the meſhes in different nets are of different ſizes, and by that means they can always ſuit their nets to the ſeveral ſizes of the pilchards. Every boat or ſloop has a maſter, and at leaſt three ſailors. They ſail from Belleiſle early enough to get to one or two leagues diſtance from ſhore by break of day, where they find ten or twelve fathom water. There they ſpread their nets, and throw the proper bait in the water, which falling to the bottom, ſets the pilchards in motion, and engages them to riſe towards the ſurface of the ſea, on which the fiſhers are continually throwing this bait to allure them into the net. By this means they catch them in ſuch numbers, that it is no uncommon thing to ſee a ſloop come in with twenty five or thirty thouſand pilchards taken at one fiſhing. Almoſt all the ſloops of the iſland belong to the merchants reſiding there, who furniſh them completely rigged, and agree with the fiſhermen that are employed on board. They generally allow a maſter thirty livres, and a certain quantity of wine, and ten livres to a common ſailor, beſides their ſhare in fiſhing. They alſo furniſh the bait at a certain price agreed upon with the crews of the ſloops, and the fiſh when they are caught are divided in the following manner:

Suppoſe a ſloop, after fiſhing a whole week, has caught one hundred thouſand pilchards, and ſold them to the proprietor of the ſloop or any other merchant, at the rate of thirty ſols the thouſand, the price of the whole will amount to one hundred and fifty livres. Take away from this the price of the bait, which may amount to fifty livres, the neat produce of the fiſhery will be one hundred livres, which is

divided

divided into two equal parts, one to the proprietor of the ſloop, the other to the fiſhermen. In common years, a ſailor may gain during the fiſhing, which generally laſts four or five months, eighty or one hundred livres, beſides the cuſtomary gratuity of wine. A larger ſort of ſloops or boats, from three to ſix tons burthen, belonging to different places, come from Belleiſle and the river of Vannes, to purchaſe the pilchards of the fiſhermen. The owners of theſe ſloops ſalt the fiſh they purchaſe with white ſalt, and carry them in that condition to Nantz, Bourdeaux, and other places along the coaſt, from the Loire to the Garonne, where they find vent for them. But the merchants of Belleiſle purchaſe the greateſt part of them, and cure them in the following manner. Firſt of all, they ſalt them with great ſalt, and let them lie fifteen days in the pickle; after this they waſh them in ſea water, and put them in barrels made of beech, with two bottoms, whereof the uppermoſt has a great many holes in it, to let the water and oil which is in the fiſh run off. To this purpoſe they preſs them with heavy weights for ten days, at the end of which they reckon the pilchards are entirely cleared from their oil. The water and the oil thus cleared are conveyed by a canal into a veſſel deſigned for their reception, whence the oil is afterwards taken and prepared for uſe. Thirty or forty barrels of fiſh produce but one of oil. The pilchards thus cured are ſent to Bilboa, St Sebaſtian, Bayonne, and all the towns and villages along the Garonne; to the maritime places of Poitou, Aunis, and Saintonge; and to Nantz, whence they are ſent to the other towns upon the Loire. As to the oil, a part of it is conſumed in the iſland in careening the ſloops and other veſſels. The common people alſo uſe it in their lamps. The reſt of it is ſent to Bourdeaux and Nantes. Upon the whole, it is ſaid that this trade brings to Belleiſle in common years from one hundred and forty to one hundred and ſixty thouſand livres.

Here is likewiſe another ſmall iſland, called Damet, about two miles long and one broad, very barren; no inhabitants but the garriſon of a ſmall fort. It was taken by Sir Edward Hawke in 1760; it abounds with fine freſh water.

The iſlands of Houac and Hedic belong to the government of Belleiſle. The firſt lying about the diſtance of two leagues from it, extends a league in length, and half a league in breadth. The ſecond is almoſt three leagues diſtant from Belleiſle, and not half ſo big as the former. They both belong to the monks of the abbay of St Gildàs, on the iſthmus of Rhuis. They are each of them fortified with a good tower armed with cannons, ſurrounded with a large ditch, and garriſoned in time of war by a detachment of twenty-four men, under the command of a Lieutenant from the garriſon of Belleiſle. The great deſign of fortifying them was to prevent their being places of refuge to the privateers of Jerſey and Guernſey, who uſed to make deſcents upon them, to lay in ſtores of water and proviſions. Theſe iſlands produce wheat only; a fourth part whereof is carried away by the abbé and monks of St Gildas; the other three parts are ſcarce ſufficient for the conſumption of the inhabitants.

There

There are about fifty men on the iſland of Houac, and thirty on Hedic, who, notwithſtanding a life of ſevere labour and hardſhip, retain the ſtrength and vigour of the firſt ages of mankind, being exceeding well made, and almoſt all of a gigantic ſtature. They are generally employed in fiſhing congre eels, ſkate, and pilchards, which they ſell freſh. The inhabitants of Houac have ſeven ſmall ſloops, thoſe of Hedic four, on board of each of which they put ſix or ſeven men. There is no harbour in either of theſe iſlands; therefore it is their cuſtom to run their ſloops and boats aſhore, and hawl them beyond high-water-mark.

Note 181. Commodore Keppel having been joined by ſeveral men of war, detached Sir Thomas Stanhope with the following Squadron to Baſque Road.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Swiftſure,	70	520	Capt. Sir Thomas Stanhope.
Sandwich,	90	750	R. Norbury.
Trident,	64	520	B. Clive.
Buckingham,	64	520	P. Parker.
Monmouth,	64	520	J. Storr.
Naſſau,	64	520	M. Suckling.
Prince of Orange,	60	420	S. Wallis.
Acteon,	28	200	P. H. Ourry.
Fly,	14	100	G. Gayton.
Blaſt, bombs,	8	60	E. Willis.
Furnace, bombs,	8	60	Chaplen.

Note 182. A Liſt of the Squadron under the command of Captain Buckle, which cruized off Breſt, to prevent the enemy ſending any ſuccours to the Chevalier de St Croix at Belleiſle.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Namur,	90	750	Capt. Mat. Buckle.
Union,	90	750	T. Evans.
Royal William,	84	750	Hugh Pigot.
Princeſs Amelia,	80	730	John Montagu.
Hero,	74	600	Wm Forteſcue.
Fame,	74	600	Hon. J. Byron.
Cornwall,	74	600	Robert Man.
Mars,	74	600	Richard Spry.
Bedford,	64	520	Joſeph Deane.
Prince Frederick,	64	520	Jer. Mapleſden.
St Florentine,	60	420	Sir Wm Trelawney.
Lyon,	60	420	Ed. Le Cras.
Rippon,	60	420	Ed. Jekyll.

FRIGATES.

FRIGATES.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Unicorn,	28	200	Capt. Cha. Douglas.
Tweed,	28	200	Wm Paſton.
Aquilon,	28	200	Chaloner Ogle.

Note 183. King of Spain's Orders for detaining the Engliſh Ships; his Britannic Majeſty's Declaration of War againſt the King of Spain, and the King of Spain's Declaration of War againſt the King of Great Britain.

Copy of the King of Spain's Orders to the Governors of the ſea-port Towns of that Kingdom, for the detention of the Engliſh Ships. Tranſlated from the original Spaniſh.

Buen Retiro, Dec. 10. 1761.

His Majeſty is pretty ſure that the King of England has already, or will in a few days, declare war, or cauſe hoſtilities to be commenced againſt his Majeſty's ſubjects; on this ſuppoſition, and until we are informed what conduct the Engliſh will obſerve in their rupture with Spain, which their injuſtice has occaſioned, it is his Majeſty's will, that the ſhips of that nation that ſhall be found in any of the ports of his dominions ſhall be detained, declaring at the ſame time, that this is only done to keep them as a depoſit, and which is to be effected with the precaution that all concerned ſhall think proper to take for the preſervation of the ſhips and cargoes, till his Majeſty finds that the King of England begins the war, agreeable to the regulations eſtabliſhed among civilized nations, when they will be ſet at liberty. To put in execution this his Majeſty's orders, and that nothing may be wanting to obtain the true object thereof, it is neceſſary that your Lordſhip will make ſeizure of all the Engliſh ſhips, either men of war or merchantmen, that ſhould be found in the ports of your juriſdiction, taking off their rudders, and ſecuring their papers, to prevent their putting out to ſea. Care ſhall be taken that no ill treatment is offered to their crews, and that no hurt be done to their cargoes; taking what meaſures ſhould be requiſite to the ſatisfaction of their reſpective owners for their preſervation.

It is likewiſe his Majeſty's pleaſure, that an embargo ſhall be laid in all the ports of Spain (till new orders) on all ſhips or veſſels of any nation whatſoever, beginning with the Spaniſh ſhips, in order to hinder any intelligence that might be given to the enemy of this rupture, and to provide againſt the danger that, by ſuch information, the Spaniſh men of war, or merchantmen, now at ſea, would run of being ſeized by the enemy.

This order has no other exception, but that no obſtruction or hindrance ſhall be put to the departure from this port of any veſſel that

Don Juan de Arraiga, or the miniſters of the marine department, ſhall think proper to ſend out. The King truſts to your prudence and zeal for the due execution of his orders.

King of Great Britain's Declaration of War againſt the King of Spain.

GEORGE R.

The conſtant object of our attention, ſince our acceſſion to the throne, has been, if poſſible, to put an end to the calamities of war, and to ſettle the public tranquillity upon a ſolid and laſting foundation. To prevent thoſe calamities from being extended ſtill farther; and becauſe the moſt perfect harmony between Great Britain and Spain, is, at all times, the mutual intereſt of both nations; it has been our earneſt deſire to maintain the ſtricteſt amity with the King of Spain, and to accommodate the diſputes between us and that Crown in the moſt amicable manner. This object we have ſteadily purſued, notwithſtanding the many partialities ſhown by the Spaniards to our enemies the French, during the courſe of the preſent war, inconſiſtent with their neutrality; and moſt eſſential proofs have been given of the friendſhip and regard of the Court of Great Britain for the King of Spain, and his family. After a conduct ſo friendly, and ſo full of good faith, on our part, it was matter of great ſurpriſe to us, to find a memorial delivered on the 23d day of July laſt, by Monſ. Buſſy, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France, to one of our principal Secretaries of State, expreſsly relating to the diſputes between us and the crown of Spain; and declaring, if thoſe objects ſhould bring on a war, the French King would be obliged to take part therein. Our ſurpriſe was increaſed, when afterwards this unprecedented and offenſive ſtep, made by a power at open war with us, was avowed by the Spaniſh miniſter to our ambaſſador at Madrid, to have been taken with the full approbation and conſent of the King of Spain. But as this avowal was accompanied with the moſt becoming apologies on the part of the King of Spain, and with aſſurances, that ſuch memorial never would have been delivered, if it had been foreſeen that we ſhould have looked upon it in an offenſive light, and that the King of Spain was at liberty, and ready to adjuſt all his differences with Great Britain, without the intervention or knowledge of France; and ſoon after we had the ſatisfaction to be informed by our ambaſſador at the Court of Madrid, that the Spaniſh miniſter, taking notice of the reports induſtriouſly ſpread of an approaching rupture, had acquainted him, that the King of Spain had, at no time, been more intent on cultivating a good correſpondence with us; and as the Spaniſh ambaſſador at our Court made repeated declarations to the ſame effect, we thought ourſelves bound, in juſtice and prudence, to forbear coming to extremities. But the ſame tender concern for the welfare of our ſubjects which prevented our accelerating precipitately a war with Spain, if it could poſſibly be avoided, made it neceſſary for us to know with certainty,

tainty, what were the engagements and real intentions of the Court of Spain. Therefore as we had information that engagements had been lately contracted between the Courts of Madrid and Verſailles; and it was ſoon after induſtriouſly ſpread throughout all Europe, by the miniſters of France, that the purport of thoſe engagements was hoſtile to Great Britain, and that Spain was on the point of entering into the war; we directed our ambaſſador to deſire in the moſt friendly terms, a communication of the treaties lately concluded between France and Spain; or of ſuch articles thereof as immediately related to Great Britain, if any ſuch there were; or, at leaſt, an aſſurance that there were none incompatible with the friendſhip ſubſiſting between us and the Court of Spain. Our aſtoniſhment and concern was great, when we learnt, that, ſo far from giving ſatisfaction upon ſo reaſonable an application, the Spaniſh miniſter had declined anſwering; with reaſonings and inſinuations of a very hoſtile tendency: And as, at the ſame time, we had intelligence that great armaments were making in Spain, by ſea and land, we thought it abſolutely neceſſary to try once more if a rupture could be avoided. We therefore directed our ambaſſador to aſk, in a firm but friendly manner, whether the Court of Madrid intended to join the French, our enemies, to act hoſtilely againſt Great Britain, or to depart from its neutrality; and if he found the Spaniſh miniſter avoided to give a clear anſwer, to inſinuate, in the moſt decent manner, that the refuſing or avoiding to anſwer a queſtion ſo reaſonable, could only ariſe from the King of Spain's having already engaged or reſolved to take part againſt us, and muſt be looked upon as an avowal of ſuch hoſtile intention, and equivalent to a declaration of war; and that he had orders immediately to leave the court of Madrid. The peremptory refuſal of the court of Spain to give the leaſt ſatisfaction with regard to any of thoſe reaſonable demands on our part, and the ſolemn declaration at the ſame time made by the Spaniſh miniſter, that they conſidered the war as then actually declared, prove to a demonſtation that their reſolution to act offenſively was ſo abſolutely and irrevocably taken, that it could not be any longer diſſembled or denied. The King of Spain, therefore, having been induced, without any provocation on our part, to conſider the war as already commenced againſt us, which has in effect been declared at Madrid, we truſt, that by the bleſſing of Almighty God on the juſtice of our cauſe, and by the aſſiſtance of our loving ſubjects, we ſhall be able to defeat the ambitious deſigns which have formed this union between the two branches of the Houſe of Bourbon, having now begun a new war, and portend the moſt dangerous conſequences to all Europe; therefore we have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare war againſt the ſaid King of Spain; and we will, in purſuance of ſuch declaration, vigorouſly proſecute the ſaid war, wherein the honour of our crown, the welfare of our ſubjects, and the proſperity of our nation, which we are determined at all times to the utmoſt of our power to preſerve and ſupport, are ſo greatly concerned. And we do hereby will and require our generals and commanders of our forces, our commiſ-

ſioners for executing the office of our High Admiral of Great Britain, our lieutenants of our ſeveral counties, governors of our forts and garriſons, and all other officers and ſoldiers under them, by ſea and land, to do and execute all acts of hoſtility againſt the ſaid King of Spain, his vaſſals and ſubjects, and to oppoſe their attempts, willing and requiring all our ſubjects to take notice of the ſame, whom we henceforth ſtrictly forbid to hold any correſpondence or communication with the ſaid King of Spain or his ſubjects: And we do hereby command our own ſubjects, and advertiſe all other perſons of what nation ſoever, not to tranſport or carry any ſoldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries of the ſaid King of Spain; declaring that whatſoever ſhip or veſſel ſhall be met withal, tranſporting, or carrying any ſoldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries of the ſaid King of Spain, the ſame being taken ſhall be condemned as good and lawful prize: And whereas there may be remaining in our kingdoms divers of the ſubjects of the King of Spain, we do hereby declare our royal intention to be, that all the Spaniſh ſubjects who ſhall demean themſelves dutifully towards us, ſhall be ſafe in their perſons and effects.

Given at our court at St James's, the 2d day of January 1762, in the ſecond year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

The ſame day his Majeſty was pleaſed to order a commiſſion to be made out to authoriſe the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty to iſſue forth and grant letters of marque or commiſſions to privateers, &c. And on the 5th of January the Lords of the Admiralty gave notice, that ſuch commiſſions were to be had at their office, on giving the proper ſecurity. And on the 26th of July, his Majeſty was pleaſed to publiſh his royal proclamation, appointing the diſtribution of prizes taken, and the bounty for taking or deſtroying ſhips of war or privateers of the enemy from the time of the declaration of the war againſt Spain, which is the ſame, *mutatis mutandis*, with the proclamation for the like purpoſe on the breaking out of war with France.

On the 18th of January war was proclaimed at Madrid againſt Great Britain. The following is the declaration:

THE KING.

Although I have already taken for a declaration of war by England againſt Spain, the inconſiderate ſtep of Lord Briſtol, the Britannic King's ambaſſador at my court, when he demanded of Don Richard Wall, my miniſter of ſtate, what engagements I had contracted with France, making this the condition of his demand, or rather adding this threat, that if he did not receive a categorical anſwer, he would leave my court, and take the denial for an aggreſſion; and although before this provocation was received, my patience was tired out with ſuffering and beholding, on many occaſions, that the Engliſh government

vernment minded no other law but the aggrandiſement of their nation by land, and univerſal deſpotiſm by ſea, I was nevertheleſs deſirous to ſee whether this menace would be carried into execution, or whether the court of England, ſenſible of the inefficacy of ſuch methods towards my dignity and that of my crown, would not employ others that would be more ſuitable to me, and make me overlook all thoſe inſults; but the haughtineſs of the Engliſh was ſo far from containing itſelf within due bounds, that I have juſt learnt, that on the 2d inſtant a reſolution was taken by his Britannic Majeſty in council, to declare war againſt Spain. Thus ſeeing myſelf under the hard neceſſity of following this example, which I would never have given, becauſe it is ſo horrible, and ſo contrary to humanity, I have ordered by a decree of the 15th inſtant, that war ſhould likewiſe be immediately declared on my part againſt the King of England, his kingdoms, eſtates, and ſubjects; and that, in conſequence thereof, proper orders ſhould be ſent to all parts of my dominions, where it ſhould be neceſſary for their defence, and that of my ſubjects, as well as for acting offenſively againſt the enemy.

For this end, I order my council of war to take the requiſite meaſures that this declaration of war may be publiſhed at my court, and in my kingdoms, with the formalities uſual upon ſuch occaſions; and that in conſequence all kind of hoſtilities may be exerciſed towards the Engliſh, that thoſe of them who are not naturaliſed in Spain may leave my kingdoms; that they may carry on no trade there; and that only thoſe who are employed as artiſans may be ſuffered to remain; that for the future my ſubjects may have no dealings with thoſe of England, nor with the eſtates of that crown, for any of their productions or fiſheries, particularly cod, or their manufactures or merchandiſe; ſo that the inhibition of this trade may be underſtood to be, and may be in fact, abſolute and effective, and ſtamp a vicious quality and a prohibition of ſale on the aforeſaid effects, productions, fiſheries, cod, merchandiſes, and manufactures, of the dominions of England: That no veſſels whatſoever, with the above-mentioned effects on board, may be admitted into my harbours; and that they may not be permitted to be brought in by land, being illicit, and prohibited in my kingdoms, though they may have been brought or depoſited in buildings, baggage, warehouſes, ſhops, or houſes of merchants, or other private perſons, my ſubjects or vaſſals, or ſubjects or vaſſals of provinces and ſtates with whom I am in peace or alliance, or have a free trade, whom, nevertheleſs, I intend not to hurt, or to infringe the peace, the liberty and privilege which they enjoy by treaty, of carrying on a legal trade in my kingdoms with their ſhips, and the proper and peculiar productions of their lands, provinces, and conqueſts, or the produce of their manufactories.

I alſo command, that all merchants, who ſhall have in their poſſeſſion any cod, or other fiſh, or produce of the dominions of England, ſhall, in the ſpace of fifteen days from the date of this declaration, declare the ſame, and deliver an account thereof, either at my court or elſewhere, to the officers who ſhall be appointed by the Marquis de Squilace, ſuperintendant-general of my revenues, that the whole may be

be forthcoming; and ſuch of the ſaid effects, of which a liſt ſhall not be ſo delivered in the ſpace of fifteen days, ſhall be immediately confiſcated; two months, and no more, being allowed for the conſumption of thoſe which ſhall be declared; after which time the merchant ſhall be obliged to carry the ſaid effects to the cuſtomhouſes; and where there is no cuſtomhouſe, to the houſes that ſerve inſtead thereof, that they may be publicly ſold, by an officer or officers nominated for that end, or, if none ſhould be appointed, by the judges, who ſhall give the produce of the ſale to the proprietors; but none of the ſaid merchandiſes prohibited in the manner juſt preſcribed ſhall return to the warehouſes or ſhops.

I have given a ſeparate commiſſion, with all neceſſary powers, to the Marquis de Squilace, ſuperintendant-general of my revenues, that in that quality he may ſee that this prohibited trade be not ſuffered, and that he may immediately iſſue ſuch orders and inſtructions as he ſhall think neceſſary for this important end; taking cogniſance, in the firſt inſtance, in perſon, and by his ſub delegates, of the diſputes which ſhall ariſe on occaſion of this contraband, with an appeal to the council of finances in the hall of juſtice; except, however, what relates to contraband military ſtores, arms, and other effects belonging to war, particulariſed in treaties of peace; the cogniſance of diſputes on theſe articles belonging to the council of war and the military tribunals.

And I command, that all that is above be obſerved, executed, and accompliſhed, under the heavy penalties contained in the laws, pragmatiques, and royal ſchedules, iſſued on like occaſions in times paſt, which are to extend alſo to all my ſubjects, and the inhabitants of my kingdoms and eſtates, without any exception, and notwithſtanding any privileges; my will being, that this declaration of war ſhould come as ſoon as poſſible to the knowledge of my ſubjects, as well as they may guard their perſons and effects from the inſults of the Engliſh, as that they may labour to moleſt them, by naval armaments, and other methods authoriſed by the law of arms.

Given at Buen Retiro, January 16. 1762.

I THE KING.

Note 184. Supplies granted for the Year 1762.

I. *For the Navy, &c.*

	£.	s.	d.
For 70,000 ſeamen, including 19,061 marines, at L. 4 per man per month, for thirteen months, including the ordnance for ſea-ſervice, for 1762,	3,640,000	0	0
For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to ſea-officers, for 1762, -	272,226	9	1
Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs, of his Majeſty's ſhips, for 1762, -	200,000	0	0
Carried forward, £.	4,112,226	9	1

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	4,112,226	9	1
For completing the chapel of the hoſpital for ſick and wounded ſeamen, at Haſlar, near Goſport, and ſuch other works as may be afterwards found proper to be performed before the whole work is put out of hand, - -	1,000	0	0
For completing the works of the hoſpital for ſick and wounded ſeamen, building near Plymouth, - - -	6,000	0	0
For the charge of tranſport-ſervice between October 1. 1760 and September 30. 1761, including the expence of victualling the land-forces within the ſaid time, -	835,025	3	8
Towards paying off and diſcharging the debt of the navy, - -	1,000,000	0	0
To enable his Majeſty to diſcharge the exchequer-bills made out by virtue of an act of laſt ſeſſion, for diſcharging navy-debts, and towards naval ſervices, for 1761, and charged upon the firſt aids to be granted in this ſeſſion,	1,500,000	0	0
£.	7,454,251	12	9

II. *For the Land-forces, &c.*

For defraying the charge of 67,676 land-forces, including thoſe in Germany, and on an expedition, and 4008 invalids, for 1762, -	1,629,320	18	1
For maintaining his Majeſty's forces and garriſons in the Plantations, Gibraltar, Guadaloupe, Africa, and the Eaſt Indies, and for proviſions for the garriſons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Providence, Quebec, Guadaloupe, Senegal, and Goree, for 1762, -	873,780	18	7
For defraying the charge of four regiments of foot, on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, ſerving in North America, for 1762, - -	23,284	0	6
For defraying the charge of an augmentation to his Majeſty's forces, conſiſting of 9370 men, from December 25. 1761 to December 24. 1762, both incluſive, - -	163,711	12	6
For the pay of the general, and general ſtaff-officers, and officers of the hoſpitals, for the land-forces, for 1762, - -	72,896	14	2
For the charge of the office of ordnance for land-ſervice, for 1762, - -	3,106,749	1	9
Carried forward, £.	3,106,749	1	9

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	3,106,749	1	9
For defraying the extraordinary expence of ſervices performed by ditto, and not provided for, in 1761,	299,161	4	4
For defraying the charge of the embodied militia of the ſeveral counties in South Britain, and of the Fencible men of Argyleſhire, and of Lord Sutherland's battalion of Highlanders, in North Britain, from December 25. 1761, to December 24. 1762, both days incluſive, being 365 days,	443,952	10	10
Upon account, for defraying the charge of cloathing for the embodied militia, for 1762,	60,706	4	1
Upon account, towards defraying the charge of the pay of the militia of England when unembodied, and of the cloathing of the part of the ſaid militia now unembodied, for one year, beginning March 25. 1762,	20,000	0	0
For defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majeſty's land-forces, and other ſervices incurred, to November 24. 1761, and not provided for,	1,353,662	4	1
—— From November 24. 1761 to December 24. following, and not provided for,	958,384	0	10
Upon account, for the reduced officers of his Majeſty's land-forces and marines, for 1762,	34,383	0	0
For allowances to the officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horſe-guards, and regiment of horſe, reduced, and to the ſuperannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horſe-guards, for 1762,	2,952	13	4
For penſions to the widows of ſuch reduced officers of his Majeſty's land-forces and marines, as died upon the eſtabliſhment of half-pay in Great Britain, and who were married to them before December 25. 1716, for 1762,	1,838	0	0
Upon account, for outpenſioners of Chelſea hoſpital, for 1762,	13,749	10	5
Upon account, to enable his Majeſty to give a proper compenſation to the reſpective provinces in North America, for the expences incurred by them in the levying, cloathing, and pay, of the troops raiſed by them, according as the active vigour and ſtrenuous efforts of the reſpective provinces ſhall be thought by his Majeſty to merit,	133,333	6	8
Towards enabling the Eaſt-India Company to defray the expence of a military force, in their			
Carried forward,	£. 6,428,871	16	4

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	6,428,871	16	4
settlements, to be maintained by them, in lieu of Colonel Adlercron's battalion, withdrawn from thence, and now returned to Ireland,	20,000	0	
To be employed in maintaining and supporting the fort at Annamaboo, and the other British forts and settlements upon the coast of Africa,	13,000	0	
Upon account, to enable his Majesty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred or to be incurred, for the service of the year 1762; and to assist the King of Portugal, an ancient and natural ally of his Majesty's crown, and to take all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint and defeat any enterprises or designs of his enemies, against his Majesty, or his allies, and as the exigency of affairs may require,	1,000,000	0	0
	£. 7,461,871	16	4

III. *For Foreign Subsidies, Pay to Foreign Troops, &c.*

For defraying the charge—of 39,773 men of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe-Gotha, and Count of Buckeburg, together with that of general and staff officers, actually employed against the common enemy, in concert with the King of Prussia, from December 25. 1761 to December 24. 1762, both days inclusive, to be issued in advance every two months, in like manner as the pay of the Hessian forces now in the service of Great Britain; the said body of troops to be mustered by an English commissary, and the effective state thereof to be ascertained by the signature of the commander in chief of the said forces, -	465,638	16	2¾
—— of 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, together with the general and staff officers, the officers of the hospital, and officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in the pay of Great Britain, for 365 days, from December 25. 1761 to December 24. 1762, both days inclusive, together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty, - - -	268,360	8	8
—— of an additional corps of 1576 horse, and 8808 foot, &c. ditto troops in ditto pay, for 365			

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	733,999	4	10¾
days, from January 1. 1761 to December 31. 1762, both days inclusive, pursuant to treaty,	147,071	5	2
—— of 1444 cavalry, and 2320 infantry, the troops of the reigning Duke of Brunswick, in the pay of Great Britain, for 365 days, from December 25. 1761 to December 24. 1762, both days inclusive, together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty, -	68,008	9	1
—— of five battalions serving with his Majesty's army in Germany, each battalion consisting of one troop of 101 men, and four companies of foot, of 125 men in each company, with a corps of artillery, for 365 days, from December 25. 1761 to December 24. 1762, both days inclusive,	25,504	6	8
Upon account, towards defraying the charges of forage, bread, bread-waggons, train of artillery, and of provisions, wood, straw, &c. and other extraordinary expences and contingencies of his Majesty's combined army under the command of Prince Ferdinand, - -	1,000,000	0	0
Upon account, towards enabling his Majesty to grant a reasonable succour, in money, to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, pursuant to treaty,	50,000	0	0
£.	2,024,583	5	9¾

IV. *For discharging Sums granted by the preceding Session, replacing Sums borrowed from the Sinking Fund, &c.*

To enable his Majesty to discharge the like sum raised in pursuance of an act of last session, and charged upon the first aids to be granted in this session, - -	1,000,000	0	0
To replace to the sinking fund the like sums paid out of it to make good the deficiencies,—of the duties upon offices and pensions, and upon houses and windows, July 5 1761, granted by an act 31st George II. and for paying annuities at the Bank, in respect of five millions borrowed towards the supply for 1758, -	52,393	16	9½
—— of the duties on malt, July 5. 1761, granted by an act 33d George II. -	10,540	0	0
—— of the duties on strong beer and ale, July 5. 1761, granted by an act 1st Geo. III.	103,906	0	0
To make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of the year 1761, -	112,613	5	5¼
Carried forward, £.	1,279,453	2	2¾

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward, - £.	1,279,453	2	2¾
To make good the like ſum iſſued purſuant to an addreſs of the Commons by his Majeſty, to Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq; towards defraying the expence of printing the journals of the Houſe of Commons, from the beginning of the 9th parliament of Great Britain, to the end of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, and alſo towards defraying the expence of making and printing indexes to the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th volumes of the ſaid journals, which have been already printed, - -	1,500	0	0
£.	1,280,953	2	2¾

V. *For matters of Police, extraordinary Services, &c.*

To be applied towards the improving, widening, and enlarging the paſſage over and through London bridge, - -	15,000	0	0
Upon account, for ſupporting and maintaining the ſettlement of his Majeſty's colony of Nova Scotia, for 1762, - -	5,684	1	10
Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty's colony of Georgia, from June 24. 1761 to June 24. 1762, - -	4,057	10	0
Upon account, towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling hoſpital to maintain and educate ſuch children as were received into the hoſpital on or before March 25. 1760, from December 31. 1761 excluſive, to December 31. 1762 incluſive, to be iſſued without fee or any deduction, - -	41,752	10	0
Towards enabling the truſtees of the Britiſh Muſæum to carry on the execution of the truſt repoſed in them by parliament, -	2,000	0	0
To be applied towards new paving the ſtreets of Weſtminſter, &c. -	5,000	0	0
Towards enabling the commiſſioners appointed by an act 33d Geo. II. for repairing and widening roads in Berwickſhire, and for building a bridge over the Tweed near Coldſtream, to build the			

 Carried forward, - £. 73,494 1 10

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward, -	£. 73,494	1	10
ſaid bridge, and to defray ſuch other expences as may be found neceſſary in relation thereto,	4,000	0	0
Total for matters of police, extraordinary ſervices, &c. - -	77,494	1	10
Total for the navy, &c. -	£. 7,454,251	12	9
Total for the land-forces, &c. -	7,461,871	16	4
Total for foreign ſubſidies, pay to foreign troops, &c. -	2,024,583	5	9¼
Total for diſcharging ſums granted by the preceding ſeſſion, replacing ſums borrowed from the ſinking fund, &c. -	1,280,953	2	2¾
Total of the ſupplies granted for the year 1762,	£. 18,299,153	18	11½

Note 185. Deſcription of the Philippine Iſlands; a Liſt of the General and Staff Officers; the Land and Naval Forces deſtined againſt Manila; Terms agreed to by the Spaniards for delivering up of Manila and the Port of Cavite, &c.; alſo the Terms they agreed to, to preſerve the City from being ſacked; various Returns, &c.

The Philippine Islands

Extend from N Lat. 6. to near 20. and from E. Long. 114. to 126. Their numbers are computed to be 1200, of which 400 are conſiderable; and form a principal diviſion of that immenſe Indian Archipelago, which conſiſts of ſo many thouſand iſlands, ſome of them the largeſt, and many of them by nature the richeſt, in the world. The Philippines form the northernmoſt cluſter of theſe iſlands, and were diſcovered in 1521 by the famous navigator Ferdinand Magellan, a Portugueſe gentleman, who had ſerved his native country in the wars in Africa and the Eaſt Indies with great fidelity; and finding himſelf neglected by the government of Portugal, he left it in diſguſt, and offered his ſervices to the Emperor Charles V. King of Spain, to whom he ſhewed that there was a probability of diſcovering a way to the Spice Iſlands in the Eaſt Indies by the weſt: whereupon he got the command of five ſmall ſhips, and ſailed from Seville on the 10th of Auguſt 1519; and ſtanding over to the coaſt of South America, continued his voyage to the ſouthward to 52 deg. where he fortunately hit upon a ſtreight (ſince called the Streights of Magellan), which carried him into the Pacific ocean, or South Sea: and then ſteering northward, repaſſed the equator; after which he ſailed weſt over that vaſt ocean, till he arrived at Guan, one of the Ladrone or Marian iſlands,

iſlands, on the 16th of March 1521; and ſoon after ſailed to the weſtward, and diſcovered the Philippines, which he did on St Lazarus's day; and, in honour of that ſaint, he called them the Archipelago of St Lazarus. He took poſſeſſion of them in the name of the King of Spain; but happening to be killed in a ſkirmiſh in one of theſe iſlands, his people proceeded and arrived at the Moluccas, or Clove Iſlands, where they left a colony, and returned to Spain by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, being the firſt men that ever ſailed round the world. There was no attempt to ſettle or ſubdue theſe iſlands, till the year 1564, in the reign of Philip II. (under whom the Spaniſh monarchy was greatly augmented, but its real ſtrength ſo impaired, that almoſt two centuries have not reſtored it to its former vigour), when Don Lewis de Velaſco, viceroy of Mexico, ſent Michael Lopez Delagaſpes, with a fleet thither from Mexico, and a force ſufficient to make a conqueſt of theſe iſlands, which he named the Philippines, in honour of Philip II. then King of Spain; and they have remained under the dominion of that crown till taken by Sir William Draper. The Philippines are ſcarce inferior to any other iſlands of Aſia, in all the natural productions of that happy climate; and they are by far the beſt ſituated for an extenſive and advantageous commerce. By their poſition, they form the centre of intercourſe with China, Japan, and the Spice Iſlands; and whilſt they are under the dominion of Spain, they connect the Aſiatic and American commerce, and become a general magazine for the rich manufactures of the one, and for the treaſures of the other. Beſides, they are well ſituated for a ſupply of European goods, both from the ſide of Acapulco, and by the way of the Cape of Good Hope.

In fact, they formerly enjoyed a traffic in ſome degree proportioned to the peculiar felicity of their ſituation; but the Spaniſh dominion is too vaſt and unconnected to be improved to the beſt advantage. The ſpirit of commerce is not powerful in that people. The trade of the Philippines is thought to have declined; its great branch is now reduced to two ſhips, which annually paſs between theſe iſlands and Acapulco in America, and to a ſingle port of Manila in the iſland of Luconia. But of this trade we will ſpeak more at large when we treat of that iſland.

The principal of the Philippine iſlands are, Luconia or Manila, Tandago or Samul, Maſbate, Mindora, Luban, Paragoa, Panay, Leyte, Bohel, Sibu, Sogbu, Negros, St John, Xolo, and Mindanao. In moſt of theſe, the Spaniſh power prevails, and all are under the governor of Luconia; but there are ſome in which that nation has little authority, or even influence, ſuch as Mindanao. Luconia or Manila being the largeſt and principal, we ſhall confine ourſelves to a deſcription of it, from whence a notion may be formed of the reſt. Luconia is upwards of three hundred miles in length, and in ſome places two hundred, and others not eighty miles in breadth. The ſea-coaſt is a fine fertile country, well improved; and the Spaniards have ſome conſiderable ſettlements on it. The interior parts are mountainous, but have fruitful vallies, many lakes abounding in fiſh, and large rivers; and

and in the mountains are ſome gold mines, and others of great value. For ſo large and fertile an iſland, the number of inhabitants is but ſmall; the whole, perhaps, not amounting to half a million; and of thoſe not a third are in ſubjection to the Spaniards. The others ſerve them as vaſſals or allies, they being a mixture of Chineſe, Ethiopians, Malays, Spaniards, Portugueſe, Pintadoes, or painted people, and Meſtees, a mixture of all theſe. From theſe various origins, they are of different degrees of ſavageneſs, according as they have been more or leſs ſubdued by religion, or refined by intercourſe with ſtrangers. The Roman-Catholic religion is eſtabliſhed by the Spaniards; but on account of the many different extractions of the inhabitants, all different modes of Indian worſhip are tolerated.

They have many trees and plants in this iſland, which are of great value; plenty of wild buffaloes, whoſe hides are a great article of their trade with China; deer, wild hogs, goats, and many quadrupeds, natives of the iſland; beſides horſes and black cattle, who have multiplied exceedingly; a great number of birds, and plenty of poultry. As the iſlands are hot and moiſt, there are a number of venomous creatures; and, notwithſtanding the fineneſs of the climate, and its producing ſo luxuriouſly to the wants, both real and imaginary, of men, yet, from the frequent inundations and earthquakes, its pleaſures are greatly allayed. They had ſuch a terrible earthquake here in 1627, that it levelled Mount Carvallo; and, in 1645, a third part of the city of Manila was overthrown, and three thouſand people buried in the ruins. Many of the inhabitants build their houſes on poſts, for fear of the inundations. The Spaniards allow no European nation to trade; but they carry on a trade with the Chineſe and Japaneſe to a conſiderable amount. The iſland likewiſe produces all ſorts of tropical fruits; and many American, African, and European trees, plants, and roots, thrive here to admiration: loadſtones are likewiſe found in the iſland; and the water here is ſaid to be the beſt in the world. The chief harbour or bay is the great bay of Manila, which lies on the weſtern ſide of the iſland, and is perhaps the moſt remarkable in the world, being a large circular baſon, near ten leagues in diameter, great part of it entirely land-locked. On the eaſt ſide of this bay ſtands the city of Manila, which is the only reſpectable place in the whole Philippines. The city is fortified in the modern manner, its walls well mounted with braſs cannon, and a wet ditch. The town is laid out in the moſt regular form, with a grand ſquare in the middle. The churches are very rich, and ſplendidly adorned. The houſes and public buildings are moſtly of wood, and have as much magnificence as ſuch materials are capable of. The Spaniards are diſcouraged from building with more durable materials, by earthquakes, the city having been more than once ſhaken to the ground by them. The natives only cultivate the ſoil. Within the city may be about three thouſand Spaniards; and about ten thouſand Chineſe, who are the only artiſans, occupy a ſuburb called the Parian. On the conqueſt of China by the Tartars, in the laſt century, great numbers fled their country, filling all the conſiderable towns, not only of the Philippines, but of the

the Moluccas and Sunda iſlands, with an ingenious and induſtrious people, who brought with them, and infuſed into all thoſe countries, the ſkill of manufacture and ſpirit of commerce. The conqueſt of China had near the ſame effect in this part of the world, which the revocation of the edict of Nantz produced in ours Beſides the Parian, there are ſeveral other ſuburbs of great extent contiguous to the city, inhabited by forty thouſand of the native Indians, or by that mixed breed ſo common in all the Spaniſh colonies, reſulting from that great variety of races of men, who originally inhabited, or came as adventurers, or were brought as ſlaves, into their extenſive dominions.

The Spaniards, not actuated with the ſpirit of induſtry or commerce, do not improve the fine ſituation of theſe iſlands for trade to the utmoſt: on the contrary, the trade here is hurtful to the mother-country; for, inſtead of taking of her manufactures, they trade with the Chineſe for ſpices, ſilks, ſtockings, Indian ſtuffs, callicoes, chintz, and many other articles; and with the Japaneſe, for cabinets, and all ſorts of lacquered ware; for all which they pay in gold or ſilver. All theſe commodities, together with what the iſland produces, and great quantities of wrought plate by the Chineſe artiſans, are collected at Manila, and tranſported annually in two ſhips to Acapulco in Mexico. Each of theſe ſhips is eſteemed worth L. 600,000 Sterling; and in the war which began in 1739, and which was not diſtinguiſhed by ſuch a ſeries of wonderful ſucceſſes as the laſt, the taking of one of the galleons which carries on the trade between Manila and America, was conſidered as one of the moſt brilliant advantages which we gained. This trade is not laid open to all the inhabitants of Manila, but is confined by very particular regulations, ſomewhat analogous to thoſe by which the trade of the regiſter ſhips from Cadiz to the Weſt Indies is reſtrained. The ſhips employed are all King's ſhips, commiſſioned and paid by him, and the tonnage is divided into a certain number of bales, all of the ſame ſize. Theſe are divided among the convents at Manila, but principally the Jeſuits*, as a donation to ſupport their miſſions for the propagation of the Roman Catholic faith. Moſt of the religious are concerned in this trade, and ſell to the merchants at a great price what room in the ſhip they are not to occupy. This trade is by a royal edict limited to a certain value; but it always exceeds it, each ſhip being generally worth 3,000,000 of dollars. The returns made from America are in ſilver, cochineal, ſweetmeats, together with ſome European millinery ware for the women, and ſome ſtrong Spaniſh wine. It is obvious, that the greateſt part of the treaſure remitted does not remain at Manila, but is diſperſed over India for goods Many ſtrong remonſtrances againſt this Indian trade to Mexico have been made to the court of Spain, wherein they urge, that the ſilk manufactories of Valentia and other parts of Spain, the linens from Cadiz, and their

* We do not know who has the Jeſuits ſhare ſince they were expelled the Spaniſh dominions.

other

other manufactories, are hurt in their ſale in Mexico and Peru, by the Chineſe being able to afford them goods of the ſame ſort cheaper than they are able; that were this trade laid open, the whole treaſure of the new world would centre in Spain, or with European merchants; but now it enriches only the Jeſuits and a few private perſons. Wiſe as theſe arguments are, the Jeſuits and prieſts, verſant in intrigue, and the moſt ſelfiſh ſet of men on earth, had intereſt enough at court to ſtop the effect.

At Cavite in this bay are a fort, a town, and a fine dock-yard, where theſe large galleons are built and repaired, and where they load and unload, together with all the other large ſhips that trade to this bay.

A Liſt of the General and Staff-Officers at the Siege of the City of Manila.

Brigadier-General William Draper, Commander in Chief.
Colonel Hon. George Monſon, Quarter-Maſter General.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Scott, Adjutant-General.
Major Robert Barker, Commandant of the Artillery.

Captains { Stevenſon, Cotsford, } Engineers
Enſign { Barnard, }

Captain Fletcher, Major of Brigade.

Captains { Moore, Pemble, } Aides de Camp to the Commander in Chief.

Strength of the Army at the Siege of Manila.

	79th Regiment,	600
	Artillery,	30
1	Caffres,	100
2	Topaſſes,	100
	Pioneers,	100
	French and German Deſerters,	200
3	Laſcars,	200
	Seamen, from the Fleet,	700
	Marines, from the Fleet,	300
		2330

1 Slaves from Madagaſcar.
2 Black foot-ſoldiers, deſcended from Portugueſe.
3 Indian ſailors.

Liſt

List of his Majesty's Ships on the Expedition against Manila.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Norfolk,	74	600	Samuel Cornish, Vice-Admiral of the White, Capt. Richard Kempenfelt.
Elizabeth,	64	480	Richard Tiddeman, Commodore. Capt. Isaac Ourry.
Lenox,	74	600	Jocelyn.
Grafton,	68	520	Parker.
Weymouth,	60	420	Collins.
America,	60	420	Pitchford.
Panther,	60	420	G. Ourry, acting captain for Capt. Newsom.
Falmouth,	50	350	Brereton.
Argo,	28	200	King.
Seahorse,	20	160	Cathcart Grant.
Seaford,	20	160	Peighin.
Total,	578	4330	

Return of the Number of Seamen and Marines landed from each Ship to assist at the Siege of Manila.

Ships.	*Seamen.*			*Marines.*		
	Commis. Officers.	*Petty Officers.*	*Seamen.*	*Commis. Officers.*	*Non-com. Officers.*	*Privates.*
Norfolk,	2	12	96	2	9	34
Lenox,	1	5	119	3	4	38
Grafton,	1	3	100	2	6	32
Elizabeth,	1	2	76	2	3	21
Weymouth,	3	7	80	2	6	26
Panther,	1	2	50	1	5	24
America,	2	2	61	1	4	22
Falmouth,	1	2	50	2	1	11
Argo,	0	0	0	2	3	22
Seahorse,	0	0	0	1	2	26
Seaford,	0	0	0	1	2	18
Total,	12	35	632	19	45	274

Commanders of the Seamen landed.

Captains, { R. Collins, of the Weymouth. S. Pitchford, of the America. G. Ourry, of the Panther.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Drowned, on the Expedition to Manila.

	Officers.			Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.		
	Killed.	Wounded.	Drowned.	Killed.	Wounded.	Drowned.
Of the King's troops,	3	4	0	7	49	0
Seamen and Marines,	1	1	0	13	20	0
Of the Company's troops,	0	0	1	8	37	6
Total,	4	5	1	28	106	6

Propoſals made to their Excellencies his Britannic Majeſty's Commanders in Chief by Sea and Land, by his Excellency the Archbiſhop, Captain-General of the Philippine Iſlands, the Royal audience, the City and Commerce of Manila.

Article 1. That their effects and poſſeſſions ſhall be ſecured to them, under the protection of his Britannic Majeſty, with the ſame liberty they have heretofore enjoyed.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 2. That the Catholic, Apoſtolic, and Roman religion, be preſerved and maintained in its free exerciſe and functions, by its paſtors and faithful miniſters.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 3. That the families which are retired into the country may have free liberty to return unmoleſted.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 4. That the ſame indemnification and liberty may extend to perſons of both ſexes, inhabitants of this city, without any prejudice or moleſtation to their interior commerce.

Ans. They may carry on all ſorts of commerce, as Britiſh ſubjects.

Art. 5. Having great confidence in the manners and politeneſs of their Excellencies the Britiſh Generals, hope they will uſe their beſt endeavours in preſerving peace and quietneſs in the city and ſuburbs, chaſtiſing all people who ſhall dare to oppoſe their ſuperior orders.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 6. That the inhabitants of this city may enjoy the ſame liberty of commerce as they have had heretofore; and that they may have proper paſſports granted them for that end.

Ans. Anſwered by the fourth article.

Art.

ART 7. That the ſame liberty be granted to the natives of the country for bringing in all manner of proviſions, according to their uſual method, without the leaſt oppoſition or extortion, paying for them in the ſame manner as hath been heretofore practiſed.

ANS. Granted; but any perſon coming in with fire-arms, or offenſive weapons, will be put to death.

ART 8. That the eccleſiaſtical government may be tolerated, and have free liberty to inſtruct the faithful, eſpecially the native inhabitants.

ANS. They muſt not attempt to convert any of our Royal maſter's Proteſtant ſubjects to the Popiſh faith.

ART. 9. That the uſe and exerciſe of the economical government of the city may remain in its ſame freedom and liberty.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 10. That the authority, as well political as civil, may remain in the hands of the royal audience, to the end that, by their means, a ſtop may be put to all diſorders, and the inſolent and guilty be chaſtiſed.

ANS. To be ſubject to the ſuperior controul of our government.

ART. 11. That the ſaid miniſters and royal officers, their perſons and goods, be in full ſecurity, be maintained in their honours, with a ſtipend ſufficient for their ſupport; his Catholic Majeſty being anſwerable for the ſame. Upon theſe conditions the above-mentioned miniſters will be under the protection of his Britannic Majeſty, in the ſame manner as the reſt of the inhabitants.

ANS. His Catholic Majeſty muſt pay for their ſupport.

ART. 12. That the inhabitants may have free liberty to reſide within or out of the city, as ſhall be moſt convenient for them.

ANS. Still to be ſubject to the revocation of our government, if they find it neceſſary.

Done at the head-quarters in the city of Manila, this 6th day of October 1762.

S. CORNISH.
W. DRAPER.

MAN. ANT. ARZP. de MANILA,
Gov. y Cap. Gen. la las Philippinas.
FRANCIS HENERIQUEZ de VILLACOURTA.
MANUEL GALBAN y VENTURA.
FRAN. LEANDRO de VIANA.

Conditions on which the City of Manila ſhall be preſerved from plunder, and the inhabitants maintained in their religion, goods, liberties, and properties, under the government and protection of his Britannic Majeſty.

1. The Spaniſh officers of every rank ſhall be eſteemed as priſoners of war, upon their parole of honour, but ſhall have the liberty of wearing their ſwords. The reſt of the troops, of every degree and

quality must be disarmed, and disposed of as we shall think proper. They shall be treated with humanity.

2. All the military stores and magazines, of every kind, must be surrendered faithfully to our commissaries, and nothing secreted or damaged.

3. His Excellency the Governor must send immediate orders to the Fort of Cavite, and the other forts under his command, and dependent upon Manila, to surrender to his Britannic Majesty.

4. The propositions, contained in the paper delivered on the part of his Excellency the Governor and his Council, will be listened to and confirmed to them upon their payment of four millions of dollars; the half to be paid immediately; the other half to be paid in a time to be agreed upon, and hostages and security given for that purpose.

Done in the City of Manila, October 6. 1762, and signed as the foregoing.

All the islands (subordinate to Luconia, and Manila its capital, and which are at present under the dominion of his Catholic Majesty) must be ceded to his Britannic Majesty, who must be acknowledged Sovereign till the fate of these islands is decided by a peace between the two Kings. Their religion, goods, liberties, properties, and commerce, shall be preserved to the inhabitants of those islands who are subjects of Spain, in as ample a manner as they are confirmed to the inhabitants of Manila, and the island of Luconia. All the governors and military shall be allowed the honours of war, but give their parole, as the officers have done at Manila and Cavite, not to serve or take up arms against his Britannic Majesty.

S. CORNISH.
W. DRAPER.

MAN. ANT. ARZP. de MANILA,
Gov. y Cap. Gen la las Philipinas.
FRAN. HENERIQUEZ de VILLACOURTA.
MANUEL GALBAN y VENTURA.
FRAN. LEANDRO de VIANA.
Manila, Oct. 30. 1762.

Return of the Brass and Iron Ordnance, Powder, Shot, Shells, &c. found in the Town and Citadel of Manila.

Brass-ordnance, serviceable,	312	Shot of all sizes, from 28 pounders to 4 ounces,	18,073
Ditto, unserviceable,	8		
Iron-ordnance,	108	Grape ditto,	2411
Ditto,	15	Double-headed,	118
Brass mortars, 6 inch, & beds,	2	Link,	88
Iron howitzer, 7 inch,	1	Spiked,	39
Carriages,	66	Lead, 1 pound & a half,	1000
Ditto,	85	Shells, from 13 inches to 7 inches,	44
Of the above, 4 brass-guns & 7 swivels were spiked, & 8 wounded.		Hand granadoes,	848
		Gunpowder-boxes, 38 computed to contain	lb 2280 Cartridges,

Cartridges, filled with different sizes, 894,	lb 4989	Spontoons, -	4
Ditto, matt-baggs, 141 computed to contain	lb 6355	Halberts, -	13
Muskets, repairable,	270	Bayonets, very old,	200
Ditto, unserviceable,	257	Sponges with rammer-heads, of little use, about	200
Musket-barrels,	360	Bamboo-cartridges, of different sizes, -	240

Return of Brass and Iron Ordnance, &c. found at Cavite.

Brass ordnance, serviceable,	137	Link shot, -	317
Ditto, unserviceable,	1	Grape ditto, -	987
Iron ditto, serviceable,	68	Shells, 13 and 8 inches,	8
Ditto, unserviceable,	24	Powder-boxes, 122, containing -	lb 7680
Iron howitzers and carriages, serviceable, -	11	Cartridges, 1221, containing -	lb 7904
Carriages, ditto,	96	Muskets, serviceable,	480
Ditto, unserviceable, -	41	Ditto, unserviceable,	12
Shot of all sizes, from fifty-four pounders to three pounders, -	13,620	Bayonets, -	108
Double headed ditto,	411	Cutlasses, -	28

Spanish Prisoners.

Officers of note and staff-officers, -	8		
Infantry, Captains,	14	Brought forward,	335
Lieutenants,	13	Of the irregular Pampanges, Captains,	1
Ensigns,	12	Lieutenants,	2
Adjutants,	2	Ensigns,	1
Physician,	1	Of the Cavite, adjutants,	2
Surgeon,	1	Of the citadel of St Jago, adjutants,	2
Serjeants,	11	Of the city of Manila, adjutants, -	4
Rank and file,	261	Of ditto, captain and engineer, -	1
Of the marine, Captains,	4	Of the cadet-company,	5
Ensigns,	2	The Governor-General's life-guard, -	8
Of the Artillery, Capt. Command.	1		
Lieutenants,	2	Total,	361
Ensigns,	1		
Adjutants,	1		
Commissary,	1		
Carried forward,	335		

The

The following is an exact account of the distribution made of all the money hitherto received on account of the Manila ransom, &c.

Among the admiral, general, and commodore,	£. 14,120	12	9
To the captains of the navy, and field-officers of the army, each, - -	1,539	0	8
To the lieutenants and masters of the navy, and captains of the army, each -	165	4	8
To the warrant-officers of the navy, and subalterns of the army, each -	89	0	5
To the petty officers of the navy, and non-commission officers of the army, each - -	30	0	1
To the seamen and soldiers, each - -	6	0	3

Note 186. A Description of the Island of Martinico; an Account of the Land-forces brought from North America, &c.; a List of the General and Staff Officers; the Military and Naval Force on the Expedition against Martinico; the Capitulations of Fort Royal, of the Inhabitants, and of the Governor; various Returns, &c.

MARTINICO, *or, as it is called by the French*, MARTINIQUE,

Is one of the Caribbee Islands, and lies in N. Lat. 15. 30. and 61 deg. W. Long. It was called by the natives Madanina. Its length is about sixty miles; but its breadth is extremely unequal, and scarcely any where more than twenty miles. It is divided, as all the Caribbees are, into Cabes-Terre and Basse-Terre. The former being on the windward side of the island, is much indented by deep bays, which the French call Cul de Sacs. Many of them run a considerable way up the country, and form many excellent harbours; others are shallow, and have rocks at their entrance; but all of them are of great service to the French in time of war, as from all these ports numbers of privateers are fitted out; and it is incredible to think what a number of prizes they carry in, where they are sure of protection, as all the bays are very well protected with batteries; and as there are little towns at all these harbours, they never want people sufficient to work their guns.

A lofty ridge of mountains runs throughout the whole island; from whence issue many streams, whose impetuosity in the hurricane season exceeds all description, and have more than once destroyed the best plantations in the island. Basse-Terre is extremely mountainous; and the country is intersected by deep ravines, or gullies, formed by the torrents from the neighbouring mountains. The island is well watered and cultivated, abounding in plantations, and villages along the sea-coast. The soil is for the most part gravelly, which, though

though it ſoon ſwallows the rain, and becomes dry, yet retains the effect, ſo as to preſerve its freſhneſs much longer than a more compact ſoil, and gives a ſtronger and more extenſive root to whatever is planted. The two principal places in Baſſe-Terre are, St Pierre and Fort Royal; of which we ſhall ſpeak preſently. The iſland is divided into twenty-one pariſhes, viz. ten in the Dominican's quarter, four in that of the Jeſuits, and ſeven in that of the Capuchins.

The exports from this iſland are, ſugars white and brown, cotton, ginger, indigo, cocoa, aloes, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits, with coffee, ſenna, and caſſia. They raiſe maniſe, all ſorts of Indian grain, potatoes, yams, bananas, pine apples, &c. and the moſt delicious ſallads. They have a good many black cattle, horſes, and hogs, and plenty of all ſorts of poultry; but the inhabitants are ſo numerous, that all kinds of proviſions imported yield a good, and very often an immenſe profit, ſuch as beef, pork, butter, dried fiſh, hams, tongues, ſauſages, cheeſe, corn, and dried fruit of all ſorts that Europe affords, with wax, tallow, wines, brandy, drams, and all things that can contribute to the uſe or pleaſures of the table; likewiſe all ſorts of hardware, guns, powder, ball, and every implement neceſſary for a plantation; together with all ſorts of wearing apparel and houſehold furniture. From all the French iſlands, a great article of their exports is molaſſes. As rum is abſolutely prohibited from being imported into France, (on account that brandy is one of their ſtaple commodities), they make no more rum than what is uſed by their ſlaves, the molaſſes they ſell to the Dutch, and they to the New Englanders. This iſland has few wild quadrupeds, plenty of the feathered creation, and of the reptile kind, with ſome enormous and venemous ſerpents, whoſe bites often prove mortal; they have various kinds of theſe creatures; ſome of them lurk in the woods, and others among coffee or buſhes, which makes travelling both inconvenient and dangerous, eſpecially in the night. The principal harbour in Martinico is the great bay of Fort Royal, which is large and open, and the entrance free from rocks: On the ſouth ſide of it, about a league from the entrance, is Iſle des Ramiers, or Pigeon Iſland; it is a very high rock, on the top of which is a fort, mounted with ſome very heavy cannon. It is one of the defences of the harbour, but ſituated too much on one ſide to prevent ſhips from entering the Bay. Along the ſhore of both ſides are ſeveral little forts and batteries, and good anchoring ground cloſe to the north ſhore, from twenty to forty fathoms water; and a little farther out, from a hundred to an hundred and fifty. The great ſtrength of this Bay, and indeed of the whole iſland, is Fort Royal: it is ſituated on the north ſide upon a very high rock, projecting a very conſiderable way into the Bay: it is a peninſula, joined to the iſland by a neck of low land, over which the rock is at leaſt ſixteen fathoms high: Every where elſe this rock (which is about twenty fathoms broad) is ſurrounded by the ſea. The neck of land is defended by two demi-baſtions, and a ſmall half-moon covering the curtain, with a ditch filled with water, a covered way paliſadoed, and a glacis. The gate of the fort is on the

the ſide of a demi baſtion, opening upon the rock, with a narrow ſtair-caſe, cut in the rock, leading to a platform, on which are ſome pieces of cannon. This ſtair-caſe brings you to another of a ſimilar nature, which conducts you to a ſecond platform mounted with cannon The ſide of the fort towards the rock is ſecured by a double wall well flanked. On the ſide of the ſea is only a parapet, with embraſures: A third platform, on which there is cannon mounted, commands the town and bay. It would be impoſſible to attack this Fort with ſhips. As the wind blows always out of the harbour, the ſhips muſt frequently tack before they could get near; all which time they muſt be expoſed to the cannon and mortars of the Fort; and though the peninſula ſlopes towards the point, yet it is even there ſo high that ſhips could do little execution. On the land-ſide the fort is commanded by three riſing grounds, viz. Morne Tortenſon, Morne Garnier, and Morne Capuchin; on theſe eminences are redoubts; but their chief ſtrength is the difficulty of approaching them. Behind the Fort is an excellent ſmall harbour, called the Caranage, where any ſhips retire to in caſe of an attack, and will even admit of a ſhip of 74 guns, as was the caſe in 1759. The Town of Fort Royal is to the leeward of the Fort, is ſituated partly on a hill, and partly on a plain at the bottom of it; is extremely well watered by canals cut through the town, and well built. Here the governor of the Fort, with many wealthy merchants, reſide, and from the commodiouſneſs of the port carry on a very conſiderable traffic. But the moſt conſiderable town in the iſland, or indeed in any of the Caribbees, is St Pierre, or St Peter's, ſituated on a fine open bay on the leewardmoſt part of the iſland: viewed from the ſea, it ſeems ſeated at the foot of a ſteep mountain; but as you approach, the hills remove to a greater diſtance: it is of the form of a creſcent, remarkably well built, and the ſtreets well laid out; towards the middle of it is a ſmall oblong fort, built of good ſtone, with a ſtrong battery of cannon, which commands the road. The oppoſite ſide, where the Place d'Armes lies, is flanked at each end with a round tower, and embraſures for four pieces of cannon. The wall joining theſe towers is alſo bored for cannon, but has neither ditch, paliſade, nor covered way; the fort is waſhed by the river Roxolano, or St Peter's River: the gate lies at the eaſt, and opens into a long court, flanked on the north, which looks towards the country, by a paliſaded wall; and on the ſouth, or towards the ſea, by a wall planted with artillery; within the fort are a chapel, magazines, and barracks for the ſoldiers. Here the Captain-General of all the French Caribbee Iſlands reſides, with all the Royal courts and officers, which of itſelf would make it a place of prodigious conſequence, did not ſome other circumſtances concur to aggrandize it. Its trade is very great, but all the ſhips loaded with the produce of the French colonies in this part of the world are obliged to repair to this port and clear out, before they dare proceed for Europe. By this means all the produce of their colonies becomes blended under the name of Martinico. The town is divided into three quarters, St Peter's, La Mouillage, and La Galere, before which

are

are ſeveral ſtrong batteries of cannon and mortars. Here are two pariſh-churches, a Dominican convent, another of Jeſuits, a nunnery, and ſeveral hoſpitals; the whole is built of a fine white ſtone, and makes a noble appearance. The road is cloſe to the town, and ſhips may come cloſe to the Fort, is very ſafe and good anchorage, except in the middle, where is a ſharp rock which cuts the cables. This place has ſuffered much by hurricanes and inundations, a quarter of the town being once carried off by a river that runs through it. In the mountains near this place is a redoubt, ſimilar to that of the Dos d'Ane in Guadaloupe. An attempt was made upon this iſland by the Engliſh in 1693, but miſcarried. The ſame ſucceſs attended the attempt in 1759, under the command of General Hopſon.

A Liſt of the General and Staff Officers, and Land Forces, on the Expedition againſt the Iſland of Martinico in 1762.

Commander in Chief, Major-General, the Hon. Robert Monckton.

Brigadier-Generals,
- Colonel William Haviland.
- William Rufane.
- Francis Grant.
- John Lord Rollo.
- Hunt Walſh.

Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel John Darby.
Quartermaſter-General, Major Alexander Monypenny.

The Army was compoſed of ſeveral Corps, as follows:

1ſt Reg.	four companies,	2630	Brought from North America by Lord Rollo.
22d ——			
94th, ——	five companies,		
95th, ——	ſix companies,		
77th, ——	1ſt Battalion,		
4th, ——	four companies,	1734	From the iſland of Guadaloupe.
65th, ——	one company,		
100th, ——			
38th, ——	four companies,		From the iſland of Antigua.
69th, ——			
76th, ——	2 Battalions,	2601	From Belleiſle.
90th, ——	Light Infantry,		
98th, ——			
	Carried forward,	6965	

	Brought forward,	6965	
15th,			
17th,			
27th,			
28th,			
35th,			
40th,		7000	From North America by the Commander in Chief.
42d,	2d Battalion,		
43d,			
48th,			
60th,	3d Battalion,		
Royal Artillery,	two companies,		
Engineers,	one Brigade,		
	Total,	13965	

The Fleet was commanded by Rear-Admiral Rodney, which, when joined by Sir James Douglas, and the convoys to the different embarkations, consisted of the following ships :

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Marlborough,	70	G. B. Rodney, Rear-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. John Holwall.
Dublin,	74	Sir James Douglas, Commodore. Capt Ed. Gascoigne.
Foudroyant,	84	Robert Duff.
Dragon,	74	Hon. A J. Hervey.
Temeraire,	74	Matt. Barton.
Culloden,	74	John Barker.
Temple,	70	Lewis O'Brien.
Vanguard,	70	Rob. Swanton.
Modeste,	64	Hon. R. B. Walsingham.
Stirling Castle,	64	Mic Everitt.
Devonshire,	64	Geo Darby.
Raisonable,	64	Mol. Shuldham.
Alcide,	64	Tho. Hankerson.
Nottingham,	60	Sam. Marshall.
Rochester,	50	Tho Burnet.
Sutherland,	50	Julian Legge.
Norwich,	50	Wm M'Cleverty.
Falkland,	50	F S. Drake.
	FRIGATES.	
Woolwich,	44	Wm Baine.
Penzance,	44	John Boyd.
Dover,	40	Chaloner Ogle.
Echo,	32	John Laforey.
Stag,	32	H. Angel.
Repulse,	32	J. C. Allen.

Acteon,

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Acteon,	28	Capt. P. H. Ourry.
Creſcent,	28	Tho. Collingwood.
Lizard,	28	Ja. Doake.
Levant,	28	Wm Tucker.
Nightingale,	20	Ja. Campbell.
Fowey,	20	Joſ. Meade.
Greyhound,	20	Tho. Francis.
Roſe,	20	Francis Banks.
	SLOOPS.	
Antigua,	10	J. N. P. Nott.
Barbadoes,	10	Stair Douglas.
Ferret,	16	J. Alms.
Virgin,	12	J. Briſbane.
Zephyr,	12	J. Botherell.
	BOMB-KETCHES.	
Baſiliſk,	8	Robert Brice.
Thunder,	8	R. Haſwell.
Grenada,	8	Ja. Hawker.
Infernal,	8	Ja. Mackenzie.

The crews of the above ſquadron amounted to near 11,000.

An Account of all the French Braſs and Iron Guns, Mortars, Shot, Shells, Powder, Ordnance, Stores, and Habiliaments of War, taken at the different Poſts, Batteries, and fortified Redoubts, by his Majeſty's Troops, from the time of their landing at St Anne's Bay the 10th of January, to the Surrender of the Citadel and Garriſon of Fort-Royal the 5th February 1762, with the places where taken.

St Ann's bay.

Iron ordnance, 5 eighteen pounders, unſerviceable.

Grand Ance.

Iron ordnance, 3 eighteen pounders, unſerviceable.
Round ſhot, 210, ſerviceable.

On three batteries near Cas des Navires.

Iron ordnance, 1 eighteen pounder, ſerviceable.
Ditto, 1 ditto, } Unſerviceable.
Ditto, 4 ſixteen ditto, }

On five batteries at Morne Tartinſon.

Iron ordnance, 1 twelve pounder, ſerviceable.
4 four pounders, ditto.
1 eighteen, }
1 eight, } Unſerviceable.
7 four, }

Braſs mortars, 2 ſeven inches, ſerviceable.
Round ſhot, 25 four pounders, ditto.
Muſkets of different ſorts, 125, ditto.
— — — 27, unſerviceable
Bayonets, 32, ditto.
Powder barrels, 47, ſerviceable.
Muſket flints, 1800, ditto.

On or near Morne Garnier.

Iron ordnance, 6 twenty-ſix pounders, ſerviceable.
2 twelve pounders, ditto.
1 twenty-ſix pounder, } Unſerviceable.
4 four pounders, }
Braſs ordnance, 2 ſix pounders, }
Ditto mortars, thirteen inches, 2, }
Shells empty, thirteen inch, 162, }
Muſket balls, 38 cwt. }
Ditto flints, 300 cwt. }
Powder barrels, 76, } Serviceable.
Match, 1 cwt. }
Muſket catridges, 2800, }
Fuſees fixed, 120, inch, }
Shot for ſix pounders, round fixed, 97, }
grape fixed, 24, }

On the river Monſieur, eight redoubts.

Iron ordnance, 2 eighteen pounders, }
4 ſixteen, }
2 twelve, } Unſerviceable,
2 ſix, }
17 three, }
Round ſhot, 50 eighteen pounders, }
365 ſixteen }
50 twelve, }
20 ſix, }
468 three, } Serviceable.
Muſket ball, 6 cwt. and a half, }
Ditto cartridges, 14,000, }
Powder, 5 barrels, }

In Fort-Royal.

Iron ordnance, 13 thirty-ſix pounders, }
30 twenty-four ditto, } Serviceable.
24 eighteen ditto, }
21 one and a half ditto, }
1 thirty-ſix pounder, }
4 twenty-four ditto, } Unſerviceable.
12 eighteen ditto, }
Braſs ordnance, 1 eight pounder, ſerviceable.

Iron

Iron mortars, 2 thirteen inches, 1 ſeven, } Serviceable.
1 two, unſerviceable.
Braſs mortars, 1 five and a half, ſerviceable.
Powder, including filled cartridges for cannon, 677 barrels, ſerviceable.
Round ſhot, 350 forty-two pounders,
1600 thirty ſix ditto,
2000 twenty-ſix ditto,
2476 twenty-four ditto, } Serviceable.
1500 eighteen ditto,
550 nine ditto,
2620 three ditto,
Shells, 575 thirteen inches, ſerviceable.
22 ditto, unſerviceable.
22 ten, ſerviceable.
4020 grenades, ditto.
300 ditto, unſerviceable.
fixed, 35 thirteen inch, 22 nine ditto, } Serviceable.
Muſket-balls, 18 tons, ſerviceable.
Ditto of different ſorts, 1760, unſerviceable.
Axes, unhelved, 150, ſerviceable.
Carcaſſes fixed, 50 thirteen inches, 53 ſeven ditto, } Serviceable.

A Return of the Guns, Mortars, Shot, Shells, Powder, and Ordnance Stores, taken at the ſeveral Batteries and Magazines on the Heights and Town of St Pierre, in the Iſland of Martinico.

Iron ordnance,	173	Muſket flints,	15,500
Braſs mortars,	4	Paper cartridges, empty,	6665
Barrels of powder,	331½	Ditto, filled,	1123
Round ſhot,	18,478	Double-headed ſhot,	415
Shells empty,	423	Spare ſtanding carriages	12
Ditto filled,	70	Langrage ſhot in bags,	1670
Carcaſſes fixed,	102	Muſkets of different ſorts,	725
Muſket ball, cwt	152½	Match, cwt,	4¾
Ditto cartridges,	110,600	Linſtocks,	44
Fuzees,	420	Powder horns,	103
Paterraroes,	5	Priming irons,	101
Spunges with ſtaves,	203	Tin powder-meaſures, different ſorts,	42
Laddles with ditto,	106	Hammers for vents,	3
Handſpikes,	413	Double wood blocks, ſtrapped,	17
Paper reams, fine,	42	Suit, ſmall barrels,	3
Ditto cartridge,	12		
Tarred rope, ſmall coils,	12		

Old

Old ſails,	-	2	
Oil for painting carriages, jars,	- -	8	
Spades and ſhovels,	-	50	
Sheet lead,	- cwt,	5	
Lanthorns,	-	5	
Empty flannel cartridges,		850	
Spunge tacks,	-	2000	
Wads of different ſorts,		2700	
Iron crows,	-	8	
Spare ramrods for muſkets, wood,	-	400	
Truck carriages for carrying mortars,	-	2	
Truck wheels, ſpare,		46	
Furnaces for heating ſhot,		2	
Triangle guns,	-	3	
Small iron ball for grape,	cwt,	3½	
Mortar bed, ſpare, 9½ inch,		1	
Sledge hammers,	-	2	
Stink pots,	-	60	
Muſquetoons,	-	45	
Piſtols,	-	30	

Articles of Capitulation of the Citadel of Fort Royal, in the Iſland of Martinico, the 4th of February 1762.

ARTICLE 1. The commanding officer of the citadel ſhall march out at the head of the garriſon, compoſed of troops detached from the marine, the royal grenadiers, cannoniers, bombardiers, and Swiſs; the different detachments of militia and free-booters, and the other volunteers, with the honours of war, drums beating, lighted match, colours flying, two pieces of cannon, and three rounds of ammunition each.

ANS. The troops of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty in garriſon ſhall march out with drums beating, colours flying, and two pieces of cannon, two rounds of ammunition, and ſhall be embarked and ſent to France as ſoon as poſſible, at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty. The militia, free-booters, and others belonging to the iſland, ſhall lay down their arms, and be priſoners of war, until the fate of it be determined.

ART. 2. The garriſon ſhall be ſent to the port of Rochefort in France, by the moſt ſhort and expeditious way, at the expence and in the ſhips of his Britannic Majeſty.

ANS. Anſwered in the firſt.

ART. 3. The ſaid garriſon ſhall be lodged and maintained in the town of Fort-Royal till their departure, at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty.

ANS. They ſhall be maintained at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty, and ſhall be embarked as in the firſt article.

ART. 4. That it ſhall be lawful for the officers, creoles, and others, to go into the iſland, and ſtay there as long as it ſhall be neceſſary to ſettle their affairs.

ANS. A reaſonable time will be allowed to the officers to ſettle their affairs, they behaving according to the rules of war.

ART. 5. That the officers and others who have effects in the country ſhall keep them.

ANS. Granted.

ART.

ART. 6. That the officers ſhall take their ſervants along with them.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 7. That the militia and other inhabitants, that now make part of the ſaid garriſon, may retire to their homes, with their ſervants likewiſe.

ANS. Anſwered in the firſt article.

ART. 8. That the volunteers of St Vincent, who came here to the ſuccour of the place, ſhall be furniſhed with a boat and proviſions, to carry them home again, with their ſervants, arms, and baggage, as ſoon as poſſible.

ANS. To remain priſoners of war.

ART. 9. That the inhabitants likewiſe ſhall be furniſhed with ſhallops or boats, to carry them to the different quarters of the iſland.

ANS. Refuſed.

ART. 10. That the ſick and wounded ſhall be removed to the hoſpital of this city, to be there taken care of by our own ſurgeons, till they are perfectly recovered; and that the commiſſary of his Britannic Majeſty ſhall take care to furniſh them with ſubſiſtence.

ANS. They ſhall be taken the ſame care of as our own men, and may be attended by their ſurgeons.

ART. 11. That the ſaid hoſpital ſhall take away with them their medicines, and all their utenſils and effects in general.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 12. That the chaplain of the troops ſhall be permitted to adminiſter ſpiritual ſuccours to the ſick, as well as others of the troops, and publicly to bury the dead without moleſtation.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 13. That the ſaid ſick ſhall, after their recovery, follow the fortune of their reſpective corps, as well as thoſe who ſhall be actually in the hoſpitals without the town.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 14. That there ſhall be a general inventory taken by each party, of the artillery, ammunition, proviſions, and other effects within the place.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 15. That the Engliſh priſoners detained in this citadel ſhall be exchanged for ours. Among others, M. de Caponé, major of this citadel and iſland, ſhall be included in the exchange, to follow the fortune of the officers of the place.

ANS. Refuſed.

ART. 16. That the effects of the officers and men belonging to the Royal Grenadiers, which were left upon Morne Garnée, ſhall be reſtored to them.

ANS. It cannot be complied with, as it will be impoſſible to recover them.

ART. 17. That the armed free negroes and mulattoes that entered into the citadel as attendants on the companies of militia, ſhall go out likewiſe with the ſaid companies.

ANS.

Ans. They ſhall remain priſoners of war until the fate of the iſland is determined.

Art. 18. That three days ſhall be granted for the evacuation of the place, at the end of which time the gate ſhall be delivered up to the troops of his Britannic Majeſty, whilſt the garriſon ſhall march out.

Ans. The gate of the fort ſhall be given up to the troops of his Britannic Majeſty this evening; and the French garriſon ſhall march out at nine to-morrow morning.

Art. 19. That before the capitulation is ſettled, the commanding officer of the place ſhall be permitted to communicate it to the general; and in the mean time there ſhall be a ſuſpenſion of arms, and that all the works ſhall ceaſe on both ſides.

Ans. After the capitulation is ſigned, and the gate of the fort poſſeſſed by the Britiſh troops, the commandant ſhall be allowed to acquaint his general with it.

Robert Monckton.
De Lignery. G. B. Rodney.

Capitulation demanded by the Inhabitants of the Iſland of Martinico, repreſented by M. D'Aleſſo, Knight, Seign. Defragny La Pierre, Captain of Horſe, and Fereyre, Captain of Infantry of Militia, furniſhed with full powers from Nine Quarters of this Iſland.

To their Excellencies Meſſieurs Monckton and Rodney, Generals by Land and Sea of his Britannic Majeſty,

Article 1. The inhabitants ſhall quit their poſts with two field-pieces, their arms, colours flying, drums beating, matches lighted, and ſhall have all the honours of war.

Answer. The inhabitants ſhall march out of all their garriſons and poſts, (none excepted), with their arms, and colours flying, upon condition that they afterwards lay them down; and that all the forts, garriſons, poſts, and batteries of cannon and mortars, with all arms, ammunition, and implements of war, be delivered to proper perſons appointed by us to receive them.

Art. 2. The inhabitants of the iſlands of St Lucia and St Vincent, who are come to the aſſiſtance of this iſland, ſhall have the liberty to retire with their arms and baggage, and ſhall be furniſhed with a veſſel to carry them to their own iſlands, with their ſervants which they have brought with them, as alſo with proviſion neceſſary for the voyage.

Ans. They muſt remain priſoners of war, as thoſe of St Vincent's in the capitulation of Fort Royal.

Art. 3. The inhabitants ſhall have free exerciſe of their religion, the prieſts, friars, and nuns, ſhall be preſerved in their cures and convents, and it ſhall be permitted to the ſuperiors of the order, to ſend for

for any of them from France, delivering their letter to his Britannic Majeſty's governor.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 4. They ſhall be ſtrictly neuter, and ſhall not be obliged to take arms againſt his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, nor even againſt any other power.

Ans. They become ſubjects to his Britannic Majeſty, and muſt take the oath of allegiance; but ſhall not be obliged to take arms againſt his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, until a peace may determine the fate of the iſland.

Art. 5. They ſhall preſerve their civil government, their laws, cuſtoms, and ordonnances; juſtice ſhall be adminiſtered by the ſame officers who are now in employment; and there ſhall be a regulation made for the interior police between the Governor of his Britannic Majeſty and the inhabitants: and in caſe that at the peace the iſland ſhould be ceded to the King of Great Britain, it ſhall be allowed to the inhabitants to preſerve their political government, or to accept that of Antigua or St Chriſtopher's.

Ans They become Britiſh ſubjects (as in the preceding article) but ſhall continue to be governed by their preſent laws, until his Majeſty's pleaſure be known.

Art. 6. The inhabitants, as alſo the religious orders of both ſexes, ſhall be maintained in the property of their effects, moveable and immoveable, of what nature ſoever, and ſhall be preſerved in their privileges, rights, honours, and exemptions; their free negroes and mulattoes ſhall have the entire enjoyment of their liberty.

Ans. Granted to the religious orders: The inhabitants being ſubjects of Great Britain, will enjoy their properties, and the ſame privileges as in the other his Majeſty's Leeward Iſlands.

Art. 7. They ſhall not pay to his Majeſty any other duties than thoſe which have been paid hitherto to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; and the capitation of negroes on the ſame footing it is paid at preſent, without any other charges or impoſts; and the expences of juſtice, penſions to curates, and other occaſional expences, ſhall be paid by the domain of his Britannic Majeſty, as they were by that of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty,

Ans. Anſwered in the 6th article, in what regards the inhabitants.

Art. 8. & 9. The priſoners taken during the ſiege ſhall be reſtored on both ſides; the free mulattoes, as well as the negroes, which ſhall have been taken, ſhall be reſtored as priſoners of war, and ſhall not be treated as ſlaves.

Ans. The inhabitants and mulattoes, now priſoners, will become Britiſh ſubjects, upon the ſubmiſſion of the whole iſland, and will enjoy the benefit of it. The negroes which have been taken in arms are deemed ſlaves.

Art. 10. The ſubjects of Great Britain who have taken refuge in the iſland for crimes, or condemned to puniſhments, ſhall have the liberty of retiring.

Ans. Refuſed.

ART. 11. No others than the inhabitants reſident in this iſland, ſhall, till the peace, poſſeſs any eſtates, either by acquiſition, agreement, or otherwiſe; but in caſe at the peace, the country ſhall be ceded to the King of Great Britain, then it ſhall be permitted to the inhabitants not willing to become his ſubjects, to ſell their eſtates, moveables, and immoveables, to whom they pleaſe, and retire where they ſhall think proper, in which caſe they ſhall be allowed convenient time.

ANS. All ſubjects of Great Britain may poſſeſs any lands or houſes by purchaſe. The remainder of this article granted, provided they ſell to Britiſh ſubjects.

ART. 12. In caſe any exchanges ſhall be thought of at the peace, their Moſt Chriſtian and Britannic Majeſties are intreated to give the preference to this iſland.

ANS. This will depend upon his Britannic Majeſty's pleaſure.

ART. 13. The inhabitants ſhall have liberty of retiring; we ſay, of ſending their children to France for their education. The wives of officers and others, out of the iſland, ſhall have liberty of retiring with their effects, and the number of ſervants ſuitable to their rank.

ANS. The liberty of ſending their children to France to be educated, depends on the King's pleaſure. The reſt granted.

ART. 14. The government ſhall procure for the inhabitants the vent for their commodities, which ſhall be looked upon as national commodities, and of conſequence ſhall have entry in England.

ANS. Granted; the iſland producing nothing but what may be imported into England.

ART. 15. The inhabitants ſhall not be obliged to find quarters for the troops, or to do any work on the fortifications.

ANS. The inhabitants muſt furniſh barracks or quarters for the King's troops in the ſeveral diſtricts of the iſland.

ART. 16. The widows and others, abſent by ſickneſs, who ſhall not have ſigned the capitulation, ſhall have a time fixed for doing it.

ANS. Granted; on condition that they ſign the capitulation in one month from this date.

ART. 17. Veſſels ſhall be granted to the freebooters and others who have effects in this country, and are willing to leave it, to retire.

ANS. Granted to France, but no where elſe.

ART. 18. It ſhall be permitted to give freedom to negro and mulatto ſlaves, as a recompence for their good ſervices, according to cuſtom.

ANS. Granted, to ſervants.

ART. 19. The inhabitants and merchants ſhall enjoy all their privileges of commerce as the ſubjects of Great Britain.

ANS. Granted, ſo that it does not affect the privileges of particular companies eſtabliſhed in England, or the laws of the kingdom, which prohibit the carrying on trade in any other than Britiſh bottoms.

ART. 20. It ſhall always be permitted to the inhabitants, to continue to make white and clayed ſugar, as they have been uſed to.

ANS.

ANS. Granted, they paying duty in proportion to their ſuperior value to the common quality of the Muſcovado ſugar.

ART. 21. The ſea-veſſels, as well ſhips as boats or ſchooners, which are ſunk or afloat, and which have not been taken, ſhall remain to their owners.

ANS. Refuſed to all privateers and ſhips trading to diſtant ports. Granted to ſuch as are employed in paſſing to and from the different ports of the iſland.

ART. 22. The money which is now made uſe of ſhall remain upon the ſame footing, without being ſuſceptible either of augmentation or diminution.

ANS. Granted.

D' ALESSO. LAPIERE.
I' FERIERE. MAUBOIX.

DORIENTERSACK, for
DORIENT HUBERT, and
DORIENT CAMPAGNE.

Demanded, All archives and papers, which may be neceſſary or relative to the government of the iſland, to be faithfully given up. Leave is granted to the gentlemen of the iſland to keep neceſſary arms for the defence of their plantations.

ROBERT MONCKTON.
G. B. RODNEY.

Settled, agreed, and cloſed by us, the deputies, repreſentatives, and bearers of the powers from the major part of the quarters compoſing this colony in the city of Fort Royal, Martinico, this ſeventh day of February 1762.

D' ALESSO, I'FERIERE. ROBERT MONCKTON.
LAPIERE. G. B. RODNEY.

Deputies.

DORIENTERSACK. BERLAND. MAUBOIX.

Articles of Capitulation for the Iſland of Martinico.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.

A ſuſpenſion of arms ſhall be agreed on for fifteen days; at the expiration of which the following capitulation ſhall take place, if no ſuccour arrives.

ANSWER. Twenty-four hours ſhall be allowed to the General to accede to the terms offered, from the time Meſſ. de Bournan and De la Touche ſhall be ſet on ſhore at St Peter's; and, if accepted of, the troops of his Britannic Majeſty ſhall be immediately put in poſſeſſion of ſuch forts and poſts as his Britannic Majeſty's General ſhall think fit to take.

ARTICLE 1. All the forts and posts of the island shall be evacuated by the troops of his Most Christian Majesty, whether regular or militia, or independent companies of free-booters, or livery servants; they shall march out with four field-pieces, their arms, two rounds per man, their ensigns or colours flying, drums beating, and all the honours of war; after which the said forts and posts shall be occupied by the troops of his Britannic Majesty.

ANS. The troops and inhabitants shall march out of all their garrisons and posts with their arms, drums beating, colours flying, and the troops to have four pieces of cannon, with two rounds each, and two rounds per man, upon condition that the inhabitants afterwards lay down their arms, and all the forts, posts, batteries of cannon, or mortars, with all arms, ammunition, and implements of war, shall be delivered up to proper persons appointed by us to receive them.

ART. 2. Transport vessels shall be provided at the expence of his Britannic Majesty, sufficiently victualled, to carry to the Grenades the above-mentioned regular troops, and their officers and commanders, with the four pieces of cannon, arms, baggage, and in general all the effects of the said officers and troops.

ANS. Granted to France only.

ART. 3. M. Rouille, governor of Martinico, the King's lieutenants of the said island, the officers of the staff, engineers, and sub-engineers, shall return to France in the vessels, and at the charge of his Britannic Majesty.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 4. There shall in like manner be provided, at the charges of his Britannic Majesty, a vessel, and the necessary victualling, to carry to the Grenades M. le Vassor de la Touche, commandant-general for his Most Christian Majesty of the French leeward islands in America, his lady, and all persons with him engaged in the King's service, or belonging to his household, with all their effects.

ANS. Granted to France, the Grenades being blocked up.

ART. 5. M. de Rochemore, inspector of the fortifications and artillery in this island, shall, in like manner, be conveyed to the Grenades, in same ship with the persons of his retinue engaged in the service of the king, their domestics, and effects.

ANS. Granted to France.

ART. 6. There shall be made by two commissaries, who shall be named for that purpose, one of each nation, an exact inventory of all the effects which shall be found to belong to his Most Christian Majesty in the arsenals, in the magazines, upon the batteries, and in general, of all arms, utensils, and ammunitions of war, to be delivered up to the commanding officer of his Britannic Majesty.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 7. Merchandizes, not being arms or munitions of war, which may be found lodged in the said magazines, or upon the said batteries, shall not be made a part of the said inventory, unless it be in order to their being restored to their true owners.

ANS.

Ans. All military ſtores, and others employed as ſuch, become his Britannic Majeſty's.

Art. 8. All the priſoners made during the ſiege, or at ſea before the ſiege, of whatever nation or quality, ſhall be reſtored on either ſide; and thoſe made in the citadel, if they be troops, ſhall follow the fortune of the other troops; and if inhabitants, ſhall follow the fortune of the other inhabitants.

Ans. The troops, according to the cartel; the inhabitants will be releaſed upon the ſigning of this capitulation.

Art. 9. The free negroes and mulattoes made priſoners of war ſhall be treated as ſuch, and reſtored like the other priſoners, in order to continuing to enjoy their liberty.

Ans. All negroes taken in arms are deemed ſlaves. The reſt granted.

Art. 10. The Sieur Nadau Dutreil, de la Potterie, and Cornette, priſoners of ſtate, ſhall likewiſe be conducted at the expence and in the ſhips of his Britannic Majeſty, to the iſland of the Grenades, to be delivered into the hands of M. le Vaſſor de la Touche.

Ans. Meſſieurs de la Potterie and Cornette ſhall be delivered up when taken; but M. Nadau having had our promiſe (immediately upon his being made priſoner) to procure him a paſſage to France, and to allow him a reaſonable time to ſettle his affairs, he has three months from the date hereof for that purpoſe.

Art. 11. The iſland of Martinico ſhall remain in the hands of his Britannic Majeſty, till ſuch time as its condition ſhall have been determined by treaty made between the two powers, without the inhabitants being compelled, in any caſe, to take up arms, either againſt the King of France, or againſt his allies, or even againſt any other power.

Ans. They become ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, and muſt take the oath of allegiance; but ſhall not be obliged to take arms againſt his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, until a peace may determine the fate of the iſland.

Art. 12. All the inhabitants of Martinico, either preſent or abſent, even thoſe that are engaged in his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's ſervice, as well as all religious houſes and communities, ſhall be maintained and preſerved in the poſſeſſion and propriety of their real and perſonal eſtates and effects, being actually in Martinico, or in any other iſland; and the ſlaves which have been taken from them, during the ſiege, ſhall be reſtored to them.

Ans. The inhabitants, as well as the religious orders, will enjoy their properties; and as they become Britiſh ſubjects, they will enjoy the ſame privileges as his Majeſty's other Leeward iſlands. In regard to the ſlaves, anſwered in the ninth article.

Art 13. The boats or other veſſels of Martinico, which are actually out at ſea, or in neutral ports, whether they be equipped for war or not, ſhall be permitted to return into the ports or roads of this iſland, upon the declaration to be made by the owners thereof, of their intending to ſend them immediate orders to return, and upon their

their giving perſonal ſecurity, that the ſaid veſſels ſhall make no attempt upon any Engliſh ſhip. In conſideration of which declaration, paſſports ſhall be granted them, that they may return in all ſecurity.

ANS. Refuſed, as foreign to the capitulation; but any applications which may afterwards be made on this head ſhall be conſidered, according to the rules of juſtice and of war.

ART. 14. The inhabitants of Martinico ſhall freely and publicly exerciſe their religion; the prieſts, friars, and nuns, ſhall be maintained in the public exerciſe of their functions, and in the enjoyment of their privileges, prerogatives, and exemptions.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 15. The ſuperior, as well as inferior judges, ſhall likewiſe be maintained in their functions, privileges, and prerogatives; they ſhall continue to adminiſter juſtice to the inhabitants of this iſland, according to the laws, ordinances, cuſtoms, and uſes which have been followed hitherto. No foreigner ſhall be allowed to ſit in the council as a judge; but if any place of the magiſtracy becomes vacant, the ſuperior council of Martinico ſhall diſpoſe of it proviſionally only, and the perſon choſen by them ſhall perform the duties of it, till the one or the other of the two courts ſhall otherwiſe ſettle it, after the condition of Martinico ſhall have been fixed by a treaty between them.

ANS. They become Britiſh ſubjects; but ſhall continue to be governed by their preſent laws, until his Majeſty's pleaſure be known.

ART. 16. M. le Baron d' Huart, commanding the troops and militia of this iſland, as well as M. Bouran, Major-General, ſhall be conveyed to the Grenades, in the ſame veſſel in which the Royal Grenadiers are to be embarked, together with their domeſtics and effects, as well as thoſe of all the officers of the ſame corps. The ſaid officers ſhall have leave to collect together the effects which are diſperſed in divers parts of the iſland; and the neceſſary time for the recovery of them ſhall be allowed them. Orders ſhall be given to the inhabitants that are indebted to the officers of this corps, to pay them before their departure. The officers ſhall likewiſe be bound to diſcharge the debts they have contracted in the iſland.

ANS. They ſhall be ſent to France. The reſt granted.

ART. 17. All the land and ſea officers, who find themſelves in the iſland, either on actual duty or with leave, ſhall have a year's time to ſettle all affairs they may have there.

ANS. A proper time will be allowed to ſuch as have eſtates upon the iſland, with the uſual reſtrictions; and ſuch as ſhall have M. De la Touche, the Governor-General, his leave.

ART. 18. The nobility ſhall continue to enjoy all the privileges and exemptions which have always been granted them.

ANS. Granted; ſo that it is not inconſiſtent with the Britiſh laws.

ART. 19. The ſlaves that have been made free during the ſiege, or to whom their freedom has been promiſed, ſhall be reputed and declared free; and they ſhall peaceably enjoy their ſtate of freedom.

ANS. Granted.

ART.

ART. 20. The duties of the poll-tax, thoſe of importation and exportation, and, in general, all the duties eſtabliſhed in this iſland, ſhall continue to be paid for the future, on the ſame footing as heretofore.

ANS Anſwered in the fifteenth article.

ART. 21. As it is ſuitable to the glory and intereſt of every prince whatſoever, to make it publicly known, that he honours with a ſpecial protection all that bear the character of zeal, love, and loyalty for its king, it has been agreed, that the things furniſhed to the colony on occaſion of the ſiege, either before or during the ſame, ſuch as proviſions, utenſils, ammunition, arms, or money, ſhall continue to be conſidered as debts of the colony, juſt as they were, and ought to be, in its former ſtate; conſequently that the amounts of theſe ſupplies ſhall not ceaſe to be reputed as debts of the colony itſelf, and which it muſt ſatisfy, into whatſoever hands it may paſs, through the fortune of arms; that, conſidering the nature and quality of theſe debts, it is of his Britannic Majeſty's dignity to grant them all manner of protection; conſequently that they ſhall be paid out of the firſt funds that ſhall ariſe, as well from the poll-tax as from the duties of importation and exportation on merchandiſes that are liable to them. To which purpoſe, the ſtate of theſe debts ſhall be ſettled, and verified by M. Delariviere, Intendant of the American Leeward iſlands.

ANS. Will be ſettled by the generals on both ſides, being foreign to the capitulation.

ART. 22. In virtue of the ſame principle, and conſidering the neceſſity of ſpeedily bringing proviſions to this colony, it has likewiſe been agreed on, that ſuch merchants of the town of St Pierre, as by orders from the intendant M. Delariviere, have entered into meaſures and engagements, to bring over thither proviſions from the neutral iſlands, ſhall be permitted to fulfil their engagements, as well to ſave them from the damage they would ſuffer by it, as to procure to this iſland a more ſpeedy ſupply; conſequently two months ſhall be granted them, from the day of ſigning theſe preſents, to complete their undertakings. But to avoid all abuſes in this reſpect, M. Delariviere ſhall give a note of the nature and quantity of proviſions which he had ordered to be procured from the neutrals: And as he promiſed and granted an exemption of all duties on this importation, the ſaid exemption ſhall take place in the ſame manner as it was promiſed, and as it is actually practiſed, being a profit in which the colony and merchants have both their ſhare.

ANS. All ſupplies whatever, that were engaged to be thrown into this iſland by any neutral power, for the ſupport of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's troops and colony, will be deemed legal prize, if taken by his Britannic Majeſty's ſhips; and all engagements with neutral powers for ſuch a ſupply, made before the reduction of this iſland, being void, no commerce for the future can be carried on but in Britiſh bottoms.

ART. 23. M. le Vaſſor De la Touche ſhall be allowed five of the inhabitants, whom he ſhall cauſe to be put on board ſuch of the veſſels

as

as are to tranſport his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's troops. His reaſons for this demand are, that it imports all the powers not to grant any protection to any one who breaks through the allegiance and fidelity a ſubject owes to a king.

Ans. Cannot be allowed, as we have already granted them his Britannic Majeſty's protection.

Art. 24. M. Delariviere intendant, and M Guignard commiſſary-comptroller, of the marine in this iſland, ſhall be allowed time to ſettle all the parts of their reſpective adminiſtration, and to do whatever is abſolutely neceſſary in that reſpect. A ſhip with proviſions ſhall afterwards be furniſhed, at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty, in order to convey to the Grenades the ſaid intendant, his wife, children, ſecretaries, and ſervants, with all their effects. The ſaid commiſſary-comptroller of the marine ſhall go on board the ſame ſhip, and ſhall be conveyed to the ſame iſland.

Ans. Granted; afterwards to be ſent to France.

Art. 25. The perſons employed in the adminiſtration of the domain of the marine, the claſſes and the finances of this iſland, who ſhall be willing to return to France, ſhall be tranſported thither, with their effects in the veſſels, and at the charge of his Britannic Majeſty.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 26. The public records ſhall be again forthwith depoſited in their proper places; and the governor for his Britannic Majeſty ſhall grant all protection in this reſpect.

Ans. They muſt be delivered to ſuch perſons as the general ſhall appoint to receive them.

Art. 27. With regard to any papers of accounts, they ſhall again be put into the hands of the proper accountants, that they may be enabled to proceed to the rendering their accounts, and to vouch them by ſuch pieces as are neceſſary for their diſcharge.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 28. The inhabitants, merchants, and other private perſons, reſident or not, ſhall have leave to go to St Domingo, or to Louiſiana, with their negroes and effects, in cartel ſhips, at their own expence.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 29. If any of the grenadier ſoldiers ſhall have a mind to remain in the iſland, or to make their eſcape, a protection and guard ſhall be granted, to prevent their deſerting; and what remains of the ſaid grenadiers ſhall be embarked complete.

Ans. Granted, except in particular caſes.

Art. 30. The merchant-ſhips belonging to the French traders in Europe, which are at this time in the harbours and roads of this iſland, ſhall be preſerved to their true proprietors, with the liberty of ſelling them, or of clearing them for France in ballaſt.

At Martinico, February 13. 1762.

Le Vassor De la Touche.

Ans.

Ans. Refuſed to all privateers and ſhips trading to diſtant ports. Granted to ſuch as trade to and from the different ports of this iſland.

Done at Fort-Royal, in the iſland of Martinico, this 13th day of February 1762.

G. B. Rodney.
Robert Monckton.

Our loſs upon this occaſion was inconſiderable, conſidering the great ſtrength of the country, and the numbers of the enemy. The following is an exact return of it:

	Killed.	*Wounded.*	*Miſſing.*	*Total.*
Officers, - -	8	33	—	41
Serjeants, - -	3	19	—	22
Drummers, - -	—	5	—	5
Bombardiers, -	—	1	—	1
Gunners, - -	—	1	—	1
Matroſſes, - -	—	6	—	6
Rank and File, -	87	332	11	430
Total, -	98	397	11	506

Note 187. Grenada iſland, and the Grenadines, or Grenadillos.

Grenada iſland lies in N. Lat. 12. W. Lon. 61. 40. ſituated forty leagues ſouth of Martinico, and twenty-five from the continent of New Andaluſia, to which it is nearer than any other of the Caribbees. It is near ten leagues long, not more than five broad, and upwards of thirty in circumference. Columbus, the firſt diſcoverer, gave it the name of Grenada, in honour of a province of that name in Spain. The great bay on the weſt, which gives it the figure of an irregular creſcent, is formed by two points of land that run a good length into the ſea, of which the northern is much the wideſt. The true entrance of this harbour is W. S. W. Its bottom is free from rocks, for the moſt part level, and ſo deep that the veſſels may lie cloſe to the ſhore. This iſland was by the Caribbeans always preferred to the reſt of the Antilles, for its variety of game, and plenty of fiſh; they made many ſtruggles to keep poſſeſſion of the iſland, but were at laſt drove off it, and removed to St. Vincent. At the harbour on the weſt ſide of the iſland is the town and fort of St Lewis. Here the governor reſides, the courts of juſtice are held, and the aſſembly of the iſland meets. This port is ſpacious, and the anchorage good, and could contain a great number of ſhips ſafe from ſtorms. The town was but indifferent, till it came into the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, who have made great additions to it. The fort is

ſituated ona high hill, and commands the town and road, but is itſelf commanded by ſome eminences not more than four hundred yards diſtance. It is a regular piece of fortification, but of no great ſtrength. Grenada, from its ſituation, muſt be very hot; but, as in all other ſmall iſlands, this heat is greatly tempered by the ſea-breeze. Beſides, its climate has ſome advantages peculiar to itſelf; the dry and rainy ſeaſons are remarkably regular in their periods; the blaſt has not been hitherto known in the iſland; and, what is the happieſt circumſtance of all, it lies out of the tract of hurricanes, which, with reſpect to the ſecurity of the ſettlements on ſhore, and the ſafety of the navigation, is an ineſtimable benefit in this part of the world. Here are ſome very high mountains, but they are not many in number; the reſt of the country is divided into plains and gentle eminences, which are capable of cultivation to the very top. Amongſt the mountains is a medicinal ſpring, hot, and eſteemed efficacious for palſies and weakneſſes, by bathing in it. The iſland is extremely well-watered, and, which is remarkable, its principal ſtreams proceed from a large lake at the top of a high mountain, ſituated in the centre of the iſland, and flow down the ſides of the mountain in different directions to the ſea. Moſt of the hills furniſh ſmaller brooks, and there are almoſt every where fine ſprings near the ſea. River and ſea fiſh, turtles, and wild fowl, are here in abundance. Here are plenty of horſes and black cattle, and hogs, and all ſorts of domeſtic poultry. The iſland produces ſugar, cotton, coffee, and indigo, and all ſorts of tropical fruits and roots, and is ſuppoſed to contain in ſugar-land more than one third of what is in Martinico. There is good anchorage ground round the whole iſland, and on the eaſt and weſt ſeveral ſmall bays and creeks, commodious for veſſels, and for landing and ſhipping goods. It has two excellent harbours, one of which we have already deſcribed. The next lies at the ſouth-eaſt extremity of the iſland, and is divided into the outward and inner port; the entrance into the former is three quarters of a mile broad, but becomes gradually wider, and is above a mile extent within; the entrance into the inner port is about a quarter of a mile in breadth, and grows alſo wider as you advance farther. It is, for the moſt part, about ſeven fathoms deep, and is excellent holding ground, being every where a ſoft ouzy bottom. The ſhips here may lie alongſide of the warehouſes, and take in their loading with great eaſe and convenience; after which they can with very little trouble be towed into the outer harbour, which enjoys this peculiar advantage, that ſhips can ſail either in or out with the common trade-wind.

GRENADINES, or GRENADILLOS,

The principal of which are, Bequia, or little Martinico, Cannaouan, L'Union, Cariauacou, Des Mouſtiques, Frigate, and Le Diamont, with many of leſſer note, and form a cluſter of iſlands from Grenada to the iſland of St Vincent, in a north and by eaſt direction.

Their

Their number is not well known, as many of them are little better than rocks: However, there are said to be twenty-three capable of cultivation, and of producing cotton, coffee, and indigo, and some say sugar. The chief of them is Cariauacou, which still retains its Indian name; it is of a circular form, and is about seven miles in length and breadth. Here is an excellent harbour, and it is now tolerably well settled; its produce is coffee and cotton. They send three members to the assembly of Grenada. The island Bequia is likewise reckoned one of them, though within two leagues of St Vincent. It is the largest of them all, being above twelve leagues in circumference; and is said likewise to be the most fruitful, and to have a good port, in which the vessels navigating between Grenada and Martinico used to take shelter during the late war. This island is said to resemble Martinico in appearance; but it does so in a more disagreeable manner, by having some of the most venemous serpents in it.

Grenada, and the cluster of small islands near it, called the Grenadines, is now, excepting Jamaica, by far the most valuable colony that Great Britain possesses in the West Indies. It exports no less than twenty thousand hogsheads of sugar, and a proportionable quantity of rum, esteemed next in goodness to that in Jamaica, and by many thought equal to it. Besides, it produces coffee and cotton in greater abundance than all the rest of our islands taken together; its produce in these two latter articles being esteemed equal in value to one half of its sugars. Hence, it is evident, that its annual exports cannot amount to less than half a million Sterling; and, when it is considered, that this is paid for by the produce and manufactures of Great Britain, and by negro slaves, the property of British merchants, it may be easily conceived, what a mighty accession this new acquisition has made to the riches and trade of the mother country. From these considerations, it is to be lamented that Grenada is the only island (Jamaica excepted that Great Britain possesses in the West Indies by the right of conquest, out of the great number of valuable ones taken last war, at the expence of so much blood and treasure. In Jamaica, the Spaniards, to a man, abandoned their settlements. In Grenada it was quite otherwise; by the treaty of peace the French settlers were allowed a certain time to consider whether they should retain their estates, and become British subjects, or depart the island, and sell their estates, provided it was to British subjects. Some have chosen the former, others the latter. Accordingly purchases have been made in the islands of Grenada and Cariauacou, to the amount of considerably more than a million Sterling; and as near one half of the island still remains in the hands of the French, and as it may be easily believed, that what was sold was disposed at an under price, some judgement may be formed of the immense value of the whole.

Note 188. Deſcription of the Iſland of St Lucia, and the Terms on which it capitulated.

ST LUCIA ISLAND,

One of the Caribbees, and ſo named becauſe it was diſcovered on St Lucia's day, lies in N. Lat. 14. W. L. 60, 58. is near as large as Barbadoes, and only diſtant about ſix leagues from Martinico; the interior parts of the country are very mountainous; two of the mountains terminating in ſharp points, are called the Pin heads of St Lucia; the ſea coaſt is a fine fertile country, and well watered with rivers from the mountains, which has cauſed deep ravines or gullies in the lower parts of the country. This iſland produces the ſame kinds of vegetables as the other iſlands, and the coaſts abound in good harbours and bays. It was firſt ſettled by the Engliſh in 1637, but they were expelled by the natives two years afterwards, ſuppoſed to be privately abetted to this by the Governor of Martinico. The French took poſſeſſion of it in 1654, but the Engliſh having made a purchaſe of it from the natives in 1663 they drove off the French; but this new colony having been moſtly cut off by diſeaſes, they were obliged to abandon it. In 1719 the French granted the iſland to M. d'Etrees, but by the repreſentations of the Britiſh ambaſſador at the court of Madrid, the grant was recalled. In 1722, Geo. I. granted this iſland and St Vincent to the Duke of Montague, who was at the expence of L. 40,000 in ſettling the two iſlands. But the French came with a conſiderable force, and drove off his Grace's ſettlers, who were forced to retire to Antigua, the French aſſerting the iſland to be theirs. The iſland, by the peace of Aix la Chapell, was declared to be neutral, but the French, with their uſual perfidy, ſettled the iſland, built a fort, and appointed a governor.

A Liſt of the Fleet ſent againſt the iſland of St Lucia, under the command of the Honourable Captain Hervey.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Dragon,	74	Capt. Hon. A. J. Hervey.
Norwich,	50	Wm M'Cleverty.
Penzance,	40	J. Boyd.
Dover,	40	Chaloner Ogle.
Baſiliſk,	8	Rob. Brice.

Articles

Articles of Capitulation agreed on between the Hon. Auguſtus Hervey, Commander of a Squadron of his Majeſty's Ships, employed off the iſlands of St Lucia and St Vincent, and Monſieur de Longueville, Commander and Governor of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Forces on the Iſland of St Lucia.

ART. 1. The troops of the Moſt Chriſtian King, which are in the iſland of St Lucia, ſhall be allowed the ſame capitulation with the iſland of Martinico: They ſhall be ſupplied with a veſſel and proviſions to remove to the ſaid iſland; they ſhall leave St Lucia with the honours of war, their arms and baggage, drums beating, matches lighted, and a field-piece, and ſo proceed to Martinico, with ten rounds for ſaid field-piece; and they be allowed two days to bring their baggage from the redoubts.

ANS. The troops of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall march out of their garriſons and poſts with the honours of war, and be allowed a field-piece of cannon, with four rounds, and lighted match; they ſhall be allowed forty-eight hours to take their baggage from the redoubts, and then be embarked at his Britannic Majeſty's expence for Martinico, and from thence to France as ſoon as poſſible.

ART. 2. The inhabitants of this iſland aſk the ſame terms, which have been granted to thoſe of Martinico, by the late capitulation made with M. le Vaſſor our general.

ANS The inhabitants of St Lucia ſhall immediately ſurrender up their arms, ſend in their names with the places of their abode, and ſubmit themſelves, *at diſcretion*, to his Britannic Majeſty; but they ſhall not be obliged to take up arms againſt his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

ART. 2. All forts, garriſons, poſts, cannon, mortars, magazines of ammunition and proviſions, and implements of war ſhall be delivered up, *bona fide*, to ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed to receive them.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 4. The inhabitants ſhall have free exerciſe of their religion; their prieſts and nuns ſhall be reſerved in their cures and convents, until his Britannic Majeſty's pleaſure is known.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 5. All archives and papers which may be neceſſary or relative to the government of the iſland, to be faithfully given up; as alſo, all plans of the iſland, fortifications, harbours, bays, &c.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 6. All veſſels whatſoever, that have been employed on any other voyage, or on any other account, than merely tranſporting the produce of this iſland from one place to another of this iſland, or carrying ſuch produce from this iſland to the iſland of Martinico only, ſhall be ſeized by his Majeſty's ſhips at St Lucia.

ANS. Granted.

Dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Dragon at St Lucia, Feb. 26. 1762.

A. HERVEY.
LONGUEVILLE.

Note 186.

Note 189. Deſcription of the Iſland of St Vincent.

St VINCENT'S,

One of the Caribbees, lies in N. Lat. 13. deg. 30 min. W Long. 61 deg. about eight leagues long and ſix broad. This was the uſual place of rendezvous for the Caribbeans, when they were to go againſt their irreconcileable enemies on the continent, the Arovages, or to make incurſions on the Engliſh ſettlements. There are a conſiderable number of the Caribbeans yet on this iſland, who now live very quietly, in the ſame manner as thoſe in Dominico. This iſland is mountainous in the interior parts, but towards the ſea coaſt the ſoil is good, and the country more plain and capable of improvement. The warmth of the climate is tempered by the ſea-breezes, ſo that it is accounted very healthy and agreeable. Amongſt the hills are ſeveral pleaſant vallies, and at the bottoms of the mountains ſome extenſive plains. No iſland is better watered than St Vincent's, many rivulets taking their riſe in the mountains, and ſhaping their courſes from both ſides to the ſea. There are alſo ſeveral fine ſprings at a ſmall diſtance from the ſea, the ſlope to which is ſo eaſy and regular, that there are hardly any marſhes, or ſtanding water in the iſland. It has however one diſadvantage, it has no harbours, and but one good bay, called St Antonio, which is deep and ſandy, and where ſhips lie ſafely and commodiouſly. The ſugar cane ſeems to be a native of this iſland, for it grows wild here; indigo thrives to admiration; they have plenty of pine-apples, melons, and all ſorts of tropical fruits; plenty of black cattle, hogs, and poultry. When the French were ſettled here, they raiſed no ſugar at all, but every other commodity peculiar to the Weſt Indies; by the help of which they carried on a conſiderable trade with the other iſlands. Since it has been in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, large ſugar-works have been erected, and conſiderable quantities exported; and the colony is at preſent in a very flouriſhing ſtate. It was firſt ſettled by the Engliſh, but the French drove them off. In 1722 it was granted to the Duke of Montague, but the French from Martinico the year following drove off the ſettlers. Although a declared mutual iſland, the French took poſſeſſion of it and appointed a Governor; but it was taken in 1762, and retained at the peace, and added to the government of Grenada.

Note 190. A Liſt of the French Squadron under M. de Blenae, in the Weſt Indies, in 1762.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Companies of Infantry on board.*
Le Duc de Burgoyne,	80	7
Le Defenſeur,	74	7
L' Hector,	74	6
Le Diademe,	74	6
Le Prothée,	64	5
Carried forward,		31

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Companies of Infantry on board.*
Brought forward,		31
Le Dragon,	64	5
Le Brilliant,	64	5
Le Zephire,	32	3
Le Diligente,	32	3
L' Opale,	26	3
La Calypso,	16	1
		51 near 3000 men.

Note 191. A List of the Squadron detached by Rear-Admiral Rodney to Jamaica, under the command of Sir James Douglas, 1762.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Dublin,	74	Sir James Douglas, Commodore. Capt. Ed. Gascoigne.
Culloden,	74	John Barker.
Dragon,	74	Hon. A. J. Hervey.
Temeraire,	74	Matt. Barton.
Temple,	70	Jul. Legge.
Devonshire,	66	Sam. Marshall.
Alcide,	64	Tho. Hankerson.
Stirling Castle,	64	James Campbell.
Nottingham,	60	Thomas Collingwood.
Sutherland,	50	Mich. Everitt.
Dover,	40	Chaloner Ogle, jun.
Thunder, bomb-ketches,	8	R. Haswell.
Grenada, bomb-ketches,	8	

A List of the Fleet detached under Commodore Hervey by Sir James Douglas, to cruize off Cape Francois.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Dragon,	74	Capt. Hon. Aug. J. Hervey.
Temeraire,	74	M. Barton.
Stirling Castle,	64	Ja. Campbell.
Alcide,	64	T. Hankerson.
Defiance,	60	Geo. Mackenzie.
Nottingham,	60	Tho Collingwood.
Pembroke,	60	J. Wheelock.
Dover,	40	Chaloner Ogle.
Trent,	28	John Lindsay.
Portmahon,	24	Tho. Lempriere.

Note 192.

Note 192. A ſt of the Fleet left under the command of Rear Adm Rodney at the Leeward Iſlands, 1762.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Foudroyant	84	Geo. B. Rodney, Vice Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Shuldham.
Vanguard,	70	Robert Swanton, Rear-Admiral of the Blue.* Capt. J. C. Allen.
Modeſte,	64	J. Holwall.
St Ann,	64	Wm Harman.
Rocheſter,	50	Fr. S. Drake.
Falkland,	50	Wm Tucker.
Norwich,	50	Wm M'Cleverty.
Woolwich,	44	L. O'Brien.
Stag,	32	W. Baine.
Repulſe,	32	Sir Alex Holburne
Acteon,	28	P. H. Ourry.
Levant,	28	J. Laforey.
Aquilon,	28	Chaloner Ogle, ſen.
Lynx,	14	Wm Garnier.
Virgin,	12	J. Briſbane.

* Commodore Swanton was appointed a Rear-Admiral in October, and his flag ſent out to him.

Troops left at the Leeward Iſlands, after Lord Albemarle ſailed for the Havannah.

Antigua,	
38th regiment, - -	600
Guadaloupe,	
4th regiment, - -	500
63d, - -	700
65th, - - -	600

At Martinico, Grenada, St Lucia, Dominico, and St Vincent's.

69th regiment, - -	556
76th, two battalions, -	1048
Carried forward,	4004

	Brought forward,		-	4004
94th regiment,		-	-	387
95th,	-	-	-	585
98th,	-	-	-	370
100dth,	-	-	-	356
			Total,	5702

Excluſive of a detachment of the royal regiment of artillery.

Note 193. A Deſcription of the Havanna, and other Ports within its Government; a Liſt of the General and Staff Officers; the Naval and Military Force ſent againſt the Havanna; the Capitulation of the Havanna; a Liſt of the Spaniſh Ships of War taken with the City; Various Returns; and an Account of the Diſtribution of the Prize Money.

HAVANNA;

This place is not denominated the capital of Cuba; St Jago, ſituated at the ſouth-eaſt part of the iſland, has that title; but the Havanna, though the ſecond in rank, is the firſt in wealth, ſize, and importance. The harbour, upon which it ſtands, is, in every reſpect, one of the beſt in the Weſt Indies, and perhaps in the world. It is entered by a narrow paſſage, upwards of half a mile in length, which afterwards expands into a large baſon, forming three Cul de Sacs, and is ſufficient, in extent and depth, to contain a thouſand ſail of the largeſt ſhips, having almoſt throughout ſix fathom water, and being perfectly covered from every wind. The Havanna is ſituated near the mouth of this excellent harbour, and lies in 23. deg. 12. min. N. Lat. and 82. deg. 13. min. Weſt Long. from London, and in the moſt fruitful part of the iſland, and the only part where there are any farms, the reſt being almoſt deſtitute of inhabitants. It was built by Diego de Velaſquez, who conquered the iſland of Cuba, and built a little town here in 1511. It was named originally the port of Carenas, but afterwards, when the city by its increaſe of wealth grew conſiderable, it was called St Chriſtopher of the Havanna. In 1536, it was of ſo inconſiderable a value, that being taken by a French pirate, he ranſomed the place for the paltry ſum of 700 pieces of eight. Sometime after it was taken by the Engliſh, and a ſecond time by the French; nor was its value underſtood, or any care taken to put it in a poſture of defence, till the reign of Philip the Second; though what was then done proved inſufficient; and moſt of the fortifications were in a very bad condition, when Francis Coreal was there in 1666, and very little better when he viſited it twenty years afterwards. But ſince the acceſſion of a branch of the Houſe of Bourbon to the Spaniſh Crown, more pains have been taken to render it a place of

ſtrength. We ſhall therefore deſcribe it as it was juſt before it was attacked in 1762.

The Havanna ſtands on the weſt ſide of the harbour, in a very beautiful and pleaſant plain, is the reſidence of the Governor and Captain-General of Cuba, and of the royal officers, as well as of an aſſeſſor, for the aſſiſtance of the Governor and Captain-General of the Weſt Indies. The biſhop of St Jago de Cuba likewiſe chuſes to fix his reſidence here. The buildings are elegant, not lofty, built of ſtone, and make a very good appearance, and ſome of the grandees' are moſt ſuperbly furniſhed Here are eleven churches and monaſtries, and two handſome hoſpitals. Near the middle of the town is a ſpacious ſquare, ſurrounded with uniform buildings. The churches are rich and magnificent; the lamps, candleſticks, and ornaments for the altars being of gold and ſilver; ſome of the lamps are of the moſt curious workmanſhip, and weigh near an hundred weight. The Recollects church, which ſtands on the beſt ground in the city, has twelve beautiful chapels in it, and in the monaſtery are cells for fifty fathers. The church of St Clara has ſeven altars adorned with plate, and the nunnery contains an hundred women and ſervants, all cloathed in blue. The church belonging to the Auguſtines has thirteen altars; that of St Juan de Dios nine, with an hoſpital for ſoldiers of 12,000 pieces of eight revenue It is not a biſhop's ſee, though the biſhop of St Jago reſides here, the revenue of which prelate is not leſs than 50,000 pieces of eight a-year In 1700 the inhabitants were computed at 26,000, and we may very well imagine them to be increaſed ſince. They are a more polite and ſocial people than the inhabitants of any of the Spaniſh ports on the continent, and of late imitate the French, both in their dreſs and manners. The city is ſupplied with water, by a ſmall river called Lagida, which riſes from the hills on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the town, and divides itſelf into three ſtreams, one of which falls into the ſea on the eaſt ſide of the town, but the other two flow through the place, entering the walls near the middle of the city.

We ſhall now ſpeak of the fortifications of this place. We remarked that the entrance to the harbour is by a narrow gut near half a mile in length: this paſſage is ſtrongly defended on the eaſt ſide by a ſtrong caſtle called El Moro, ſituated on a high rock; the fortifications are of ſtone, irregular, and it is nearly of a triangular form: on the walls and baſtions of this are mounted forty pieces of cannon. Under the faces of the ſouth-weſt baſtion of the Moro, and more within the entrance of the harbour, is a battery of ſtone called the Twelve Apoſtles, almoſt level with the water, and whoſe guns carry each a ball of thirty-ſix pounds. A little higher, and oppoſite to the Point gate, is the La Divina Paſtora, or the Shepherd's Battery, of 14 guns, level with the water. On the weſt ſide of the entrance, at the point, is a ſquare fort called the Punta, with four baſtions well mounted with cannon, about two hundred yards diſtant from the Punta gate of the town. On the baſtions of the town, next the harbour, are a number of cannon; and about the middle of the city is another

fort,

fort, called El Fuerte, a ſquare fort with four baſtions, mounted with twenty-two pieces of cannon, of no great ſtrength; but in this laſt the Governor reſides, and in it the King of Spain's treaſures are depoſited till the arrival of the galleons.

On the land-ſide, from the Punta gate to the dock-yard, there is a rampart with baſtions, faced with ſtone, and earthen parapets with a ditch, which in ſeveral places has fallen in, and almoſt filled up, particularly behind the Punta and land gates, near the ſtone-quarries, which, if joined to one another, might be of great detriment to the place in caſe of a ſiege, as a lodgement might be made in them. The ground here riſes with an eaſy aſcent to the land-gate, and is either open paſture, or garden-ground, well ſtored with the cabbage-tree. Before the land-gate is a ravelin. The hill on a riſing ground from this gate, (which is the higheſt part of the town), to the dock yard, is ſteeper than on the other ſide.

Such are the fortifications of the Havanna, which are the beſt the Spaniards have in the Weſt Indies, as indeed the place is of the greateſt importance; but though ſtrong, they have many defects; and from the ſituation of the town and forts, are commanded by many eminences, of which an enemy could not fail to take advantage. On the eaſt ſide of the harbour, the Cavannas, on a part of which the Moro is built, commands in a great meaſure that fort, but abſolutely commands the Punta, El Fuerte, and whole north-eaſt part of the city, which is the beſt fortified. On the weſt ſide of the city, runs a ſuburb, called Guadaloupe, whoſe church is ſituated on an eminence about half a mile from the land-gate, which it is on a level with, and higher than any other part of the fortifications. From the north ſide of this riſing ground, the Punta gate may be flanked; and from the ſouth-eaſt ſide the dock-yard is commanded. Along the north ſide runs an aqueduct, which falling into the ditch at the land-gate, runs down to the dock-yard, both for watering the ſhips and turning a ſaw-mill. About half a mile from the church, is a bridge made over a rivulet that runs into the bay about a hundred yards. That road leads to the centre of the iſland, and extends to Baracoa, above ſix hundred miles diſtant. From this bridge to the Lazaretto, is about two miles, with a riſing ground betwixt them. A trench thrown up between theſe two places would cut off the communication with the town by land. From theſe obſervations it will plainly appear, that the Havanna, though well fortified, is not impregnable.

The Havanna has greatly contributed to the maritime ſtrength of the crown of Spain, many ſhips having been built here within theſe few years, from ſixty to eighty guns, the iſland furniſhing the fineſt materials, ſuch as oak, pine, cedar, and mahogany.

The only defect of the harbour is the narrowneſs of its entry: for though free from bars and ſhoals, yet only one ſhip at a time can enter it; from which circumſtance the galleons has more than once been inſulted, and ſome of them taken, at the mouth of the harbour, the forts there not being able to afford them any aſſiſtance. We ſhall mention one inſtance, as mentioned by Father Gage, who was a

ſufferer. In 1629, the flota, in its return from La Vera Cruz, fell in, off Cape St Antonia, the moſt weſtern point of Cuba, with the famous Dutchman, called by the Spaniards Pie de Pelo, or Wooden Leg, (and as much feared by them as Sir Francis Drake), who waited there for them; and, after he had ſaluted them with a broadſide or two, the Admiral Don Juan de Guſman y Torres, called a council of war, wherein it was reſolved to fly from the enemy, as the ſureſt means to ſave the King's treaſure, which amounted to ſix or ſeven millions, according to their own account, and to make directly for the bay of Matanzas, imagining that the Dutch would not venture in after them. But the misfortune was, they could not get far in themſelves, the bay being too ſhallow for ſuch large ſhips as the galleons. This obliged them to run their ſhips aground; after which the richer ſort endeavoured to eſcape to land with what wealth they could in cabinets and bags. But the Dutch coming ſwiftly upon them, ſoon ſtopped their flight with the cannon from their ſhips: ſo that, except a few cabinets that were hidden, all the reſt of the treaſure became the Hollander's prize. Two friars, who had fleeced their ſheep of 30,000 ducats, (one of whom was Gage), were alſo fleeced themſelves. Thus lightened of their burdens, the fleet went to Spain, where, Gage ſays, the Admiral was impriſoned, and loſt his ſenſes for a while; which having recovered, he was afterwards beheaded.

Had not the entrance of the harbour of Havanna had the above defect, the whole Spaniſh flota might have eſcaped by ſteering for it; but conſcious of it, they fled to the Matanzas, where they were plundered.

The city of Havanna is of the greateſt importance to Spain, being the rendezvous for all their fleets to return from America to Europe, lying at the mouth of the gulph of Florida; through which they are all obliged to paſs. Here the navy of Spain ſtationed in the Weſt Indies ride, and here the galleons *, the flota,

* The firſt port the galleons enter is Carthagena, where they wait till advice is received of the arrival of the Peru fleet at Panama; upon which they ſail for Puerto Velo, or, as it is commonly called, Porto Bello, where a prodigious concourſe of people from all the Spaniſh provinces are aſſembled, waiting their arrival. As ſoon as the ſhips are moored in the harbour, the ſailors erect, in the ſquare of the town, a large tent with the ſails, where they depoſit the cargoes. Theſe bales are drawn on ſledges by the crews of the ſeveral ſhips, and the money paid for their labour is equally divided among them all. While the ſeamen and European traders are thus employed, the roads are covered with droves of mules from Panama, loaded with cheſts of gold and ſilver, on account of the merchants of Peru; but, notwithſtanding the hurry and confuſion attending ſuch prodigious crowds, no loſs or diſturbance is ever known. The conveyance of the King's treaſure, and the merchandiſe from Chili and Peru, landed at Panama, thence to Porto Velo, is performed two ways: The firſt is in ſummer, by land, which is a journey of about fourteen Spaniſh leagues, upon mules, through the towns of Maria Enrique, Venta de Cannillilla, Venta de Chagres, San Juan, Pueblo de Indios, Pequeni, and Boqueron; in winter, to Santa Cruz, or Venta de Cruzes, on the Rio de Chagre, near five leagues from Panama, from whence it is conveyed down the river, in flat-bottom boats, in three days if the water be high, elſe they may be

ta *, and other merchant-ſhips from other ports †, both of the continent and iſlands, meet in September, to take in proviſions and water, with great part of their lading, and for the convenience of returning to Spain in a body. A continual fair is held till their departure, which generally happens before the end of the month, when proclamation is made, forbidding any perſon belonging to the fleet to ſtay in town on pain of death; and accordingly, on firing the warning gun, they all retire on board.

The commerce carried on in this port, which is very conſiderable, we will, for the ſake of perſpicuty, divide into the particular commerce of the iſland of Cuba, and that more general by the galleons and flota. The former conſiſts in hides, uſually ſtyled of the Havanna, which are excellent, and of great value; ſugar, tobacco, admirable in its kind, &c. Though ſtrangers are prohibited to trade, yet a contraband commerce is carried on briſker here than at La Vera Cruz. Some little trade is carried on by other ports of Cuba; but it is very inconſiderable. As to the general commerce, this port is the place of rendezvous (as already mentioned) for all ſhips, particularly from Carthagena, Puerto Velo, and La Vera Cruz, which return to Spain from the Indies. The Havanna is regularly ſupplied with European goods only by the regiſter ſhips from Cadiz and the

be from ſix to twelve days, or more, the river being full of ſhelves, and very ſhallow in ſummer*: in this caſe, the treaſure may be carried through a level country to Embarcadero, on the Rio de la Trinidad, and there embarked for Porto Velo. The ſhips being unloaded, and the merchants of Peru, together with the Preſident of Panama, arrived, the fair comes under deliberation; and for this purpoſe the deputies of the ſeveral parties repair on board the ſhip of the commodore of the galleons, where, in his and the preſident of Panama's preſence, the former as patron of the Europeans, the latter of the Peruvians, the prices of the ſeveral kinds of merchandiſe are ſettled, and the contracts are ſigned and made public, that every one may by them regulate the ſale of his effects; and by this means all fraud is precluded. The purchaſes and ſales, as well as the exchanges of money, are tranſacted by brokers from Spain and Peru. After this, every merchant begins to diſpoſe of his own goods The Spaniſh brokers embark their cheſts of money, and thoſe of Peru ſend away the goods they have purchaſed, by veſſels up the river Chagre; and thus the fair of Porto Velo ends. The galleons, having now got on board the King's and merchants treaſure and effects, return to Carthagena, where having taken in proviſions and water, proceed to the general rendezvous at the Havannah.

* The flota brings to Europe the treaſures of New Spain and Mexico, as the galleons do that of Chili and Peru. The flota proceeds directly to La Vera Cruz in the audience of Mexico, where it winters: here they unlade the goods from Old Spain, and take on board thoſe of Mexico, as well as the merchandiſes that come from the Philippine iſlands, by the Acapulco ſhips. A fair is opened in this town, which laſts many weeks, ſometimes till the ſhips are ready to depart: then this place may be ſaid to be immenſely rich; but the moſt wealthy merchants not only reſide at the city of Los Angeles the far greater part of the year, but alſo keep their ſilver there, till ſuch time as the flota is juſt ready to go off; which ought regularly to be in May, but is ſometimes detained till Auguſt, when it proceeds for the Havannah.

† A good many ſhips from St Jago de Cuba, from the Canaries, and other parts, who trade in the commodities of the country.

Canaries.

Canaries. The flota and galleons bring there no more than the refuſe of their cargoes, which they had not been able to diſpoſe of at Carthagena, Puerto Velo, or La Vera Cruz. When the fleet is in the harbour, proviſions are exceſſively dear on ſhore, and money ſo plenty, that a Spaniard expects half a piece of eight a day from a male ſlave, and a quarter from a female, out of what they earn for their labour. The fleet generally ſails from thence, through the channel of Bahama, in the month of September; and is the richeſt in the world; ſince, in ſilver and merchandiſe, there is ſeldom leſs than thirty millions of pieces of eight on board, or ſix millions ſeven hundred and fifty thouſand pounds of our money.

It is natural to imagine, that a port of ſo much conſequence as the Havanna ought to be well fortified. Since it has been reſtored to Spain by the peace in 1762, many new works have been added, to prevent, if poſſible, a ſimilar diſaſter befalling it.

Bahia de Matanzas

Is the only port belonging to the diſtrict of the Havanna, and to the eaſtward of that city, that the Engliſh got poſſeſſion of in conſequence of the ſurrender of the Havanna It is a fine deep bay, and one of the largeſt in Cuba, oppoſite Bahama channel, about twenty-four leagues eaſt from the Havanna, hardly fit for large ſhips, but very convenient for ſmall veſſels to anchor and take in freſh water. At the bottom of the bay is the ſmall town of San Carlos, and a fort to guard the road. There is here a very great ſnuff-manufactory.

Ports in the Iſland of Cuba to the weſtward of the Havanna, and in its diſtrict.

Bahia Honda,

Or deep bay, is large enough to contain a very conſiderable fleet. Here is plenty of fiſh and ſweet water; and near to the ſhore is a good conveniency for watering. Its entrance lies to the ſouth, and clear, without any obſtruction. In the bay (which is aſſerted by ſome to be very little inferior to the Havanna) is very good anchoring ground, near Wood iſland. This bay lies very conveniently for protecting the navigation of the gulph of Florida, being diſtant not above twenty-three leagues weſt from the Havanna.

Puerto Cavannas

Is a fine bay, and known at ſea by a round hill, with a ſmall break within land; has a little wood at the top, and another high hill, called Pan de Cavannas, or the Loaf of Cavannas, and near the ſea-coaſt a double row of little hillocks, like unto ſhepherds cottages,

from

from which they take their name. Theſe run to the eaſt of Bahia Honda, where the Loaf of Cavannas is over the middle of theſe hills. Here lies the Puerto Cavannas, which is fit for veſſels of ſmall burden, having at the entrance, and within the harbour, from four to ſix fathom water. It lies ſix leagues from Bahia Honda, and ſeventeen weſt from the Havanna.

Puerto de Mariel

Lies ten leagues weſt from the Havanna, and thirteen eaſt from Bahia Honda. This place affords very good ſhelter, and ſufficient depth for any veſſel; to enter which they muſt keep over to the lee ſhore till they are within the entrance, and then anchor to the windward ſide of Puerto de Mariel, where there is ſafe ſhelter from the ſea-wind, and on which ſide there is fine ſweet water that runs clear from a rock.

A Liſt of the Fleet under the Command of Sir George Pocock, Knight of the Bath, on the Jamaica Station, 1762.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Namur,	90	Sir George Pocock, K. B. Admiral of the Blue.
		Capt. John Harriſon.
Valiant,	74	Hon. Auguſtus Keppel, Commodore.
		Capt. Adam Duncan.
Cambridge,	80	W. Gooſtrey.
Culloden,	74	J. Barker.
Temeraire,	74	M. Barto
Dragon,	74	Hon. A. Harvey.
Centaur,	74	T. Lempriere.
Dublin,	74	Ed. Gaſcoigne.
Marlborough,	70	T. Burnet.
Temple,	70	J. Legge.
Orford,	66	M. Arbuthnot.
Devonſhire,	66	S. Marſhall.
Belleiſle,	64	Joſ. Knight.
Edgar,	64	F. W. Drake.
Alcide,	64	T. Hankerſon.
Hampton Court,	64	Alex. Innes.
Stirling Caſtle,	64	Ja. Campbell.
Pembroke,	60	J. Wheelock.
Rippon,	60	Ed. Jekyll.
Nottingham,	60	T. Collingwood.
Defiance,	60	Geo. Mackenzie.
Intrepid,	60	J. Hale.
Centurion,	50	Ja. Galbraith.
Deptford,	50	D. Digges.
Sutherland,	50	M. Everitt.
Hampſhire,	50	Ar. Uſher.

Frigates,

FRIGATES.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Penzance,	40	Ph. Botteler.
Dover,	40	Chal. Ogle.
Enterprize,	40	J. Houlton.
Richmond,	32	J. Elphinſtone.
Alarm,	32	Ja. Alms, *acting*.
Echo,	28	J. Lendrick.
Lizard,	28	Fr. Banks.
Trent,	28	J. Lindſay.
Cerberus,	28	C. Webber.
Boreas,	28	S. Uvedale.
Mercury,	24	S. G. Goodal.
Roſe,	20	J. N. P. Nott.
Portmahon,	20	Rich. Bickerton.
Fowey,	20	S. Mead.
Glaſgow,	20	Rich. Carteret.
Bonetta,	16	L. Holmes.
Cygnet,	16	Hon. C. Napier.
Merlin,	16	W. Fr. Bourk.
Porcupine,	16	H. Harmood.
Barbadoes,	14	J. Hawker.
Viper,	14	J. Urry.
Port-Royal.	14	Stair Douglas.
Ferret,	14	P. Clark.
Lurcher cutter,	14	Walker.

BOMB-KETCHES.

Thunder,	8	R. Haſwell.
Grenada,	8	Fraſer.
Baſiliſk,	8	Lowfield.

Beſides Store-ſhips, Hoſpital-ſhips, Victuallers, and Tranſports.

Note. The Centaur, Alcide, Sutherland, and Cerberus, joined after the ſiege was commenced. The Intrepid eſcorted the firſt diviſion, and the Lizard and Porcupine the ſecond diviſion of troops from North America. The Centurion (Sir James Douglas) and Enterprize, eſcorted the firſt, and the Cambridge and Penzance the ſecond Jamaica fleet to England.

A List of the General and Staff Officers, and Land forces, &c employed at the Siege of the Havanna.

Commander in Chief, George Earl of Albemarle.
Lieutenant-General, George Auguſtus Elliot.
Major-Generals, John Lafauſille. Hon. W. Keppel.
Brigadier-Generals, William Haviland. Francis Grant. John Reid. Andrew Lord Rollo. Hunt Walſh.
Adjutant-General, Hon. Col. William Howe.
Deputy ditto, Lieut.-Col. Dudley Ackland.
Quarter-Maſter General, Col. Guy Carleton.
Deputy ditto, Major Nevinſon Poole.
Secretary to the Commander in Chief, Lieut.-Col. John Hale.
Chief Engineer, Lieut.-Col Patrick M'Kellar.
Director-General and firſt Phyſician, Sir Clifton Wintringham.
Deputy Director-General, Richard Huck.
Three Phyſicians, four Surgeons, four Apothecaries, forty-four Surgeons Mates.

BRIGADES.

1ſt. *Brigadier-General Haviland.*

Regiments.	*No. of Companies.*	*Commanders.*	
1ſt, Royal, St Clair's,	4	Capt. Benj Gordon.	320
56th, Keppel's,	9	Lt-Col. Ja. Stewart.	933
60th, Roy. Americans, Haviland's,	10	Lt-Col. Prevoſt.	587

2d. *Brigadier-General Walſh.*

Regiments.	*No. of Companies.*	*Commanders.*	
9th, Whitmore's,	9	Lt-Col Philips.	977
28th, Townſhend's,	10	Major Corry.	378
48th, Webb's,	10	Lt-Col. Teeſdale.	525
27th, Blackeney's,	10	Lt-Col. Maſſey.	536

3d. *Brigadier-General Reid.*

Regiments.	*No. of Companies.*	*Commanders.*	
75th, Amherſt's,	9	Major Irving.	423
43d, Talbot's,	10	Lt-Col. Dalling.	380
35th, Otway's,	10	Lt-Col. Fletcher.	471
34th, Cavendiſh's,	9	Major Farmer.	976
		Carried forward,	6506

Brought forward,	-	6506

4th. *Brigadier-General Grant.*

Regiments.	*No. of Companies.*	*Commanders.*	
17th, Monckton's,	10	Lt-Gol. Campbell.	535
42d, 1ſt Bat. } Murray's,	{ 10	Lt-Col. Reid.	540
42d, 2d Bat. }	{ 10	Lt-Col. Graham.	484
77th, Montgomery's,	9	Major Merrie.	605
65th, Malpas's,	1	Capt. Jenkins.	104
4th, Duroure's,	2	Capt. Kennedy.	225

5th. *Brigadier-General Lord Rollo.*

Regiments.	*No. of Companies.*	*Commanders.*	
22d, Gage's,	10	Major Loftus.	602
72d, Richmond's,	9	Major Troughear.	986
90th, Grant's,	5	Lt-Col. Stuart.	465
40th, Armiger's,	9	Lt-Col. Grant.	380
Royal Artillery,		Lt-Col. Alex. Leith.	377
Independent Corps,		Major Feronne.	217
Engineers,		Major P. Mackellar,	15

Total, excluſive of the reinforcements from North America under Brigadier-General Burton, and a detachment from Jamaica, which together amounted to upwards of 2000 men, - - - 12,041

Articles of Capitulation agreed upon between their Excellencies Sir George Pocock, Knight of the Bath, and the Earl of Albemarle, commanding the Fleets and Army of his Britannic Majeſty, on their Parts; and by their Excellencies the Marquis of Real Tranſporte, Commander in Chief of the Squadron of his Moſt Catholic Majeſty, and Don Juan de Prado, Governor of the Havanna, for the Surrender of the City, and all its Dependencies, with all the Spaniſh Ships in the Harbour.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.

Fort la Punta, and the land-gate, ſhall be delivered to his Britannic Majeſty's troops to-morrow morning the 13th of Auguſt, at twelve o'clock, at which time it is expected the following articles of capitulation ſhall be ſigned and ratified.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE 1. The garriſon, conſiſting of the infantry, artillery-men, and dragoons, the different militia of the towns of this iſland, ſhall march out of the land-gate the 20th inſtant, provided in that time no relief arrives ſo as to raiſe the ſiege, with all the military honours, arms ſhouldered, drums beating, colours flying, ſix field-pieces, with twelve pounders each, and as many rounds to each ſoldier; and likewiſe the regiments ſhall take out with them their millitary cheſt. And the governor ſhall have ſix covered waggons, which are not to be examined on any pretence whatever.

ANSWER. The garriſon, conſiſting of the regular troops, the dragoons diſmounted (leaving their horſes for his Britannic Majeſty's ſervice) in conſideration of their vigorous and gallant defence of the Moro Fort and the Havanna, ſhall march out of the Punta gate with two pieces of cannon, and ſix rounds for each gun, and the ſame number for each ſoldier, drums beating, colours flying, and all the honours of war; the military-cheſt refuſed; the governor will be allowed as many boats as are neceſſary to tranſport his baggage and effects on board the ſhip deſtined for him. The militia without the town, as well as thoſe within, to deliver up their arms to his Britannic Majeſty's commiſſary, who ſhall be appointed to receive them.

ART. 2. That the ſaid garriſon ſhall be allowed to take out of this city, all their effects, equippage, and money, and tranſport themſelves with it to another part of this iſland; for which purpoſe ſhall be allowed and permitted to come freely into the ſaid city, all the beaſts of burden, and carts. And this article is to extend to, and include, all other officers belonging to his Majeſty, employed in the adminiſtration of juſtice, intendant of marines, commiſſary of war, and treaſurer general, who are to have the choice of going out of the city.

ANS. The officers of the above garriſon will be allowed to carry with them all their private effects and money on board the ſhips which will be provided at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty, to tranſport the garriſon to the neareſt port of old Spain. The intendant of marine, commiſſary of war, and thoſe employed in the management of his Catholic Majeſty's revenues, as ſoon as they have delivered over their accounts, ſhall have liberty to leave the iſland, if they deſire it.

ART. 3. The marines, and the ſhips crews, in this harbour, who have ſerved on ſhore, ſhall obtain on their going out, the ſame honours as the garriſon of the city; and ſhall proceed with thoſe honours on board the ſaid ſhips, that they may, together with their Commander in Chief Don Gutierres de Heveia, Marquis del Real Tranſporte, and Commander General of his Catholic Majeſty's naval forces in America, ſail in their ſaid ſhips, as ſoon as the port is open, with all their effects and money, in order to proceed to ſome other port belonging to the dominions of Spain; in doing which, they will oblige themſelves, that during their navigation to their deſtined port, they ſhall not attack any ſquadron, or ſingle ſhip, belonging to his Britannic Majeſty, or his allies, nor merchant-veſſels belonging to his ſubjects; and likewiſe, they are not to be attacked by any ſquadron, or ſingle ſhip, belonging to his Britannic Majeſty, nor any of his allies.

Likewiſe liberty ſhall be given to go on board the ſaid ſhips, the aforementioned troops, and ſhips crews, with their officers, and others belonging to them, together with the effects and monies that are in the city, belonging to his Catholic Majeſty, with the equipages and effects in ſpecie, of gold or ſilver, belonging to the ſaid Marquis, and others employed in the different marine offices; granting them likewiſe every thing that ſhould be neceſſary to protect them and their ſhips, as well as in the fitting them out from his Catholic Majeſty's ſtores; and whatever more ſhould be wanted at the current prices of the country.

Ans. The Marquis del Real Tranſporte, with his officers, ſailors, and marines, as making part of the garriſon, ſhall be treated in every reſpect as the governor and regular troops. All ſhips in the harbour of the Havannah, and all money and effects belonging to his Catholic Majeſty, ſhall be delivered up to ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed by Sir George Pocock and the Earl of Albemarle to receive them.

Art. 4. That all the artillery, ſtores, and ammunition and proviſions belonging to his Catholic Majeſty, except ſuch as are well known to belong to the ſquadron, an exact inventory ſhall be made thereof, by the aſſiſtance of four perſons, ſubjects of the King of Spain, which the governor ſhall appoint, and by four others, ſubjects to his Britannic Majeſty, who are to be elected by his Excellency the Earl of Albemarle, who ſhall keep poſſeſſion of all till both ſovereigns come to another determination

Ans. All the artillery, and all kinds of arms, ammunition, and naval ſtores, without reſerve, ſhall be delivered up to ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed to receive them by Sir George Pocock and the Earl of Albemarle.

Art. 5. That as by mere accident were reſiding in this city, his Excellency the Count de Superunda, lieutenant-general of his Catholic Majeſty's forces, and late viceroy of Peru, and Don Diego Tavares, major-general of his Majeſty's forces, and late governor of Carthagena, both here in their return to Spain; theſe gentlemen and their families ſhall be comprehended in this capitulation, allowing them to poſſeſs their equipages and other effects belonging to them, and to grant them veſſels to tranſport them to Spain.

Ans. The Count de Superunda, lieutenant-general of his Catholic Majeſty's forces, and late viceroy of the kingdom of Peru, and Don Diego Tavares, Knight of the order of St James, major-general, and late governor of Carthagena, ſhall be conveyed to old Spain in the moſt commodious ſhips that can be provided, ſuitable to the rank, dignity, and character of thoſe noble perſons, with all their effects, money, and attendants, at ſuch time as may be moſt convenient for themſelves.

Art. 6. That the Catholic Apoſtolic Roman religion ſhall be maintained and preſerved in the ſame manner and form as it has hitherto been, in all the dominions belonging to his Catholic Majeſty, without putting the leaſt reſtraint to any of the public worſhips which actually are

are the rites of the church, and practiſed in and out of their temples, to which, as well as the ſolemn days celebrated therein, there ſhall be the due regard they have hitherto had; and that the eccleſiaſtical body, the convents, monaſteries, hoſpitals, and the different orders, univerſities, and colleges, ſhall remain in the full enjoyment of their rights, together with their effects and rents, moveables, or tenements, in the ſame manner as they have hitherto enjoyed.

Ans. Granted

Art. 7. That the Biſhop of Cuba is to enjoy all the rights, privileges, and prerogatives, that as ſuch belong to him, for the direction and ſpiritual inſtructions to thoſe of the ſame Catholic religion, with the nomination of curates, and other eccleſiaſtical miniſters, with the annexed juriſdiction over them, as he has had hitherto, with the freedom to receive all the rents and revenues within his biſhopric; which privileges ſhall extend likewiſe to all other eccleſiaſtics in thoſe ſhares belonging to them.

Ans. Granted, with a reſerve, that in the appointment of prieſts, and other eccleſiaſtical officers, it ſhall be with the conſent and approbation of his Britannic Majeſty's governor.

Art. 8. That within the monaſteries of religious men and women, ſhall be obſerved and kept the ſame interior government as hitherto, under ſubordination to their real ſuperiors, agreeable to the eſtabliſhment of their particular inſtitutes, without any novelty or variation.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 9. That in the ſame manner as the effects and monies in this city, belonging to his Catholic Majeſty, is to be ſhipped on board the ſquadron in this harbour, to tranſport the ſame to Spain, all the tobacco which likewiſe belongs to his Catholic Majeſty; and alſo ſhall be permitted, even in time of war, to his Catholic Majeſty, the purchaſe of tobacco on the ſaid iſland, in the diſtrict ſubject to the King of Great Britain, at the eſtabliſhed prices, and the free exportation of the ſame to Spain in Spaniſh or foreign veſſels; and for which purpoſe, and receiving, and keeping, and curing the ſame, ſhall be kept and poſſeſſed the warehouſes, with all other buildings, which are deſtined for that purpoſe; and likewiſe ſhall be allowed and maintained here, all ſuch officers as ſhould be neceſſary to manage the ſame.

Ans. Refuſed.

Art. 10. That, in conſideration that this port is ſituated by nature for the relief of thoſe who navigate in thoſe parts of Spaniſh and Britiſh America, that this port ſhall be reputed and allowed to be neutral to the ſubjects of his Catholic Majeſty, who are to be admitted in and out freely, to take in ſuch refreſhments as they may be in need of, as well as repairing their veſſels, paying the current prices for every thing; and that they are not to be inſulted nor interrupted in their navigation by any veſſels belonging to his Britannic Majeſty, or his ſubjects or allies, from the Capes Catooha, on the coaſt of Campeche, and that of St Antonio, to the weſtward of this iſland; nor from

from the Tortuga bank to this port; and from hence till they get into the latitude of 33° north, till both their Majeſties agree to the contrary.

Ans. Refuſed.

Art. 11. That all the inhabitants, Europeans and Creoles, in this city, ſhall be left in the free poſſeſſion and management of all their offices and employments, which they have by purchaſe, as well as of their eſtates, and all other effects, moveables or tenements of any quality or kind whatever, without being obliged to account on any other terms than thoſe on which they did to his Catholic Majeſty.

Ans. Granted. And they ſhall be allowed to continue in their offices of property as long as they conduct themſelves properly.

Art. 12. That the ſaid officers ſhall preſerve and keep the rights and privileges which they have hitherto enjoyed; and they ſhall be governed in his Britannic Majeſty's name, under the ſame laws and adminiſtration of juſtice, and under ſuch conditions as they have done hitherto in the dominion of Spain, in every particular, appointing their judges and officers of juſtice, agreeable to their uſual cuſtom.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 13. That to any of the foreſaid inhabitants of this city who ſhould not chuſe to ſtay, it ſhall be permitted them to take out their property and riches, in ſuch ſpecie as ſhould be moſt convenient to them, and to diſpoſe of their eſtates, or to leave them under the adminiſtration of others, and to tranſport themſelves with them, to ſuch of his Catholic Majeſty's dominions as they chuſe; granting them four years to execute the ſame, and veſſels to tranſport them, either upon purchaſe or on freight, with the neceſſary paſſports, and authority to bear arms againſt the Moors and Turks, upon this expreſs condition, That they ſhall not uſe them againſt his Britannic Majeſty's ſubjects, or his allies, who are not to inſult them, nor abandom them; and that this and the two foregoing articles are to comprehend and admit to be included all his Catholic Majeſty's miniſters and officers, as well civil, marine, and military, who are married and eſtabliſhed with families and eſtates in this city, in order that they may obtain the ſame privileges as the other inhabitants.

Ans. The inhabitants will be allowed to diſpoſe of and remove their effects to any part of the King of Spain's dominions, in veſſels at their own expence, for which they will have proper paſſports. It is underſtood, that ſuch officers as have property in this iſland ſhall have the ſame indulgence allowed to the reſt of the inhabitants.

Art. 14. That to theſe people no ill-will ſhall ariſe on account of having taken up arms, owing to their fidelity, and their being inliſted in the militia, on account of the neceſſity of war; neither ſhall the Engliſh troops be permitted to plunder; but, on the contrary, they ſhall completely enjoy their rights and prerogatives as other ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, allowing them to return, without the leaſt hindrance or impediment, from the country into the city, with all their families, equipages, and effects, as they went out of the city on account

account of this invaſion, and who are to be comprehended in the preſent articles; and that neither of them ſhall be incommoded with having troops quartered in their houſes; but that they ſhall be lodged in particular quarters, as has been practiſed during the Spaniſh government.

Ans. Granted; except that, in caſes of neceſſity, quartering the troops muſt be left to the direction of the governor. All the King's ſlaves are to be delivered up to the perſons who will be appointed to receive them.

Art. 15. That the effects detained in this city belonging to the merchants at Cadiz, which have arrived here in the different regiſter-ſhips, and in which are intereſted all the European nations, a ſufficient paſſport ſhall be granted to the ſupercargoes thereof, that they may freely remit the ſame with the regiſter-ſhips, without running the riſk of being inſulted in their paſſage.

Ans. Refuſed.

Art. That thoſe civil or other officers, who have had charge of the management of the adminiſtration and diſtribution of the royal treaſure, or any other affair of a peculiar nature, from his Catholic Majeſty, are to be left with the free uſe of all thoſe papers which concern the diſcharge of their duty, with free liberty to carry them to Spain for that purpoſe; and the ſame ſhall be underſtood with the managers of the Royal Company eſtabliſhed in this city.

Ans. All public papers to be delivered to the ſecretaries of the admiral and general for inſpection, which will be returned to his Catholic Majeſty's officers, if not found neceſſary for the government of the iſland.

Art. 17. That the public records are to remain in cuſtody of thoſe officers who poſſeſs them, without permitting any of the papers to be taken away, for fear of their being miſlaid, as it may be productive of great prejudice, not only to the public, but alſo to many private people.

Ans. Anſwered in the foregoing article.

Art. 18. That the officers and ſoldiers who are ſick in the hoſpital ſhall be treated in the ſame manner as the garriſon; and after their recovery, they ſhall be granted horſes or veſſels to tranſport themſelves where the garriſon goes, with every thing neceſſary for their ſecurity and ſubſiſtence during the voyage; and before which they ſhall be provided with ſuch proviſions and medicines as ſhall be demanded by the hoſpital-keepers and ſurgeons thereof; and all others under them, who are included in this capitulation, are to ſtay or go, as they prefer.

Ans. Granted; the governor leaving proper commiſſaries to furniſh them with proviſions, ſurgeons, medicines, and neceſſaries, at the expence of his Catholic Majeſty, while they remain in the hoſpital.

Art. 19. That all the priſoners made on both ſides, ſince the 6th of June, when the Engliſh ſquadron appeared before the harbour, ſhall be

be returned reciprocally, and without any ranſom, within the term of two months, for thoſe who were ſent away from the city to other towns in the iſland, which was done for want of proper places of ſecurity here, or before, if they can.

ANS. This article cannot be concluded on till the Britiſh priſoners are delivered up

ART. 20. That as ſoon as the articles of this capitulation are agreed upon, and hoſtages given on each ſide for the performance thereof, the land-gate ſhall be delivered into the poſſeſſion of his Britannic Majeſty's troops, that they poſt a guard there; and the garriſon ſhall have one themſelves, until the place is evacuated, when his Excellency the Earl of Albemarle will be pleaſed to ſend ſome ſoldiers as a ſafe-guard to the churches, convents, and treaſuries, and all other places of conſequence.

ANS. The number of ſafeguards required for the ſecurity of he churches, convents, and other places, ſhall be granted. The reſt of the article is anſwered in the preliminary article.

ART. 21. That it ſhall be allowed the Governor and Commander in Chief of this ſquadron, to diſpatch a packet-boat with advice to his Catholic Majeſty, as well as to other people who have a right to the ſame advice, to which veſſel there ſhall be granted a ſafe and ſecure paſſport for the voyage.

ANS. As the troops are to be ſent to Old Spain, a packet is unneceſſary.

ART. 22. That the troops of the Punta Caſtle ſhall have the ſame honours as the garriſon of the town, and that they ſhall march out by one of the moſt practicable breaches.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 23. That the capitulation is to be underſtood liberally, and without any interpretation on any pretext whatever, of making repriſals, on account of not having complied with the foregoing.

ANS. Granted.

ALBEMARLE. G. POCOCK.

EL MARQUIS DEL REAL TRANSPORTE. JUAN DE PRADO.

Head Quarters near the Havanna, 12th Auguſt 1762.

State of the Garriſon of Fort Moro, when taken by ſtorm July 30. 1762.

STAFF. Commander in Chief, and Colonel, Don Lewis de Velaſco, mortally wounded.
Second in Command, and Colonel, Marquis Gonzales, killed.
2 Fort Majors, 2 Fort Adjutants, 1 Engineer.

REGULAR TROOPS. 6 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 6 Second Lieutenants, 280 Serjeants, Corporals, Drums, and Private.

Officers

Officers of the Marine and Seamen; 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 300 Marines.
Officers of the Works; 2 ſecond Lieutenants.
Negroes; 2 Officers, 94 Negroes.

Return of the Spaniards, Killed, Wounded, Drowned, or Taken, at the Aſſault of Moro.

Killed,	130
Wounded,	37
Priſoners,	310
Officers ditto,	16
Drowned, or killed in their boats,	213
Total,	706

Return of the Numbers under Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, of the 90th Regiment, at the Aſſault of Fort Moro, July 30. 1762.

Regiments.	*Lt-Coloneſs.*	*Majors.*	*Captains.*	*Lieutenants.*	*Enſigns.*	*Serjeants.*	*Rank & File.*	*Total.*
Royals,			1	4	1	5	102	
Markſmen,		1	3	4		8	129	318
90th Regiment,	1		1	5	1	2	50	
35th Reg. to ſuſtain them,		1	4	10	2	14	150	332
Sappers,			1				150	
Total,	1	2	10	23	4	19	581	650

Of theſe, 2 lieutenants, 12 rank and file killed.
1 lieutenant, 4 ſerjeants, 23 rank and file wounded.

State of all Kinds of Officers, Serjeants, Drums, Private, and Families belonging to the Garrison of the Havanna, embarked on board his Majesty's Vessels.

REGIMENTS.	FIELD & STAFF-OFFICERS.						OFFICERS.		TROOPS.			FAMILIES.			
	Colonels.	Lt-Colonels.	Serj.-Majors.	Aid-de-Camps.	Chaplains.	Surgeons.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Private.	Officers Wives.	Children.	Soldiers Wives.	Children.
2d Regiment of Spain, -	—			1	1	1	5	15	16	11	317	4	8	6	3
2d Regiment of Arragon,	—			1	1	1	2	8	9	9	137				
Havanna Regiment,	— 1		1	1	1		3	21	2	2	131	8	17		
Companies of Artillery, -	—						1	3	1	1	10	2	2		
Edinburgh Dragoons, -	— 1	1	1	1	1	1	6	9	8	6	130	2	3	1	
Havanna Dragoons, -	— 1	1							2		53	1			
Total,	3	2	2	4	4	3	17	56	38	29	778	17	30	7	3

N. B. The prisoners on board our men of war, and the sick and wounded left in the town, are not included in the above Return.

A List of the Spanish Ships of War that were in the harbour of the Havanna, under the command of the Marquis del Real Transporte, Commodore, and Commander in Chief of all his Catholic Majesty's ships in America, and surrendered with the City the 12th of August 1762.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
a Tigre,	70	El Marq. del Real Transporte. / Don Juan Ygnacio Madariaga.
a Reyno,	70	Don Louis de Velasco.
a Soverano,	70	Don Juan del Postigo.
a Infante,	70	Don Francisco de Medina.
b Neptuno,	70	Don Pedro Bermudas.
a Aquilon,	70	El Marquis Gonzales.
b Asia,	64	Don Francisco Garganta.
a America, *	60	Don Juan Antonio.
b Europa,	60	Don Joseph Vincente.
a Conquestado,	60	Don Pedro Castejon.
a San Genara,	60	New ships, and no Captains appointed.
a San Antonio,	60	

FRIGATES.

FRIGATES.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
d Vinganza,	26	Don Diego Argote.
c Thetis,	22	Don Joſeph Porlier.
d Marte,	18	Don Domingo Bonechea.
c Phœnix ſtoreſhip.		

N. B. Two men of war on the ſtocks, not finiſhed; and ſeveral large merchant ſhips of conſiderable value.

a Surrendered with the City.
b Sunk in the entrance of the Harbour.
c Taken by the Alarm in the old Streights of Bahama, June 3. 1762.
d Taken by the Defiance in Mariel harbour, June 28. 1762.
* Was afterwards named the Moro.

Return of Guns, Mortars, and Principal Stores, found in the Moro Fort, City of Havanna, and Punta, Auguſt 14. 1762.

Braſs-Ordnance.	42 pounders	1	Iron-Ordnance.	36 pounders	2
	36	4		26	26
	32	3		24	68
	26	11		18	67
	24	1		16	47
	20	3		14	16
	18	8		11	6
	16	14		8	18
	15	5		Total,	250
	12	31			
	10	6			
	8	3	Braſs-Mortars.	one	9 inches.
	7	1		one	8
	6	6		three	5
	5	3		four	1½
	4½	1	Iron-Mortars.	one	13
	4	3		one	12
	Total,	104			

Powder, quintals,	537	Empty ſhells, of ſorts,	460
Muſkets of different calibres,	4157	Round ſhot, 24 pounders,	7600
		18	1613
Ditto cartridges filled,	125000	16	5650
Hand grenades fixed,	500	12	1458
Muſket-ball, quintals,	30	8	80

Beſides a great quantity of ſmall ſtores.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, Died of Wounds, Miſſing, and Dead, ſince the Army landed on the Iſland of Cuba, to the 13th of Auguſt 1762.

	Killed.	*Wounded.*	*Died of Wounds.*	*Miſſing.*	*Died.*	*Total.*
Officers,	11	19	4	—	39	73
Serjeants,	15	19	—	1	14	49
Drummers,	4	6	1	4	11	26
Rank and File,	260	576	51	125	630	1642
Total, -	290	620	56	130	694	1790

Liſt of the Prize Goods taken at the Havanna, excluſive of the Treaſure.

5841 cheſts of ſugar.
3384 ſerons, and 3 caſks of cocoa.
123 ſerons, Jeſuit's bark.
8363 hides, in hair.
3900 tanned ditto.
475 bales of tobacco.
4876 ſerons of ſnuff.
59213 pieces of logwood.
2003 ditto fuſtic.
78 ditto timber.
8 cedar planks.
7 ſerons cochineal.
2 caſks tortoiſe-ſhell.

Abſtract

Abstract of the Sundry Dividends of Prize-Money paid to the Army at the Havanna.

Officers of the Army in the several Ranks.	1. & 2. *Dividends.* £.	s.	d.	3d *Dividend.* £.	s.	d.	4th *Dividend.* £.	s.	d.	5th *Dividend.* £.	s.	d.	*Total.* £.	s.	d.
Commander in Chief,	86030	17	2	20000	0	0	10000	0	0	6666	13	4	122697	10	6
Lieut.-Gen. Elliot,	17206	3	5	4000	0	0	2000	0	0	1333	6	8	24539	10	1
1 Major-General,	4779	9	10	1111	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	555	11	$1\frac{1}{4}$	370	7	$4\frac{3}{4}$	6816	10	$6\frac{1}{2}$
1 more,	4779	9	10	1111	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	555	11	$1\frac{1}{4}$	370	7	$4\frac{3}{4}$	6816	10	$6\frac{1}{2}$
1 Brigad.-General,	1365	11	$4\frac{1}{2}$	317	9	$2\frac{1}{2}$	158	14	$7\frac{1}{4}$	105	16	$4\frac{3}{4}$	1947	11	7
6 more,	8193	8	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1904	15	$2\frac{3}{4}$	952	7	$7\frac{1}{4}$	634	18	$4\frac{3}{4}$	11685	9	$6\frac{1}{4}$
1 Field-Officer,	393	12	$3\frac{1}{2}$	93	6	8	46	13	4	31	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	564	14	6
50 more,	19680	5	$0\frac{1}{2}$	4573	6	8	2286	13	4	1524	8	$10\frac{1}{2}$	28064	13	11
1 Captain,	129	3	6	30	0	$7\frac{1}{4}$	15	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$	10	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$	184	4	$7\frac{1}{4}$
184 more,	23768	5	8	5525	10	6	2762	15	3	1841	16	10	33898	8	3
1 Subaltern,	81	7	$8\frac{3}{4}$	18	19	3	9	9	$7\frac{1}{2}$	6	6	5	116	3	$0\frac{1}{4}$
598 more,	48669	8	$7\frac{1}{4}$	11314	7	5	5657	3	$8\frac{1}{2}$	3771	9	2	69412	8	$10\frac{3}{4}$
1 Serjeant,	6	5	$3\frac{1}{4}$	1	9	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	14	$6\frac{3}{4}$	0	9	$8\frac{1}{2}$	8	18	8
762 more,	4773	4	$6\frac{3}{4}$	1109	13	1	554	16	$6\frac{1}{2}$	369	17	$8\frac{1}{4}$	6807	11	$10\frac{1}{2}$
1 Corporal,	4	15	$8\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	3	0	11	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	7	5	6	16	6
748 more,	3579	16	$7\frac{1}{2}$	832	4	5	416	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	277	8	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5105	11	$4\frac{1}{2}$
1 Private,	2	17	$3\frac{1}{4}$	0	13	4	0	6	8	0	4	$5\frac{1}{4}$	4	1	$8\frac{1}{2}$
12099 more,	34648	9	$0\frac{3}{4}$	8054	17	$9\frac{1}{2}$	4027	8	$10\frac{3}{4}$	2684	19	$3\frac{1}{4}$	49415	15	$0\frac{1}{4}$
Fractions on the whole,	0	0	3	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	$4\frac{3}{4}$
Total, -	258092	11	6	60000	0	0	30000	0	0	20000	0	0	368092	11	6

Abstract

Abstract of the Sundry Dividends of Prize-Money paid to the Navy at the Havanna.

Officers of the Navy in the several Ranks.	1. & 2. *Dividends.* £.	s.	d.	3d *Dividend.* £.	s.	d.	4th *Dividend.* £.	s.	d.	5th *Dividend.* £.	s.	d.	*Total.* £.	s.	d.
Admiral,	86030	17	2	20000	0	0	10000	0	0	6666	13	4	122697	10	6
Commodore,	17206	3	5	4000	0	0	2000	0	0	1333	6	8	24539	10	1
1 Captain,	1109	10	6	267	16	$6\frac{1}{2}$	133	18	$3\frac{1}{4}$	89	5	$6\frac{1}{4}$	1600	10	10
41 more,	45490	10	$5\frac{1}{2}$	10982	3	$5\frac{3}{4}$	5491	1	$8\frac{3}{4}$	3660	14	$5\frac{3}{4}$	65624	10	$1\frac{3}{4}$
1 Lieutenant,	164	10	$9\frac{1}{4}$	38	5	$0\frac{1}{4}$	19	2	6	12	15	$0\frac{1}{4}$	234	13	$3\frac{3}{4}$
182 more,	29946	5	$3\frac{1}{4}$	6961	14	$11\frac{3}{4}$	3480	17	$5\frac{1}{2}$	2320	11	$7\frac{3}{4}$	42709	9	$4\frac{1}{4}$
1 Warrant-Officer,	82	19	0	19	5	$7\frac{1}{4}$	9	12	$9\frac{1}{2}$	6	8	$6\frac{1}{2}$	118	5	$11\frac{1}{4}$
362 more,	30027	17	$0\frac{1}{2}$	6980	14	$4\frac{3}{4}$	3490	7	$2\frac{1}{4}$	2326	18	$1\frac{1}{2}$	42825	16	9
1 Petty-Officer,	12	2	1	2	16	$3\frac{1}{4}$	1	8	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	18	$9\frac{1}{4}$	17	5	3
1302 more,	15760	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	3663	17	$0\frac{3}{4}$	1831	18	$6\frac{1}{2}$	1221	5	$8\frac{1}{4}$	22477	5	8
1 Seaman,	2	13	$4\frac{1}{4}$	0	11	$8\frac{1}{2}$	0	5	$10\frac{1}{4}$	0	3	$10\frac{3}{4}$	3	14	$9\frac{3}{4}$
12000 more,	32258	18	$0\frac{3}{4}$	7082	14	$11\frac{1}{4}$	3541	7	$5\frac{1}{2}$	2360	18	$3\frac{3}{4}$	45243	18	$9\frac{1}{4}$
Fractions on the whole,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total, -	258092	11	6	60000	0	0	30000	0	0	20000	0	0	368092	11	6

Note

Note 194. A Deſcription of Newfoundland; the Correſpondence between Colonel Amherſt and Comte d'Haſſonville; with the Capitulation of Fort St John; Various Returns; &c.

NEWFOUNDLAND ISLAND

Is of a triangular form, about the bigneſs of Ireland, and nine hundred and thirty miles in circuit. On the north, it is ſeparated from Terra Labrador, or New Britain, by the Streights of Belleiſle; on the weſt, it is waſhed by the Gulph of St Lawrence; and on the ſouth and eaſt, by the Atlantic Ocean. Cape Race, the moſt ſoutherly point of the iſland, lies in Lat. 46. 45. N.; the moſt northern point in 51. 30. N.; and Cape Raye, its weſtermoſt point, in 47. 35. Weſt Long. between 53. and 59.; — being 350 miles long, and 200 broad. The iſland is full of hills and mountains covered with pines; ſo that the country can be traverſed only in thoſe parts where the inhabitants have cut roads through the woods. The trees of this ſpecies of pine ſeldom exceed eighteen or twenty feet in height, except thoſe growing in the vallies, where they are ſheltered from the piercing winds, which often are forty feet high. The cold during the winter is exceſſive here; and the froſts, which are remarkably ſevere, ſet in about the middle of November; and ſoon after the harbours and bays are entirely frozen.

The whole circuit of the iſland is full of ſpacious bays and harbours, well ſheltered by the mountains, except their entrance; ſo that veſſels lie in perfect ſecurity. Some of theſe harbours are a league and a half or two leagues in length, and near half a league in breadth, having ſeveral rivers and brooks of excellent water falling into them from the adjacent mountains. They are alſo very near each other, being only ſeparated by a point of land, ſeldom above two leagues in breadth; ſo that the whole coaſt of the iſland is a ſucceſſion of harbours. But it muſt not be imagined that there are towns or villages at every harbour; theſe are only to be found on the larger and more commodious bays, where the nature and diſpoſition of the country are moſt convenient for a ſettlement, the inhabitants being few in number, conſidering the great extent of the coaſt. Cod-fiſhing is the only buſineſs followed here; and the inhabitants, beſides their dwellings, have large ſtorehouſes for preparing and laying up their fiſh till the time arrives for ſending them to Europe on their own account, or bartering them for European goods, with the ſhips that frequent the iſland for that purpoſe. None of theſe villages are without a fort or battery for their ſecurity in time of war, it being common for ſmall privateers to viſit them.

Newfoundland was formerly peopled by a ſavage race of Indians, who have ſince retired to the continent, but ſometimes pay a viſit to their ancient abodes. Theſe Indians generally live by fiſhing and hunting;

hunting; and both Newfoundland and Cape Breton abound with buſtards and wild geeſe. Here are alſo foxes, bears, beavers, and other quadrupeds, found in Canada, though not in any great plenty; the continual ſearch after them, for the ſake of their furs, having greatly leſſened their number.

Notwithſtanding the ſeverity of the climate, the inhabitants are not deſtitute of horned cattle, though they find it difficult to procure food for them during the ſeverity of the winter. The inhabitants have alſo their ſmall kitchen-gardens for ſummer-herbs; but all the other ſpecies of proviſions, flour, ſalt, meat, &c. are brought from Boſton, Pennſylvania, and other colonies to the ſouthward. With regard to goods of other kinds, they are brought from England.

Tho' all the coaſts of Newfoundland may be ſaid to abound in cod, yet in ſome parts it is found in greater plenty than in others. This is owing to the quality of the bottom; for where it is ſandy, the fiſh are far more numerous than where it is rocky; but if the bottom be muddy, fiſh are very ſcarce. The depth of water ſhould alſo be conſidered; for though cod may be found in all depths, yet they are not taken in ſuch plenty as between thirty and forty fathom.

When a ſhip has taken her ſtation, ſhe is immediately unrigged, and at the ſame time a proper place choſen for ſecuring the fiſh as prepared. Huts are likewiſe run up for the men who work aſhore, ſo as to form a kind of village; and at the water's edge a large ſtage or ſcaffold is erected. Here the number of ſhallops deſtined for the fiſhery is got ready, and, when the ſeaſon is over, left there till the next year; when he who firſt enters the bay has the liberty of applying them to his own uſe. Every thing being ready, the whole ſhip's company, officers included, without any exception, are divided into as many claſſes as there are different occupations; ſome fiſh, ſome cut off the heads, ſome gut the fiſh, and others have the care of ſalting and laying them up. The fiſhers go out early in their boats, that they may be at their ſtation by day-break, and do not return till the evening, unleſs they happen to have loaded their boat before. This fiſhery is wholly carried on with a hook; and every boat is provided with a ſufficient quantity of fiſhing-tackle, in caſe of any accident in breaking their lines, or loſing their hooks. On their return, the fiſh is delivered to thoſe who open them; and that this may be done with the greater diſpatch, a boy ſtands by to hand the fiſh to them, and take them away when finiſhed. This work is done in a very methodical manner; for he that beheads them does nothing elſe. They are opened with one cut length-ways, the back-bone and all their entrails taken out, and the offals thrown into the water. While ſome open the fiſh, others are employed in ſalting, and others in laying them in heaps. The next day, or when the ſalt appears to have penetrated the fiſh, they waſh them, to take off the ſcum extracted by the ſalt; afterwards, that the water may drain off, they are piled up on little boards; then they are ſtretched out, one by one, with the ſkins upwards, for drying, and turned three or four times. When thoroughly dry, they are piled up in ſmall parcels, that they may not entirely

loſe

loſe the heat communicated to them by the firſt ſalt; and now, being ſalted a ſecond time, they are piled up in regular heaps on the ſtage, where they remain till the time of ſhipping them. As the boats go conſtantly every day, the work of the ſeveral claſſes may be imagined to be hard and fatiguing. On the return of the boats, they immediately begin with opening and ſalting the fiſh, which takes up the greater part of the night; and the ſucceeding parts of the cutting above mentioned neceſſarily employs them the following day, when the return of the ſhallops calls upon them to renew their taſk; ſo that they have very few hours left for ſleep and refreſhment.

What is called the Great Bank of Newfoundland is, properly ſpeaking, a vaſt mountain under water, about five hundred and thirty miles in length, and two hundred and ſeventy-two in breadth. The depth of the water is very unequal, from fifteen to ſixty fathoms. The bottom is covered with a vaſt quantity of ſhells, and frequented by vaſt ſhoals of ſmall fiſh, moſt of which ſerve as food to the cod, which are here in amazing plenty; for though two or three hundred veſſels have been annually loaded with them, during the laſt and preſent centuries, yet the prodigious conſumption has not leſſened the plenty. And we cannot help obſerving, this fiſhing is a mine of greater value than any of thoſe in Mexico or Peru.

This iſland was diſcovered by Sebaſtian Cabot, for Henry VII. King of England, in 1497, about four years after Columbus had diſcovered the new world. Settlements, (in the next reign), after repeated attempts, were at laſt effected. The Engliſh had been in poſſeſſion of Newfoundland near ſixty years before the French made any ſettlements on the iſland. In a war with England, they took Placentia, and ſome other ſettlements; but after various diſputes about property, the iſland was entirely ceded to Great Britain, by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713; but the French reſerved a liberty of taking and drying fiſh in the iſland; and by the laſt treaty of peace, they ſtill continue the ſame liberty, though in ſome meaſure reſtricted.

The principal places in the iſland are, St John's, Placentia, and Bonaviſta. St John's is ſituated on a fine bay or harbour, capable of containing three hundred ſail of ſhips. The entrance is not above half muſket-ſhot over, lies between two high mountains, and is defended by a ſmall battery. Here is a ſmall fort, and a feeble garriſon, and a little town, containing about ſixty families. The fort is ſcarce capable of making any reſiſtance; and therefore has always ſubmitted to any force that has been ſent againſt it. Conſidering the importance which the iſland is of to Great Britain, it is to be wondered, that the fortifications have not been put on a more reſpectable footing; for the ſame is the caſe with Placentia, whoſe bay is ten leagues deep, and its harbour is at the bottom of the bay; which is very commodious; and here the veſſels fiſh as in a river. Placentia is a better town than St John's. Bonaviſta is but a poor place, on a fine bay; and from its natural ſtrength, more than its fortifications, it has never changed maſters.

Many advantages accrue to Great Britain and her colonies from this fiſhery; for, at the loweſt computation, they annually employ three thouſand ſmall craft; on board of which, and to cure and dry the fiſh aſhore, are at leaſt fifteen thouſand hands: ſo this fiſhery is not only a valuable ſource of trade to the merchant, but finds a livelihood to many thouſands of poor people; and is a moſt excellent nurſery to the royal navy; and, laſtly, this fiſhery is computed to encreaſe the national ſtock L. 300,000 a-year in gold and ſilver, remitted to us for the cod we ſell in the north, in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the Levant.

Colonel Amherſt wrote the following Letter to M. d' Hauſſonville.

SIR, *Camp before St John's, Sept.* 16. 1762.

Humanity directs me to acquaint you of my firm intentions.—— I know the miſerable ſtate your garriſon is left in, and am fully informed of your deſign of blowing up the Fort on quitting it; but have a care, for I have taken meaſures effectually to cut off your retreat; and ſo ſure as a match is put to the train, every man of the garriſon ſhall be put to the ſword.

I muſt have immediate poſſeſſion of the fort in the ſtate it now is, or expect the conſequences.

I give you half an hour to think of it.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your moſt obedient humble Servant,

WM AMHERST.

To the Officer commanding in St John's.

Tranſlation of a Letter from Count d' Hauſſonville to Lieutenant-Colonel Amherſt, dated St John's, September 16. 1762.

With regard to the conduct I ſhall hold, you may, Sir, be miſinformed. I wait for your troops and your cannon; and nothing ſhall determine me to ſurrender the Fort, unleſs you ſhall have totally deſtroyed it, and that I ſhall have no more powder to fire.

I have the honour to b-, Sir, your moſt humble,
and moſt obedient Servant,

LE COMTE D'HAUSSONVILLE.

The 17th a mortar battery was completed, and a battery begun for four twenty-four pounders, and two twelve pounders, about five hundred yards from the Fort. At night, the mortar-battery opened with one eight-inch mortar, ſeven coehorns, and ſix royals. The enemy fired pretty briſkly from the Fort, and threw ſome ſhells. The 18th, in the

the morning, M. d'Hauſſonville ſent out the following letter to Lieutenant Colonel Amherſt.

SIR,

Under the uncertainty of the ſuccours which I may receive, either from France or its allies, and the fort being entire, and in a condition for a long defence, I am reſolved to defend myſelf to the laſt extremity. The capitulation which you may think proper to grant me, will determine me to ſurrender the place to you, in order to prevent the effuſion of the blood of the men who defend it.

Whatever reſolution you come to, there is one left for me, which would hurt the intereſts of the Sovereign you ſerve.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your moſt obedient humble Servant,

LE COMTE D' HAUSSONVILLE.

Fort St John, Sept. 17. 1762.

Colonel Amherſt returned him the following Anſwer:

SIR, *Camp before St John's, Sept.* 17. 1762.

I have juſt had the honour of your letter. His Britannic Majeſty's fleet and army co-operating here, will not give any other terms to the garriſon of St John's, than their ſurrendering priſoners of war.

I don't thirſt after the blood of the garriſon; but you muſt determine quickly, or expect the conſequences, for this is my final determination. I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble Servant,

To Count d' Hauſſonville. WILLIAM AMHERST.

To this determinate letter of Colonel Amherſt's, M. d' Hauſſonville returned the following anſwer.

St John's, September 18. 1762.

I have received, Sir, your letter, which you did me the honour to write to me.

I am as averſe as you to the effuſion of blood. I conſent to ſurrender the Fort in a good condition, as I have already acquainted you, if the demands, which I incloſe herewith, are granted to my troops.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your moſt humble and moſt obedient Servant,

LE COMTE D' HAUSSONVILLE.

As Lord Colville was at this time ſome diſtance from the coaſt, and the wind not permitting him to ſtand in, to give his concurrence to the capitulation, Colonel Amherſt thought it beſt to determine it, without his Lordſhip's preſence, as no time was to be loſt in ſo advanced a ſeaſon.

Articles *of* Capitulation.

Demands of the Garriſon of St John, and, in general, of the Troops that are in it.

Article 1. The French troops ſhall ſurrender priſoners of war.

Ans. Agreed to.

Art. 2. The officers and ſubaltern officers ſhall keep their arms, to preſerve good order among their troops.

Ans. Agreed to.

Art. 3. Good ſhips ſhall be granted to carry the officers, grenadiers, and private men, either wounded or not, to France, in ſpace of one month, on the coaſt of Brittany.

Ans. Agreed to. Lord Colville will, of courſe, embark them as ſoon as he poſſibly can.

Art. 4. The goods and effects of both the officers and ſoldiers ſhall be preſerved.

Ans. His Britannic Majeſty's troops never pillage.

The gate will be taken poſſeſſion of this afternoon, and the garriſon will lay down their arms.

Wm Amherst.

This is to be ſigned by Lord Colville, but it will remain at preſent, as afterwards, in full force.

Le Comte d' Haussonville.

The French Garriſon conſiſted of

1	Colonel	13	Lieutenants
1	Lieutenant-Colonel	4	Enſigns
1	Major and Adjutant	27	Serjeants
1	Engineer	45	Corporals
1	Surgeon-Major	40	Sub-Corporals
1	Chaplain	12	Drummers
13	Captains	533	Fuzileers
	Total,	683	

Our loſs upon this occaſion, amounted to——1 Lieutenant, and 11 Rank and File, killed; 3 Captains, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, and 32 Rank and File, wounded.

A List of the Land-forces sent against St John's, Newfoundland.

			Artillery.
1st, or Royal reg.	4 companies,	237	Four 24 pounders.
45th reg.	5 ditto,	395	Six 12 ditto.
77th reg.	3 ditto,	158	Two light 6 ditto.
Draughted from different corps,		191	Four 6 ditto.
Provincials,		520	Two ten-inch mortars.
Royal Artillery,		58	One 8 ditto ditto.
			Six Royals.
	Total,	1559	Six cohorns.
			Four howitzers.

Formed into two battalions, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Tuliken, and Major Sutherland.

Note 195. A List of the French Squadron under M. de Ternay, that took St John's Newfoundland, in 1762.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Le Robuste,	74	M. de Ternay.
L' Eveillé,	64	
La Garonne,	44	
Le Licorne,	32	
A bomb-ketch.		

They had 1500 troops on board commanded by M. d' Hauffonville.

A List of the Ships of War under the command of Captain Rowley, when he fell in with M. de Ternay's Fleet.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Superb,	74	Capt. Joshua Rowley.
Gosport,	44	John Jervis.
Danae,	38	Henry Martin.

A List of the Squadron under the command of Lord Colville.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Northumberland,	70	Alex. Lord Colville, Commodore. Capt. Nath. Bateman.
Antelope,	50	Thomas Graves.
Gosport,	44	John Jervis
Syren,	24	Charles Douglas.
Armed ship,	20	

A List of the Ships sent from England to reinforce Lord Colville.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Shrewsbury,	74	Capt. Hugh Pallifer.
Superb,	74	Joshua Rowley.
Bedford,	64	Wm Martin.
Minerva,	32	Joseph Peyton.

Note

Note 196. A Liſt of his Majeſty's Ships in the Mediterranean under the command of Vice-Admiral Saunders, in 1762.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Blenheim,	90	Vice-Admiral Sir Cha. Saunders, K. B. Capt. Brod. Hartwell.
Newark,	80	Commodore Sir Piercy Brett. Capt. Inglis.
Arrogant,	74	Amherſt.
Hercules,	74	Porter.
Thunderer,	74	Proby.
Warſpight,	74	Willet.
Dorſetſhire,	70	John Campbell.
Chicheſter,	70	Elliot.
Africa,	64	A. Hood.
Belliqueux,	64	Edwards.
Bienfaiſant,	64	Balfour.
Somerſet,	64	E. Hughes.
Anſon,	60	Whitwell.
Dunkirk,	60	Digby.
Firme,	60	Ferguſſon.
Jerſey,	60	Wilkinſon.
Montagu,	60	Parry.
Iſis,	50	C. Meadows.
Preſton,	50	T. Evans.
		FRIGATES.
Pallas,	36	Clements.
Quebec,	32	Gower.
Thetis,	32	Moutray.
Brune,	32	Tonyn.
Veſtal,	32	S. Hood.
Montreal,	32	Howe.
Active,	28	Sawyer.
Sheerneſs,	24	J. Clarke.
Gibraltar,	24	Griffith.
Favourite,	18	Pownel.
Shannon,		Stirling.

Account

Account of the Sale, Charges, and net Proceeds of the Ship La Hermione, a Spaniſh Regiſter Ship, condemned in the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, September 14. 1762.

By the ſale of 550 bags of dollars to ſundries, containing 476,518 oz. at 63½ d. -	£.			126,078	14 3
By 1346 ditto, to ſundries, 1,165,652 oz. at 63 d.				305,983	13 0
Oct. 11. By 28 bags of gold coin to Bank of England, weighing 22,974 oz. 3 dwt. 18 gr. at 78s. 6d.				90,173	13 8
By 4 ingots of gold, at their various eſſays rendered 621 oz. 1 dwt. 14 gr. ſtandard, at 78 s. 6 d. — - -	£.	2,437	14 8		
By 1 ditto as above, 11 oz. 15 dwt. 9 gr. at 79 s. -		46	11 3		
				2,484	5 11
By 34 ingots ſilver as above rendered 18,863 oz. 3 gr. ſtandard, at 64 d. -	£.	5,030	3 5		
By 3 ditto as above, 527 oz. 1 gr. at 65 d. -		142	14 10		
By 6 oz. 6 dwt. 2 gr. fine gold in two ingots at 86 s.	£.	27	5 3		
Deduct expences of parting 445 oz. gilt ſilver, at 4 d. -		7	8 4		
		19	16 11		
				5,192	15 0
By ſundry trinkets, &c. ſold to ſundries for -				424	7 7
Oct. 7. By 427 ſerons, and 306 bags Guiaquil cocoa, ſold at Garraway's Coffee-houſe, by public ſale, in 60 lots, weighing together net 1029 cwt. 6 lb. at various prices, from 101 s. to 109 s. per cwt. -	£.	5371	19 2		
Diſcount 2½ per cent., -		134	6 4		
				5,237	12 10
Nov. 11. By 1939 blocks of tin ſold this day as above, in 39 lots, to ſundries, weighing net 1065 cwt. 1 qr. 17 lb. at various prices, from 92 s. to 100 s. per cwt. and produced -	£.	5168	0 9		
Diſcount 2½ per cent., -		129	4 0		
				5,038	16 9
Carried forward,	£.			540,614	0 0

Brought forward, -			£.	540,614	0	0
By 8 bales Vigonia, and 1 ditto Alpalca wool, ſold at public ſale in 9 lots to ſundries, weighing net 545 lb. from 3½d. to 7s. 4d. per lb.	£	141 8 0				
By 9 bolts canvas, ſold as above, at 30s.		13 10 0				
By 1 caſe ſaddle-cloths, ditto, -		0 10 0				
	£.	155 8 0				
Diſcount 2½ per cent., -		3 17 8				
				151	10	4
By 61 barrels gunpowder, containing 34 cwt. at 60s.				102	0	0
By a launch belonging to the ſhip, ſold by Thomas Mayne and Company at Gibraltar, for ps. 51. 1. 6. at 40 d. - - -				8	10	6
1763. March 4. By the ſhip Hermione, with all her tackle, apparel, and furniture, guns, ſtores, &c. ſold this day at public ſale, for -				3,010	0	0
May 16. By a bounty bill for 165 men, dated January 1763, at 5 l. is	£.	825 0 0				
Deduct ſold at 7½ diſcount, £. 61 17 6						
Brokerage, ⅛, - 1 1 0						
		62 18 6				
				762	1	6
Total amount, -			£.	544,648	1	6

Charges.

For freight of the treaſure from Gibraltar, -	£.	5303 6 0				
For duties paid on the cargo at the cuſtom-houſe, with officers-fees, and amount of the ſubſidy 1747, on the cocoa not drawn back, -		3030 6 0				
For brokerage paid on ſelling the treaſure, cargo, and ſhip, -		747 5 0				
For all charges of lighterage, landing, and wharfage, and warehouſe rent, &c. on the cargo, &c. expences paid on the ſhip at Gibraltar and England, and all other contingent charges whatever, - -		1685 4 6				
For commiſſion on the gold and ſilver coin, - £. 13055 18 0						
For ditto on remaining produce of the prize, 1120 12 0						
		14176 10 0				
				24,942	11	6
Net proceeds, -			£.	519,705	10	0

Diſtribution

Distribution of the foregoing net proceeds, viz.

To the Admiral and Commodore,					£.	64,963	3 9
Active's Share.							
To the Captain,	-			-		65,053	13 9
To 3 Commission-Officers, at	£.	13,004	14	1 each, is		39,014	2 3
To 8 Warrant ditto,		4,336	3	2		34,689	5 4
To 20 Petty ditto,		1,806	10	10		36,130	17 8
To 158 Seamen, &c.		485	5	4¾		76,132	13 0
Favourite's Share.							
To the Captain,	-			-		64,872	13 9
To 2 Commission-Officers, at	£.	12,974	10	9 each, is		25,949	1 6
To 7 Warrant ditto,		4,324	16	11		30,273	8 5
To 16 Petty ditto,		1,802	0	4		28,832	6 3
To 110 Seamen, &c.		484	2	5		53,253	14 4
					£.	519,705	10 0

London, 22d July 1763, *Errors excepted.*

(Signed) HERBERT SAWYER, RICH. DACRES, HEN. BLANKLEY, T. MAYNE, THO. TIERNEY, SAM. MORE, } Agents.

N. B. The Active being entitled to the whole bounty-money, occasions the difference in the shares between the two ships.

Note 197. A Description of Buenos Ayres, in the River de la Plata.

Buenos Ayres is the principal sea-port the Spaniards have in South America, on the Atlantic Ocean. It lies in W. Lon. 57. 32. S. Lat. 34. 30. in the province of La Plata, upon the south side of the river of that name, called by the Spaniards Rio de la Plata, or the River of Plate. It is situated upon a rising ground fifty leagues from the entrance of the river, which is here seven leagues broad, and is navigable a considerable way higher; but some cataracts in the river, about sixty leagues above the town, prevent the navigation of it with ships any farther up. The Spaniards discovered this country in 1515, by sailing up the river, and founded Buenos Ayres, so called from the excellence of the air, and pleasantness of the situation. The town consists of two principal streets, crossing each other; has six churches, one of which is the cathedral, and four others belonging to four different monasteries. It is the see and seat of a Bishop, suffragan to the Archbishop of Charcus, who has under him three canons and other clergy. It is the residence of the Spanish Governor, who lives in the fort, on the walls of which are mounted forty cannon, and the garrison consists generally of five hundred regular troops. There are a great many shallows in the river, which make it of very difficult navigation; which perhaps is the reason why the Spaniards do not send a regular fleet here from Europe, as they do to other ports.

Two or three regiſter-ſhips make the whole of their intercourſe with Spain. There are a good many merchants from Europe and Peru ſettled here, who make very conſiderable returns to Europe of the gold and ſilver of Chili and Peru, ſugar, and hides. The traffic of the two former is carried on by means of the Paraguay and Parana, and other rivers, which fall into the Rio de la Plata. This is the firſt place of note belonging to Spain to the ſouthward of Brazil, and from the contiguity of the Portugueſe ſettlements, a very conſiderable contraband trade is carried on with the Spaniards; but ſince a ſettlement has been effected by us on Falkland's iſlands, it is to be hoped that we will come in for our ſhare of this beneficial commerce. The winters here are very rainy, frequent ſtorms of wind, with thunder and lightning, which often do much miſchief. The ſummers are exceeding hot, and would become intolerable, if not alleviated by a cooling breeze from the river, which begins about eight in the morning, and continues till evening.

The country about Buenos Ayres differs from moſt others of America, as it is almoſt deſtitute of wood; but they have the fineſt and moſt fruitful plains in the world, covered with innumerable quantities of horned cattle and horſes running wild. By this they drive a conſiderable trade in hides. The territory about Buenos Ayres in poſſeſſion of the Spaniards is of great extent, is very fertile in fruits of all ſorts, would he ſtill more ſo if properly cultivated, eſpecially with corn; but the people are lazy, and content themſelves with what the ſoil produces without much labour. They had formerly vines here, from which they made moſt exquiſite wine, beſides a vaſt quantity of grapes dried for uſe; but as moſt of the vines were deſtroyed one year by inſects, the lazineſs of the inhabitants is ſuch, that they have not been at the trouble to get freſh plants.

This country is not in a condition to make great defence in caſe of an attack; and as poſſeſſion of Buenos Ayres would entirely command the river, it would give a mortal wound to the Spaniſh trade in this part of the world; and in caſe we are to have a war with Spain, it is to be hoped that our miniſtry would think of attacking the Spaniſh ſettlements here, which are in a moſt defenceleſs ſtate.

Note 198. A Liſt of the Squadron under the command of Commodore Spry cruiſing off Breſt, 1762.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Mars,	74	Richard Spry, Commodore. Capt. J. Luttrel.
Ocean,	90	Langdon.
Fame,	74	Byron.
Burford,	70	Gambier.
Revenge,	64	Vernon.
Eſſex,	64	Schomberg.
Lyon,	60	Le Cras.
Aquilon,	28	Ogle.

Note

Note 199. A List of the Squadron under the command of Commodore Denis in Basque Road, 1762.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Bellona,	74	Commodore Denis. Capt. Charles Ellys.
Sandwich,	90	R. Norbury.
Royal William,	84	Hugh Pigot.
Hero,	74	Hon. S. Barrington.
Buckingham,	70	P. Parker.
Monmouth,	64	J. Storr.
Prince Frederick,	64	Jer. Maplesden.
Trident,	64	B. Clive.
Dreadnought,	60	M. Moore.
Phœnix,	44	Chr. Bethel.
Boston,	32	Sir Tho. Adams.
Mermaid,	24	Geo. Watson.

Note 200. A List of the Fleet under the command of Sir Edward Hawke, 1762.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Royal George,	100	Sir Edward Hawke, Admiral of the Blue, Capt. Bennet.
Princess Amelia,	80	The Duke of York, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, Capt. Lord Viscount Howe.
Prince,	90	Ben. Marlow.
Ocean,	90	W. Langdon.
Magnanime,	74	C. Saxton.
Hero,	74	Hon. S. Barrington.
Lancaster,	66	M. Suckling.
Nassau,	64	Ja. Sayer.
Essex,	64	A. Schomberg.
Revenge,	64	Ed. Vernon.
Prince of Orange,	60	S. Wallis.
Achilles,	60	Jon. Faulknor, *acting*.
Launceston,	40	Edm. Affleck.
Æolus,	32	W. Hotham.
Tartar,	28	John Knight.

Note 201. A Liſt of the Fleet under the command of Sir Charles Hardy, 1762.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Union,	90	Sir Charles Hardy, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, Capt. John Evans.
Princeſs Amelia,	80	R. Highneſs the Duke of York, Rear Admiral of the Blue, Capt. Rich. Viſcount Howe.
Royal George,	100	W. Bennet.
Prince,	90	Ben. Marlow.
Ocean,	90	W. Langdon.
Magnanime,	74	Charles Saxton.
Hero,	74	Hon. S. Barrington.
Lancaſter,	66	Maur. Suckling.
Revenge,	64	Ed. Vernon.
Naſſau,	64	Ja. Sayer.
Eſſex,	64	Alex. Schomberg.
Prince of Orange,	60	Sam. Wallis.
Achilles,	60	Jon. Faulknor, *acting*.
Launceſton,	40	Edm. Affleck.
Æolus,	32	Will. Hotham.
Tartar,	28	Hon. H. St John.

Note 202. A Liſt of the Squadron under the command of Commodore Man, off Breſt, in Summer 1762.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Cornwall,	74	Capt. Robert Man, Commodore.
Mars,	74	John Luttrell.
Torbay,	74	Wm Brett.
Fame,	74	Hon. J. Byron.
Burford,	70	Ja. Gambier.
Prince Frederick,	64	Jer. Mapleſden.
Lyon,	60	Ed. Le Cras.
Coventry,	28	Rob. Carpenter.
Unicorn,	28	C. Fielding.
Liverpool,	28	Richard Knight.

Note

Note 203. A Liſt of French and Spaniſh Ships of War, taken, deſtroyed, or loſt, from the commencement to the concluſion of the War.

French Ships taken during the War.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*By whom taken.*
1755.		
Eſperance,	74	The Orford and Revenge, in the Bay of Biſcay.
Alcide,	64	By the Dunkirk and Defiance, two of Admiral Boſcawen's fleet in North America.
Lys,	64	
1756.		
Arc-en-Ciel,	50	Litchfield and Norwich, in North America.
Royal Chariot,	36	Torbay, in the Bay of Biſcay.
Pondicherry *,	24	Dover.
1757.		
Duc d'Aquitaine *,	64	Eagle and Medway, off Liſbon.
Bein Acquis,	38	Sheerneſs and Chicheſter.
Emeraud,	28	Southampton, off Breſt.
Hermione,	28	Unicorn.
A new ſloop,	16	Phœnix privateer, of Jerſey.
1758.		
Foudroyant,	84	By Admiral Oſborne's ſquadron, in the Mediterranean.
Orphée,	64	
Raiſonable,	64	By the Dorſetſhire, in the Bay of Biſcay.
Belliqueux,	64	By the Antelope, in the Briſtol channel.
Bienfaiſant,	64	By the boats of the fleet at Louiſburg.
Loire,	44	By the St Alban's, in the Mediterranean.
Diana,	36	By the Boreas, two ſhips of Admiral Boſcawen's ſquadron at Louiſburg.
Echo,	28	By the Juno, two ſhips of Admiral Boſcawen's ſquadron at Louiſburg.
Galathée,	22	By the Eſſex, off Breſt.
Guirland,	22	Rocheſter and Renown, off Cherburg.
Robuſte, *flute*,	24	By the Alcide and Acteon, in the Bay of Biſcay.
Duc d'Hanover,	14	By the Lizard, off Breſt.
1759.		
Formidable,	80	Sir Edward Hawke's fleet, on 20th of November.
Temeraire,	74	By Admiral Boſcawen's fleet, off Cape Lagos.
Centaur,	74	
Modeſte,	64	
Duc de Chartres *,	60	By the Windſor.
Compte de St-Florentine †,	60	Achilles.

Ships,

Ships.	*Guns.*	*By whom taken.*
Danae,	38	Southampton and Melampe.
Bellone,	32	Veſtal.
Arethuſa,	32	Chatham, Venus, and Thames.
Hermione,	26	Admiral Cotes's ſquadron at Jamaica.
Hardi †,	20	
Valeur †,	24	Favourite ſloop.
Mignone,	20	Æolus and Iſis.
Berkeley,	20	Creſcent.
1760.		
Marſhall de Belleiſle,	44	Æolus, Pallas, and Brilliant.
Blonde,	32	
Terpſichore,	26	
Syrenne,	32	Boreas, two of Admiral Holmes's ſquadron, at Jamaica.
Valeur,	20	Lively,
Epreuve,	14	Niger.
1761.		
Courageux,	74	Bellona and Brilliant.
Bertin *,	64	Hero and Venus.
St Ann,	64	Admiral Holmes's ſquadron on the Jamaica ſtation.
Warwick,	60	Minerva.
Oreflame,	50	Iſis.
Achille,	64	Sir Charles Saunders's ſquadron in the Mediterranean.
Bouffon,	32	
Entreprenant †,	44	Vengeance.
Veſtale,	32	Unicorn.
Comette,	32	Bedford.
Balleine *,	32	By the boats of the fleet under Admiral Stevens, off Pondicherry.
Hermione *,	28	
Brune,	32	Venus and Juno.
Bien Amis †,	20	Trent, in the Weſt Indies.
Pheaſant,	16	Albany.
Subtile *,	16	Aquilon.
Anemoine,	14	Mars and Orford, in the Bay of Biſcay.
Sardoine,	14	
1762.		
Zephyr,	26	Torbay and Lyon.
Opale,	26	Phœnix.
Oiſeau,	26	Brune.
Tyger †,	26	King George privateer, of Briſtol.
Boulogne *,	20	Venus.
Boutin *,	20	Blonde.
Eſcuriel,	10	Fame.
Crozen,	6	Venus.

Thoſe marked thus *, belonged to the French Eaſt-India Company.
Thoſe marked thus †, were merchant-ſhips armed for war.

Recapitulation

Recapitulation of the above List.

2	of 80 guns.	4	of 28 guns.
4	— 74	6	— 26
11	— 64	3	— 24
3	— 60	2	— 22
2	— 50	7	— 20
7	— 44	2	— 16
2	— 38	4	— 14
2	— 36	1	— 10
9	— 32	1	— 6

Spanish Ships taken during the War.

1762.

Tigre,	70	Surrendered with the city of Havanna.
Reyno,	70	
Soverano,	70	
Infante,	70	
Aquilon,	70	
America,	60	
Conqueſtador,	60	
San Genaro,	60	
San Antonio,	60	
Neptuno,	70	Sunk at the entrance of the harbour of Havanna.
Aſia,	64	
Europa,	60	
Santiſſimo Trinidad,	60	Taken at the Manilas by the Panther and Argo.
Ventura,	26	By the Fowey, in the Weſt Indies.
Vinganza,	24	By the Defiance, in Mariel harbour.
Marté,	18	
Thetis,	22	By the Alarm, in the old Streights of Bahama.
Phœnix,	18	

Recapitulation of the above List.

6	of 70 guns.	1	of 24 guns.
1	— 64	1	— 22
6	— 60	2	— 18
1	— 26		

List of French Ships destroyed during the War.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Where and by whom destroyed.*
Le Soliel Royal,	80	Burnt by Sir Edward Hawke the day after the action off Belleisle.
L'Heros,	74	
L'Ocean,	80	Burnt by the fleet under Admiral Boscawen near Lagos in Portugal.
Le Redoutable,	74	
Le Thesée,	74	Sunk in the engagement on the 20th of November, off Belleisle.
Le Superbe,	70	
Le Prudent,	74	Burnt during the siege of Louisburg.
L'Entreprenant,	74	
Le Capricieux,	64	
Le Celebre,	64	
Le Bien Aimé,	74	Received so much damage in the engagement with Admiral Pocock, that the enemy were obliged to run her ashore.
L'Apollon,	50	Sunk at the entrance of Louisburg harbour.
La Fidell,	36	
Le Chevre,	16	
Le Biche,	16	
———	50	Burnt on the stocks at St Malo.
L'Alcion	50	Sunk by the Hussar.
L'Aquilon,	48	Run ashore and destroyed by the Antelope.
La Rose,	36	Run ashore and destroyed on the island of Malta, by the Monmouth.
Le Rhinoceros,	36	Taken and afterwards burnt by the Isis.
———	36	Burnt at St Malo.
La Nymphe,	36	Run ashore and destroyed on the island of Majorca by the Hampton Court.
Le Felicité,	32	Destroyed on the coast of Holland by the Richmond.
Le Prince Edward,	32	In the West Indies by Admiral Holmes's squadron.
Le Fleur de Lys,	32	
Le Machault,	32	In the Bay de Chaleur by Capt. Byron.
Le Bienfaisant,	22	
Le Marq. de Marloy,	18	
La Pomone,	36	At Quebec by Commodore Swanton, in 1760.
L' Atalante,	32	

French

French Ships loſt by accident during the War.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Where.*
Le Juſte,	74	At the mouth of the Loire.
L' Opiniatre,	64	In Conquet road, (French account).
Greenwich,	50	
L' Aigle,	50	Loſt coming through the Streights of Belleiſle in North America.
Le Leopard,	60	Burnt at Quebec, having the plague on board.
Le Dragon,	64	Loſt going into Cape François.
La Junon,	40	Loſt off Mahon.
L' Hermione,	32	Loſt coming out of Dunkirk.
La Zenobie,	26	Loſt on the iſland of Portland.
La Mutine,	24	Loſt on the Dogger Bank.
La Minerve,	24	Loſt near Villa Franca.

Recapitulation of the two foregoing Liſts.

Ships of the Line Deſtroyed.

2 of 80	guns.
6 of 74	——
1 of 70	——
2 of 64	——
3 of 50	——
14	

Frigates Deſtroyed.

1 of 48	guns.
5 of 36	——
4 of 32	——
2 of 28	——
1 of 22	——
1 of 18	——
2 of 16	——
16	

French Ships of the Line loſt by accident.

1 of 74	guns.
2 of 64	——
1 of 60	——
2 of 50	——
6	

Frigates loſt by accident.

1 of 40	guns.
1 of 32	——
1 of 26	——
2 of 24	——
5	

Total Loſs of the French Navy during the War.

Ships of the line taken,	22	Frigates taken,	46
deſtroyed,	14	deſtroyed,	16
loſt,	6	loſt,	5
Total,	42	Total,	67

Note 104. A Liſt of the Britiſh Ships of War taken, deſtroyed, or loſt during the War from 1755 to 1763; to which are added the Names of the Captains of the Navy who were killed in Battle, died of their Wounds, or were drowned.

Britiſh Ships of War taken.

Year.	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	*Where.*
1755	Blandford,	20	Off Breſt, but afterwards reſtored.
1756	Warwick,	60	In the Weſt Indies.
1757	Greenwich,	50	Ditto.
	Merlin,	10	Off Breſt, retaken next year.
1758	Winchelſea,	20	Convoying the South Carolina fleet, ſoon after retaken.
	Stork,	10	In the Weſt Indies.
1759	Hawke,	12	Off Cape Clear, retaken in 1761.
1760	Virgin,	12	Weſt Indies, retaken the end of the year.
	Penguin,	20	Taken on the coaſt of Portugal, and afterwards ſunk.
1761	Speedwell cutt.	10	In the harbour of Vigo.
1762	Grammont,	18	In the harbour of St John's Newfoundland.
1763	Baſiliſk, bomb,	8	By the Audacieux privateer.

Recapitulation of the above Liſt.

Ships of 60 guns,	1	Ships of 12 guns,	2
50 ——	1	10 ——	3
20 ——	3	8 ——	1
18 ——	1		
		Total,	12

Britiſh Ships of War deſtroyed, or loſt.

Year.	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	*Where.*
1755	Mars,	64	Going into the harbour of Halifax.
1757	Tilbury,	60	On the rocks near Louiſburg.
	Ferret,	12	Foundered off ditto.
1758	Bridgewater,	20	Run aſhore at Fort St David in the Eaſt Indies, to prevent their falling into the enemies hands.
	Triton,	20	
	Prince George,	80	Burnt going to the Mediterranean.
	Invincible,	74	Loſt near St Helen's.
	Litchfield,	50	On the coaſt of Africa.
1759	Reſolution,	74	On the Four Bank in purſuit of the enemy.
	Eſſex,	64	
	Tartar's Prize,	24	Sprung a plank in the Mediterranean.
	Falcon, bomb,	8	In the Weſt Indies.

Ships.

	Ships.	*Guns.*	*Where and by whom deſtroyed.*
1760	Ramillies,	90	On the Bolt head.
	Conqueror,	70	On St Nicholas iſland near Plymouth.
	Cumberland,	56	Near Goa in the Eaſt Indies.
	Harwich,	50	Weſt Indies.
	Griffin,	28	On the iſland of Barbuda.
	Lyme,	28	North Sea.
	Loweſtoffe,	28	River St Lawrence.
	Eurus,	20	
	Mermaid,	24	Near Bahama.
1761	D. d'Aquitaine,	64	Foundered off Pondicherry.
	Sunderland,	60	
	Newcaſtle,	50	Wrecked near Pondicherry.
	Queenborough,	20	
	Pheaſant,	16	Foundered in the Channel.
1762	Raiſonable,	64	At Martinico.
	Marlborough,	70	Foundered on their paſſage from the Havanna.
	Temple,	70	
	Cheſterfield,	40	In the old Streights of Bahama.
	S. Sea Caſtle,	40	At Manila.
	Humber,	40	On the Happeſborough Sands.
	Huſſar,	28	In the Weſt Indies.
	Biddeford,	20	On the Hazeborough Sands.
	Scorpion,	16	Iriſh Sea.
	Peregrine,	16	Foundered on her voyage to the W. Indies.
	Savage,	8	Loſt in Torbay.
	Epreuve,	14	In her return from South Carolina.

Recapitulation of the above Liſt.

Ships of 90 guns,	1	Ships of 40 guns,	3
80 ——	1	28 ——	4
74 ——	2	24 ——	2
70 ——	3	20 ——	5
64 ——	4	16 ——	3
60 ——	2	14 ——	1
56 ——	1	12 ——	1
50 ——	3	8 ——	2
Total ſhips of the line,	17	Total frigates,	21

Total Loſs of the Britiſh Navy during the courſe of the War.

Britiſh ſhips of the line taken,	2	Britiſh frigates taken,	7
deſtroyed,	0	deſtroyed,	3
loſt,	17	loſt,	21
Total,	19	Total,	31

List of Captains Killed in Action, Mortally Wounded, or Left with their Ships.

Year.	*Captains.*	*Ships.*	*Manner of Death.*
1755	Hon. S. Hamilton,	Lancaster,	Drowned.
1756	T. Andrews,	Defiance,	Killed.
	T. Noel,	Princess Louisa,	Died of wounds.
	Ja. Holburne,	Dispatch sloop,	Killed.
1757	J. Rawlins,	Unicorn,	Ditto.
	H. Barnsley,	Tilbury,	Drowned.
	Fr Upton,	Ferret,	Ditto.
1758	Ar. Gardiner,	Monmouth,	Killed.
	Ja. Hume,	Pluto fireship,	Ditto.
1759	Colin Michie,	Newcastle,	Ditto.
1760	Whitt. Taylor,	Ramillies,	Drowned.
	Lancelot Skinner,	Biddeford,	Killed.
	Ed. St Loe,	Virgin sloop,	Ditto.
	George Miller,	Racehorse,	Blown up.
1761	Ed Wheeler,	Isis,	Killed.
	Jos. Hunt,	Unicorn,	Ditto.
	T. Nielson,	Pheasant sloop,	Drowned.
	Sir Will. Hewit,	Duc d'Aquitaine,	Ditto.
	Hon. Ja. Colvill,	Sunderland,	Ditto.
1762	W. Goostrey,	Cambridge,	Killed.
	R Man,	Milford,	Ditto.
	Walker,	Lurcher,	Ditto.
	Ed. Knowles,	Peregrine sloop,	Drowned.
	T. Gordon,	Biddeford,	Ditto.
	P. Blake,	Epreuve,	Ditto.
	Rd Tiddeman,	Elizabeth,	Ditto.
1763	Lowfield,	Basilisk bomb-ketch,	Killed.
	———	Scorpion,	Drowned.
	———	Wolf,	Ditto.

Note 205. A Complete List of the Royal Navy, with the Captains of such Ships as were in Commission at the Conclusion of the War, in December 1763.

FIRST RATES.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Royal Ann *,	100	
Britannia *,	100	
Royal George,	100	Capt. Wm Bennet.
Royal Sovereign,	100	Francis Holburne, Vice-Admiral of the Red. Capt. Rob. Hathorn.

SECOND

SECOND RATES.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Barfleur,	90	
Blenheim,	90	Sir Cha. Saunders, Vice-Adm. Capt. Broderick Hartwell.
Duke *,	90	
Namur,	90	John Harrifon.
Neptune,	90	James Cranfton.
Ocean,	90	Wm Langdon.
Prince,	90	Ben. Marlow.
St George,	90	John Moore, Rear-Admiral. Capt. Tho. Warwick.
Sandwich,	90	Rich. Norbury.
Union,	90	Sir Cha. Hardy, Vice Admiral. Capt. Tho. Evans.

THIRD RATES.

Royal William,	84	Hugh Pigot.
Foudroyant, F.	84	Geo. Rodney, Rear-Admiral. Capt. M. Shuldham.
Formidable, F.	80	
Cambridge,	80	Rd Carteret.
Princefs Amelia	80	Duke of York, Vice-Admiral. Capt. Vifcount Howe.
Boyne *,	80	
Newark,	80	Sir P Brett, Rear-Admiral. Capt. Charles Inglis.
Princefs Caroline *,	80	
Arrogant,	74	J. Amherft.
Bellona,	74	Peter Denis, Commodore. Capt. Cha. Ellys.
Centaur, F.	74	T Lempriere.
Cornwall,	74	R. Man.
Courageux *, F.	74	
Culloden,	74	J. Barker.
Dragon,	74	Hon. A J Hervey.
Dublin,	74	Ed. Gafcoigne.
Fame,	74	Hon. J Byron.
Hercules,	74	J. H. Porter.
Hero,	74	Hon S. Barrington.
Kent,	74	R. Faulknor.
Lenox,	74	R. Jocelyn.
Magnanime, F.	74	J. Montagu.
Mars,	74	Rd Spry, Commodore. Capt. Hon. J. Luttrell.
Norfolk,	74	S. Corniſh, Vice-Admiral.
Shrewfbury,	74	H. Pallifer.

Ships.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Superb,	74	Capt. Jof. Rowley.
Temeraire, F.	74	Rd Bickerton.
Terrible,	74	Peter Parker.
Thunderer,	74	C. Proby.
Torbay,	74	Wm Brett.
Monarch,	74	L. Leſlie.
Valiant,	74	Hon. A. Keppel, Rear-Admiral. Capt. A Duncan.
Warſpight,	74	W. S. Willet.
Buckingham,	70	Ed. Le Cras.
Burford,	70	Ja. Gambier.
Chicheſter,	70	J. Elliot, ſenior.
Dorſetſhire,	70	J. Campbell.
Grafton,	70	Hyde Parker.
Northumberland,	70	Hon. Lord Colville, Rear-Admiral. Capt. N. Bateman.
Royal Oak *,	70	
Swiftſure,	70	Sir J. Stanhope.
Vanguard,	70	Robert Swanton, Rear-Admiral. Capt. J. C. Allen.
Tigre *, S.	70	
Reyno *, S.	70	
Moro *, S.	70	
Infante, S.	70	J. Elphinſtone.
Soverano *, S.	70	
Aquilon *, S.	70	
Devonſhire,	66	M. Barton.
Lancaſter,	66	Maur. Suckling.
Orford,	66	M. Arbuthnot.
Africa,	64	Alex Hood.
Alcide, F.	64	T. Hankerſon.
Bedford,	64	Wm Martin.
Belleiſle, F.	64	Joſ. Knight.
Belliqueux, F.	64	Rich. Edwards.
Captain,	64	J. Brooks.
Bienfaiſant, F.	64	Geo. Balfour.
Edinburgh *,	64	
Elizabeth,	64	Iſaac Ourry.
Eſſex,	64	A. Schomberg.
Prince Frederick,	64	Jer. Mapleſden.
Edgar,	64	Fr. Wm Drake.
Hampton Court,	64	A. Innis.
Modeſte, F.	64	J. Holwall.
Monmouth,	64	J. Storr.
Naſſau,	64	Ja. Sayer.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Revenge,	64	Capt. Edward Vernon.
Stirling Caſtle,	64	Hon. C. Napier.
Somerſet,	64	Ed. Hughes.
Yarmouth *,	6	

FOURTH RATES.

Achilles,	60	Jon. Faulknor.
America,	60	J. Pitchford.
St Ann, F.	60	Wm Harman.
Anſon,	60	M. Whitwell.
St Antonio *, S.	60	
Auguſta *,	60	
Conqueſtador *, S.	60	
Defiance,	60	George Mackenzie.
Dreadnought,	60	Matt Moore.
Dunkirk,	60	R. Digby.
Eagle *,	60	
Firm,	60	J. Ferguſſon.
St Florentine, F.	60	J. Stanton.
Jerſey,	60	And. Wilkinſon.
Intrepid, F.	60	J. Hale.
Exeter *,	60	
Lion,	60	John Knight.
Princeſs Louiſa *,	60	
Princeſs Mary,	60	Ja. Shirley.
Medway,	60	J. B. Tinker.
Montagu,	60	Wm Parry.
Nottingham,	60	T. Collingwood.
Prince of Orange,	60	S. Wallis.
Panther.	60	Wm Newſom.
Pembroke,	60	J. Wheelock.
Plymouth *,	60	
Rippon,	60	Ed. Jekyll.
Rupert *,	60	
Weymouth,	60	Rd Collins.
Windſor,	60	Arch. Cleveland.
Worceſter *,	60	
York,	60	H. Cowell.
St Alban's,	60	
Antelope,	50	T. Graves.
Aſſiſtance,	50	W. Norton.
Briſtol *,	50	
Canterbury *,	50	
Centurion,	50	Ja. Galbraith.
Chatham,	50	Tho. Lynn.
Cheſter,	50	Wm Hay.
Colcheſter,	50	R. Roddam.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Deptford,	50	Capt. Dud. Digges.
Falkland,	50	Wm Tucker.
Falmouth,	50	Wm Brereton.
Glouceſter *,	50	
Guernſey,	50	James Young, Rear-Admiral. Capt Ja. Smith.
Hampſhire,	50	Ar. Uſher.
Nonſuch,	50	
Iſis, F.	50	Philips Coſby.
Norwich,	50	Wm M'Cleverty.
Preſton,	50	J. Evans.
Rocheſter,	50	Fr. S. Drake.
Romney,	50	Hon. R. B. Walſingham.
Ruby *, F.	50	
Sutherland,	50	M. Everitt.
Wincheſter,	50	J. Dalrymple.

FIFTH RATES.

Angleſey *,	44	
Prince Edward,	44	T. Willis.
Feverſham *,	44	
Goſport,	44	J. Jervis.
Launceſton,	44	Edm. Affleck.
Glory *,	44	
Lynn,	44	Arch. Millar.
Mary galley,	44	
Penzance,	44	Ph. Botteler.
Ludlow Caſtle,	44	T. Halum.
Phœnix,	44	Chr. Bethel.
Rainbow,	44	M. Robinſon.
Dover,	40	L. Holmes.
Eltham *,	40	
Enterprize,	40	J. Houlton.
Haſtings *,	40	
Hector *,	40	
Love,	40	Taylor Penny.
Pearl *,	40	
Pool *,	40	
Torrington,	40	Rd Smith.
Woolwich,	40	Lucius O'Brien.
Danae, F.	38	Hen. Martin.
Brilliant,	36	Ja. Loggie.
Melampe, F.	36	John Clarke.
Shannon,	36	Charles Medows.
Venus,	36	T. Harriſon.
Pallas,	36	M. Clements.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Aurora,	36	Capt. S. Scot.
Adventure,	32	C. Middleton.
Alarm,	32	Charles Wolfley.
Arethufa,	32	Hon. Raley Vane.
Æolus,	32	Wm Hotham.
Balleine, F.	32	Ph. Affleck.
Bologne,	32	Geo. Collier.
Boſton,	32	Sir Tho. Adams.
Blonde,	32	Archibald Kennedy.
Diana,	32	Wm Adams.
Juno, F.	32	Hon Geo. Falconer.
Lark,	32	T. Shirley.
Minerva,	32	Joſ. Peyton.
Montreal,	32	Wm Howe.
Niger,	32	Thomas Cornewall.
Quebec,	32	Hon. J. L. Gower.
Repulſe, F.	32	Sir Alex. Holburne.
Renown,	32	Hon. F. Maitland.
Richmond,	32	Stair Douglas.
Sapphire,	32	Sir J. Strachan.
Southampton,	32	C. Antrobus.
Stag,	32	Wm Bayne.
Thames,	32	John Elliot junior.
Thetis,	32	J. Moutray.
Tweed,	32	Wm Paſton.
Veſtal, F.	32	S. Hood.
SIXTH RATES.		
Acteon,	28	P. H. Ourry.
Active,	28	H. Sawyer.
Aquilon,	28	C. Ogle.
Argo,	28	Richard King.
Boreas,	28	S. Uvedale.
Cerberus,	28	Charles Webber.
Coventry,	28	Robert Carpenter.
Creſcent, F.	28	Robert Brice.
Emerald, F.	28	Tim. Edwards.
Echo,	28	J. Lendrick.
Hermione, F.	28	H. Parker, junior.
Levant,	28	John Laforey.
Liverpool,	28	Ed. Clark 2d.
Lizard,	28	Fr. Banks.
Maidſtone,	28	W. Varlow.
Milford,	28	J. Reynolds.
Solebay,	28	J. Wilſon.
Tartar,	28	Hon. H. St John.
Trent,	28	J. Lindſay.
Unicorn,	28	Charles Fielding.
Aldborough,	24	M. Graham.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Amazon, F.	26	Capt. B. Keith.
Arundel,	20	W. Mainwaring.
Deal Caſtle,	20	Geo. Tindal.
Flamborough,	24	S. Thompſon.
Fowey,	20	Joſ. Mead.
Garland,	20	Francis Reynolds.
Gibraltar,	24	Wal. Griffith.
Glaſgow,	24	
Greyhound,	20	Tho. Francis.
Hind,	20	Geo. Johnſtone.
Kennington,	24	Rob. Barbor.
Lively,	20	Hon. K. Stewart.
Mercury,	24	Sa. G. Goodall.
Nightingale,	20	Lord Wm Campbell.
Portmahon,	20	J. Hinxman.
Roſe,	20	J. N. P. Nott.
Rye,	20	Ja. Innes.
Sphynx *,	20	
Dolphin,	24	Robert Keeler.
Experiment *,	24	
Succeſs,	20	J. Botterell.
Scarborough,	20	J. Stott.
Seaford,	20	J. Peighin.
Sheerneſs,	20	J. Clerk.
Syren,	20	C. Douglas.
Squirrel,	20	Ja. Cranſton.
Surprize,	20	Joſ. Frain.
Terpſichore, F.	26	Hon. J. Ruthven.
Valeur, F.	24	R. Lambert.
Wager,	24	T. Fitzherbert.

SLOOPS.

Albany,	14	Brograve.
Alderney,	10	T. Male.
Antigua,	10	
Badger,	12	H. Scott.
Baltimore,	16	C. Buckner.
Barbadoes,	10	Ja. Hawker.
Bonetta,	16	Ja. Bremer.
Cruizer,	8	Charles Leſlie.
Cygnet,	18	Wm Truſcott.
Diligence,	12	Wm Oſborn.
Diſpatch,	14	J. Hodges.
Druid,	10	Ja. Thorpe.
Eſcort,	14	J. Bogſter.
Favourite,	16	B. Glover.
Ferret,	18	Ja. Alms.

Ships.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Flamborough's Prize,	8	Capt. Lind.
Fly,	8	Geo. Gayton.
Fortune,	14	S. Cockfield.
Grampus,	14	J. Gill.
Gorée,	8	J. Hicks.
Happy,	8	H. Bromedge.
Hazard,	8	D. Every.
Hornet,	14	Jer. Morgan.
Hound,	14	Rob. Carre.
Hunter,	14	Ja. Ferguſſon.
Jamaica,	14	Geo. Burdon.
King's-fiſher,	10	Ja. Worth.
Laurel,	8	Fr. Grant.
Lurcher,	8	P. Clarke.
Lynx,	10	C. Leſlie.
Merlin,	18	Wm Fr. Bourk.
Nautilus,	18	P. Forbes.
Otter,	10	Fr. Davis.
Peggy,	8	C. Hudſon.
Pomona, F.	18	J. Milligen.
Pelican,	14	Ed. Mountford.
Porcupine,	14	Ja. Harmood.
Poſtillion,	18	Hugh Dalrymple.
Ranger,	8	Geo. Douthwaitte.
Racehorſe,	16	J. Macartney.
Saltaſh,	14	M. Kearney.
Savage,	8	Geo Peard.
Scorpion,	16	
Senegal,	16	Wm Forſter.
Sardoine,	14	Lem. Shuldham.
Speedwell,	8	Wm Kite.
Spy,	10	Wm Hayward.
Swallow,	16	Ja. Mackenzie.
Swift,	14	Hon. Wm Cornwallis.
Swan,	14	Jac Lobb.
Tamur,	16	T. Lee.
Trial,	14	Ja. Cunningham.
Vulture,	14	J. M'Bride.
Waſp,	8	Wm Webſter.
Weaſel,	14	J. Boles.
Wolf,	6	W. Long.
Zephyr,	10	J. L. Gidoin.
Viper,	14	J. Urry.

BOMB KETCHES.

Blaſt,	8	J. Hay.
Carcaſs,	8	R. Fanſhaw.
Firedrake,	8	Ja. Orrock.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Furnace,	8	Ja. Chaplen.
Grenada,	8	Tho. Fraſer.
Infernal,	8	Cha. Roche.
Mortar,	8	J. Symons.
Terror,	8	St John Chinnery.
Thunder,	8	R. Haſwell.

FIRE-SHIPS.

Ætna,	8	H. Paſcall.
Cormorant,	8	J. Hamilton.
Lightning,	8	Joſ. Norwood.
Pluto,	8	Wm Allen.
Raven,	8	A. Gardner.
Roman Emperor,	8	Wm Locker.
Proſerpine,	8	Geo. Talbot.
Salamander,	8	Wm Williams.
Strombolo,	8	M. Pattiſon.
Veſuvius,	8	Ja. Chads.

STORE-SHIPS.

Crown,	18	Ja. Fettus.
South-Sea Caſtle,	18	Wm Sherwood.

YACHTS.

Dorſet,	10	Wm Williamſon.
Katharine,	8	Henry Marſh.
Auguſta,	8	Charles Wray.
Fubbs,	8	Hen. R. Dubois.
Royal Charlotte*,	10	
William and Mary*,	8	
Mary*,	8	

S. Ships taken from Spain.
F. ———————— France.
* Ships not in commiſſion at the peace.

The following Ships were added to the Royal Navy after 1756, but were either taken or loſt during the courſe of the War.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Reſolution,	74	Wrecked.
Temple,	70	Foundered.
Conqueror,	70	Wrecked.
Duc d' Acquitaine,	64	Foundered.
Raiſonable,	64	Wrecked.

Ships

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Emeraud,	28	Worn out.
Unicorn's Prize,	28	Ditto.
Tartar's Prize	28	Sprung a plank, and ſunk.
Griffin,	28	Wrecked.
Huſſar,	28	Ditto.
Penguin,	20	Taken.
Eurus,	20	Wrecked.
Pheaſant,	16	Ditto.
Epreuve,	14	Foundered.

Note 206. A complete Liſt of the Spaniſh Navy as it ſtood in 1759.

Ships Names.	*No. of Guns.*	*Where Built.*	*When Launched.*	*Builders Names.*
Ferdinando,	60	Ferrol,	Sept. 8. 1751.	Rich. Rooth.
Aſia,	60	———	Mar. 17. 1752.	———
El Oriente,	68	———	Aug. 15. 1753.	———
El Leola,	68	———	—— 28. ——	———
El Aquilon,	68	———	Mar. 10. 1754.	———
El Neptune,	68	———	July 6. ——	———
El Brillante,	68	———	Aug 20. ——	———
El Glorioſo,	68	———	Feb. 5. 1755.	———
El Guerrero,	68	———	Mar. 27. ——	———
El Vincedor,	68	———	May 11. ——	———
El Soberano,	68	———	Aug. 8. ——	———
El Hector,	68	———	Sept. 22. ——	———
El Galardo,	68	———	Oct. 18. ——	———
El Magniminte,	68	———	Nov. 30. ——	———
El Dichoſo,	68	———		———
El Diligente,	68	———	Sept. 25. 1756.	———
El Triumphante,	68	———		———
El Monarcho,	68	———	Jan. 27. 1758.	———
El Campion,	58	———		———
El Serio,	68	———	Dec. 10. 1753.	———
El Arogante,	68	St Andero,		D. Howel.
El Superbe,	68	———		———
El Podoroſo,	68	———		———
El Contento,	68	———	Nov. 6. 1755.	———
El Hercules,	68	———	Oct. 21. ——	———
El Principe,	68	———	Building.	Rich. Rooth.
El Victorioſo,	68	———	———	———
El Septentrion,	60	Carthagena,	Nov. 26. 1751.	Ed. Bryant.
El Tridente,	58	———	July 15. 1754.	———
El Terrible,	68	———	Nov. 16. ——	———
El Atlante,	68	———	Sept. 28. ——	———

Ships

Ships Names.	*No. of Guns.*	*Where Built.*	*When Launched.*	*Builders Names.*
Africa,	68	Cadiz,	Nov. 20. 1752.	Mat. Mullan.
El Firme,	68	———	June 22. 1754.	———
El Aquilles,	68	———	Sept. 5. ———	———
La Eſpana,	62	———		———
El Conqueſtador,	58	———		———
El Phœnix,	80	Havanna,	1751.	
El Rayo,	80	———	———	
La Reyna,	70	———	Rebuilt 1757.	
El Tigre,	70	———	Launched 1751.	
La Princeſſa,	70	———	———	
La Gallicia,	70	———	———	
El Infante,	70	———	———	
El San Philipe,	70	———	Repaired.	
El America,	60	———	Repairing at Carthagena.	
El Dragon,	60	———	——— at Cadiz.	
El Europa,	60	———	Built 1727.	
La Caſtilla,	60	———	——— 1729.	
El Fuerte,	50	———		
El Aſtuto,	50	———	Building.	
Galgo,	22	Ferrol,	Mar. 2. 1751.	Rich. Rooth.
Mars,	16	———	Aug. 9. ———	———
Gitano, xebec,	18	Carthagena,	Ap. 21. 1723.	Ed. Bryant.
Adventurero, do.	30	———	May 12. ———	———
La Palas,	26	———	Feb. 14. 1755.	———
La Dorado,	22	———	Feb. 15. 1753.	———
La Eſmeraldo,	30	———	May 12. ———	———
La Perla,	22	———	Feb. 14. ———	———
La Eſtrea,	26	———		
La Juno,	26	———	Aug. 30. 1755.	———
La Venganza,	24	Cadiz,	1753.	Mat. Mullan.
La Victoria,	24	———	———	———
La Ermiona,	24	———	———	———
La Aquila,	22	———	———	———
La Flecha,	22	———	———	———
El Mercurio,	18	———	April 2. ———	———
El Jupiter,	18	———	———	———
La Ventura,	26	———	Oct. 21. 1755.	———
La Venus,	26	———	Sept. 13. ———	———
La Induſtrea,	26	———	June 12. ———	———
La Liebre,	26	———	July 26. ———	———
El Andaluſia,	30	———	——— 29. 1759.	———
La Flora,	20			
El Diligente,				
El Jaſon,	20	French Built, employed as a ſtore-ſhip.		
La Conception,	20	——— ——— ——— ——— ———		
El Eſterope,	16	Bomb-Ketches.		
El Bronſe,	16			

Ships

Ships Names.	*No. of Guns.*	*Where Built.*	*When Launched.*
El Pieramonte,	16	Bomb-Ketches.	
El Bulcano,	16		
El Truexo,		Fire-Ships.	
El Relampazo,			
El Rayo,			
El Gazotta,	22	Haveques,	
El Catalan,	22	———	
El Ibicinco,	22	———	
El Gabillan,	20	———	
El Volante,	18	———	
El Caſador,	18	———	
El Lubre,	16	Majorca,	Since the peace.
El Galgo,	16	———	
El Majorquin,	16	———	
El Valenciano,	14	———	
El St Fernando,	60	Havanna,	Serves as a hulk at Cadiz.

Note 207. Preliminary Articles of Peace, between his Britannic Majeſty, the Moſt Chriſtian King, and the Catholic King, which were ſigned at Fountainbleau, the 3d of November 1762.

In the Name of the Moſt Holy Trinity,

The King of Great Britain, and the Moſt Chriſtian King, animated with a reciprocal deſire to re-eſtabliſh union and good underſtanding between them, as well for the good of mankind in general, as for that of their reſpective kingdoms, ſtates, and ſubjects, having reflected, ſoon after the rupture between Great Britain and Spain, on the ſtate of the negotiation of laſt year, (which unhappily had not the deſired effect), as well as on the points in diſpute between the crowns of Great Britain and Spain; their Britannic and Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties began a correſpondence, to endeavour to find means to adjuſt the differences ſubſiſting between their ſaid Majeſties. At the ſame time, the Moſt Chriſtian King having communicated to the King of Spain theſe happy diſpoſitions, his Catholic Majeſty was animated with the ſame zeal for the good of mankind, and that of his ſubjects, and reſolved to extend and multiply the fruits of peace, by his concurrence in ſuch laudable intentions. Their Britannic, Moſt Chriſtian, and Catholic Majeſties, having, in conſequence, maturely conſidered all the above points, as well as the different events which have happened during the courſe of the preſent negotiation, have, by mutual conſent, agreed on the following articles, which ſhall ſerve as a baſis to the future treaty of peace. For which purpoſe, his Britannic Majeſty has named and authoriſed, John Duke and Earl of Bedford, Marquis of Taviſtock, &c. Miniſter of State to the King of Great Britain, Lieutenant-

tenant-General of his Forces, Keeper of his Privy Seal, Knight of the Moſt Noble order of the Garter, and his Britannic Majeſty's Miniſter-Plenipotentiary to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, Cæſar Gabriel de Choiſeul, Duke of Praſlin, Peer of France, Knight of the Moſt Chriſtian King's orders, Lieutenant-General of his Forces, Counſellor in all his Councils, and Miniſter and Secretary of State of his Commands and Finances; and his Catholic Majeſty has likewiſe named and authoriſed Don Jerome Grimaldi, Marquis de Grimaldi, Knight of the Moſt Chriſtian King's orders, Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to his Catholic Majeſty in employment, and his Ambaſſador-Extraordinary to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; who, after having duly communicated to each other their full powers in good form, have agreed on the following articles.

ARTICLE 1. As ſoon as the preliminaries ſhall be ſigned and ratified, ſincere friendſhip ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed between his Britannic Majeſty and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and between his ſaid Britannic Majeſty and his Catholic Majeſty, their kingdoms, ſtates, and ſubjects, by ſea, and by land, in all parts of the world. Orders ſhall be ſent to the armies and ſquadrons, as well as to the ſubjects, of the three powers, to ſtop all hoſtilities, and to live in the moſt perfect union, forgetting what is paſt; of which their ſovereigns give them the order and example: And, for the execution of this article, ſea-paſſes ſhall be given, on each ſide, for the ſhips which ſhall be diſpatched to carry the news of it to the reſpective poſſeſſions of the three powers.

ART. 2. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty renounces all pretenſions which he has heretofore formed, or might have formed, to Nova Scotia, or Acadia, in all its parts; and guaranties the whole of it, with all its dependencies, to the King of Great Britain: Moreover, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty cedes, and guaranties, to his ſaid Britannic Majeſty, in full right, Canada, with all its dependencies, as well as the iſland of Cape Breton, and all the other iſlands in the gulph and river of St Lawrence, without reſtriction, and without any liberty to depart from this ceſſion and guaranty, under any pretence, or to trouble Great Britain in the poſſeſſions above mentioned. His Britannic Majeſty, on his ſide, agrees to grant to the inhabitants of Canada the liberty of the Catholic religion: he will, in conſequence, give the moſt exact and the moſt effectual orders, that his new Roman Catholic ſubjects may profeſs the worſhip of their religion, according to the rites of the Roman church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit. His Britannic Majeſty further agrees, that the French inhabitants, or others who would have been ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King in Canada, may retire, in all ſafety and freedom, where-ever they pleaſe; and may ſell their eſtates, provided it be to his Britannic Majeſty's ſubjects, and tranſport their effects, as well as their perſons, without being reſtrained in their emigration, under any pretence whatſoever, except debts, or criminal proſecutions; the term limited for this emigration being fixed to the ſpace of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the ratification of the definitive treaty.

ART. 3.

ART. 3. The ſubjects of France ſhall have the liberty of fiſhing and drying, on a part of the coaſts of the iſland of Newfoundland, ſuch as it is ſpecified in the 13th article of the treaty of Utrecht *; which article ſhall be confirmed and renewed by the approaching definitive treaty, except what regards the iſland of Cape Breton, as well as the other iſlands in the mouth and in the gulph of St Lawrence; and his Britannic Majeſty conſents to leave to the Moſt Chriſtian King's ſubjects the liberty to fiſh in the gulph of St Lawrence, on condition that the ſubjects of France do not exerciſe the ſaid fiſhery, but at the diſtance of three leagues from all the coaſts belonging to Great Britain, as well thoſe of the continent as thoſe of the iſlands ſituated in the ſaid gulph of St Lawrence. And as to what relates to the fiſhery out of the ſaid gulph, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's ſubjects ſhall not exerciſe the fiſhery, but at the diſtance of fifteen leagues from the coaſts of the iſland of Cape Breton.

ART. 4. The King of Great Britain cedes the iſlands of St Peter and of Miquelon †, in full right, to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, to ſerve as a ſhelter for the French fiſhermen; and his ſaid Majeſty obliges himſelf, on his Royal word, not to fortify the ſaid iſlands; to

* The iſland called Newfoundland, with the adjacent iſlands, ſhall from this time forward belong of right wholly to Great Britain; and to that end, the town and fortreſs of Placentia, and whatever other places in the ſaid iſland are in poſſeſſion of the French, ſhall be yielded and given up, within ſeven months from the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, or ſooner if poſſible, by the Moſt Chriſtian King, to thoſe who have a commiſſion from the Queen of Great Britain for that purpoſe. Nor ſhall the Moſt Chriſtian King, his heirs and ſucceſſors, or any of their ſubjects, at any time hereafter, lay claim to any right to the ſaid iſland and iſlands, or to any part of it or them. Moreover, it ſhall not be lawful for the ſubjects of France to fortify any place in the ſaid iſland of Newfoundland, or to erect any buildings there, beſides ſtages made of boards, and huts neceſſary and uſeful for drying of fiſh; or to reſort to the ſaid iſland beyond the time neceſſary for fiſhing and the drying of fiſh. But it ſhall be allowed to the ſubjects of France, to catch fiſh, and dry them on land, in that part only, and in no other beſides that, of the ſaid iſland of Newfoundland, which ſtretches from the place called Cape Bona Viſta, to the northern part of the ſaid iſland; and from thence running down by the weſtern ſide, reaches as far as the point called Point Riche. But the iſland called Cape Breton, as alſo all others, both in the mouth of the river St Lawrence, and in the gulph of the ſame name, ſhall hereafter belong in right to the French; and the Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall have all manner of liberty to fortify any place or places there. *Utrecht treaty, art.* 13.

† Thoſe two iſles, which, together with another leſſer one, at no great diſtance, go all under the name of the Iſles of St Peter, lie to the ſouth of Newfoundland. Of the three Miquelon, or (as it is called in the Engliſh maps and books of geography) Maguelon, is by much the largeſt, being, according to computation, about three leagues in length. The ſoil of this iſland is more even, as well as the face of the country more level, than that of the other two; the iſles of St Peter being full of very ſteep mountains, covered with moſs, under which, ſome ſay, is found a very beautiful kind of porphyry. They all of them contain ſome arable land, which induced the French to make ſettlements here a few years ago, on their rendering themſelves maſters of theſe iſlands, by means of their eſtabliſhment at Fort St Louis.

erect no buildings there, but merely for the conveniency of the fiſhery; and to keep there only a guard of fifty men for the police.

ART. 5. The town and port of Dunkirk ſhall be put into the ſtate fixed by the laſt treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and by former treaties: the cunette ſhall remain as it now is, provided that the Engliſh engineers, named by his Britannic Majeſty, and received at Dunkirk by order of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, verify, that this cunette is only of uſe for the wholeſomeneſs of the air, and the health of the inhabitants.

ART. 6. In order to re eſtabliſh peace on the moſt ſolid and laſting foundations, and to remove for ever every ſubject of diſpute with regard to the limits of the Britiſh and French territories on the continent of America, it is agreed, that, for the future, the confines between the dominions of his Britannic Majeſty, and thoſe of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in that part of the world, ſhall be irrevocably fixed by a line drawn along the middle of the river Miſſiſippi, from its ſource, as far as the river Iberville, and from thence by a line drawn along the middle of this river, and of the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, to the ſea; and to this purpoſe, the Moſt Chriſtian King cedes in full right, and guaranties to his Britannic Majeſty, the river and port of Mobile, and every thing that he poſſeſſes, or ought to have poſſeſſed, on the left ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, except the town of New Orleans, and the iſland on which it is ſituated, which ſhall remain to France; provided that the navigation of the river Miſſiſippi ſhall be equally free, as well to the ſubjects of Great Britain as to thoſe of France, in its whole breadth and length, from its ſource to the ſea, and that part expreſsly which is between the ſaid iſland of New Orleans, and the right bank of that river, as well as the paſſage both in and out of its mouth. It is further ſtipulated, that the veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of either nation, ſhall not be ſtopped, viſited, or ſubjected to the payment of any duty whatſoever. The ſtipulations in favour of the inhabitants of Canada, inſerted in the 2d article, ſhall alſo take place with regard to the inhabitants of the countries ceded by this article.

ART. 7. The King of Great Britain ſhall reſtore to France the iſlands of Guadaloupe, of Marigalante, of Deſirade, of Martinico, and of Belleiſle; and the fortreſſes of theſe iſlands ſhall be reſtored in the ſame condition they were in when they were conquered by the Britiſh arms: provided that the term of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the ratification of the definitive treaty, ſhall be granted to his Britannic Majeſty's ſubjects who may have ſettled in the ſaid iſlands, and other places reſtored to France by the definitive treaty, to ſell their eſtates, recover their debts, and to tranſport their effects, as well as their perſons, without being reſtrained, on account of their religion, or under any other pretence whatſoever, except that of debts, or of criminal proſecutions.

ART. 8. The Moſt Chriſtian King cedes and guaranties to his Britannic Majeſty, in full right, the iſlands of Grenada, and the Grenadines, with the ſame ſtipulations in favour of the inhabitants of this colony,

colony, as are inſerted in the 2d article for thoſe of Canada: and the partition of the iſlands called Neutral is agreed and fixed, ſo that thoſe of St Vincent, Dominico, and Tobago, ſhall remain in full right to England, and that of St Lucia ſhall be delivered to France, to enjoy the ſame in like manner, in full right: The two crowns reciprocally guarantying to each other the partition ſo ſtipulated.

ART. 9. His Britannic Majeſty ſhall reſtore to France the iſland of Gorée, in the condition it was in when conquered: and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty cedes in full right, and guarantees to the King of Great Britain, Senegal.

ART. 10. In the Eaſt Indies, Great Britain ſhall reſtore to France the ſeveral comptoirs which that Crown had on the coaſt of Coromandel, as well as on that of Malabar, and alſo in Bengal, at the commencement of hoſtilities between the two companies in the year 1749, in the condition in which they now are, on condition that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty renounces the acquiſitions which he has made on the coaſt of Coromandel ſince the ſaid commencement of hoſtilities between the two companies in the year 1749.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, on his ſide, ſhall reſtore all that he ſhall have conquered from Great Britain, in the Eaſt Indies, during the preſent war; and he alſo engages not to erect any fortifications, or to keep any troops in Bengal.

ART. 11. The iſland of Minorca ſhall be reſtored to his Britannic Majeſty, as well as Fort St Philip, in the ſame condition they were in when they were conquered by the arms of the Moſt Chriſtian King; and with the artillery that was there at the taking of the ſaid iſland, and of the ſaid fort.

ART. 12. France ſhall reſtore all the countries belonging to the Electorate of Hanover, to the Landgrave of Heſſe, to the Duke of Brunſwick, and to the Count of La Lippe Buckeburg, which are, or ſhall be occupied by the arms of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty: the fortreſſes of theſe different countries ſhall be reſtored in the ſame condition they were in when they were conquered by the French arms; and the pieces of artillery which ſhall have been carried elſewhere, ſhall be replaced by the ſame number, of the ſame bore, weight, and metal. As to what regards hoſtages exacted or given during the war, to this day, they ſhall be ſent back without ranſom.

ART. 13. After the ratification of the preliminaries, France ſhall evacuate, as ſoon as it can be done, the fortreſſes of Cleves, Wezel, and Guelders, and in general all the countries belonging to the King of Pruſſia; and, at the ſame time, the Britiſh and French armies ſhall evacuate all the countries which they occupy, or may then occupy, in Weſtphalia, Lower Saxony, on the Lower Rhine, the Upper Rhine, and in all the Empire; and each ſhall retire into the dominions of their reſpective ſovereigns: and their Britannic and Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties farther engage and promiſe, not to furniſh any ſuccour, of any kind, to their reſpective allies, who ſhall continue engaged in the preſent war in Germany.

ART. 14. The towns of Oſtend and Nieuport ſhall be evacuated by his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's troops, immediately after the ſignature of the preſent preliminaries

ART. 15. The deciſion of the prizes made on the Spaniards by the ſubjects of Great Britain, in time of peace, ſhall be referred to the courts of juſtice of the admiralty of Great Britain, conformably to the rules eſtabliſhed among all nations; ſo that the validity of the ſaid prizes, between the Britiſh and Spaniſh nations, ſhall be decided and judged, according to the law of nations, and according to treaties, in the courts of juſtice of the nation who ſhall have made the capture.

ART 16. His Britannic Majeſty ſhall cauſe all the fortifications to be demoliſhed which his ſubjects ſhall have erected in the bay of Honduras, and other places of the territory of Spain in that part of the world, four months after the ratification of the definitive treaty: and his Catholic Majeſty ſhall not, for the future, ſuffer the ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, or their workmen, to be diſturbed or moleſted, under any pretence whatſoever, in their occupation of cutting, loading, and carrying away logwood; and, for this purpoſe, they may build without hindrance, and occupy without interruption, the houſes and magazines neceſſary for them, for their families, and for their effects; and his ſaid Catholic Majeſty aſſures to them, by this article, the entire enjoyment of what is above ſtipulated.

ART. 17. His Catholic Majeſty deſiſts from all pretenſion which he may have formed to the right of fiſhing about the iſland of Newfoundland.

ART. 18. The King of Great Britain ſhall reſtore to Spain all that he has conquered in the iſland of Cuba, with the fortreſs of the Havanna; and that fortreſs, as well as all the other fortreſſes of the ſaid iſland, ſhall be reſtored in the ſame condition they were in when they were conquered by his Britannic Majeſty's arms.

ART. 19. In conſequence of the reſtitution ſtipulated in the preceding article, his Catholic Majeſty cedes, and guaranties, in full right to his Britannic Majeſty, all that Spain poſſeſſes on the continent of North America, to the eaſt, or to the ſouth-eaſt, of the river Miſſiſippi. And his Britannic Majeſty agrees to grant to the inhabitants of this country, above ceded, the liberty of the Catholic religion; he will, in conſequence, give the moſt exact and the moſt effectual orders, that his new Roman Catholic ſubjects may profeſs the worſhip of their religion according to the rites of the Roman church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit. His Britannic Majeſty farther agrees, that the Spaniſh inhabitants, or others who would have been ſubjects of the Catholic King in the ſaid countries, may retire, in all ſafety and freedom, where-ever they pleaſe, and may ſell their eſtates, provided it be to his Britannic Majeſty's ſubjects, and tranſport their effects, as well as their perſons, without being reſtrained in their emigration, under any pretence whatſoever, except debts, or criminal proſecutions: the term limited for this emigration being fixed to the ſpace of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the ratification

cation of the definitive treaty. It is further ſtipulated, that his Catholic Majeſty ſhall have power to cauſe all the effects that belong to him, either artillery or others, to be carried away.

ART. 20. The King of Portugal, his Britannic Majeſty's ally, is expreſsly included in the preſent preliminary articles. And their Moſt Chriſtian and Catholic Majeſties engage to re-eſtabliſh the ancient peace and friendſhip between them and his Moſt Faithful Majeſty: and they promiſe,

1. That there ſhall be a total ceſſation of hoſtilities between the crowns of Spain and Portugal, and between the Spaniſh and French troops, on the one ſide, and the Portugueſe troops, and thoſe of their allies, on the other, immediately after the ratification of theſe preliminaries; and that there ſhall be a like ceſſation of hoſtilities between the reſpective forces of the Moſt Chriſtian and Catholic Kings, on the one part, and thoſe of the Moſt Faithful King, on the other, in all other parts of the world, as well by ſea as by land; which ceſſation ſhall be fixed on the ſame epochs, and under the ſame conditions, as that between Great Britain, France, and Spain, and ſhall continue till the concluſion of the definitive treaty between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal.

2. That all his Moſt Faithful Majeſty's fortreſſes and countries in Europe which ſhall have been conquered by the Spaniſh and French armies, ſhall be reſtored in the ſame condition they were in when they were conquered: and that, with regard to the Portugueſe colonies in America or elſewhere, if any change ſhall have happened in them, all things ſhall be put again on the ſame footing they were before the preſent war. And the Moſt Faithful King ſhall be invited to cede to the preſent preliminary articles as ſoon as ſhall be poſſible.

ART. 21. All the countries and territories which may have been conquered in any part of the world whatſoever, by the arms of their Britannic and Moſt Faithful Majeſties, as well as by thoſe of their Moſt Chriſtian and Catholic Majeſties, which are not included in the preſent articles, either under the title of ceſſions, or under the title of reſtitutions, ſhall be reſtored without difficulty, and without requiring compenſations.

ART. 22. As it is neceſſary to aſſign a fixed epoch for the reſtitutions, and the evacuations, to be made by each of the high contracting parties, it is agreed, that the Britiſh and French troops ſhall proceed, immediately after the ratification of the preliminaries, to the evacuation of the countries which they occupy in the empire, or elſewhere, conformably to the 12th and 13th articles.

The iſland of Belleiſle ſhall be evacuated ſix weeks after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or ſooner if it can be done.

Guadaloupe, Deſirade, Marigalante, Martinico, and St Lucia, three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or ſooner if it can be done.

Great Britain ſhall likewiſe, at the end of three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or ſooner if it can be done, enter into poſſeſſion of the river and of the port of Mobile, and of all that

is to form the limits of the territory of Great Britain, on the ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, as they are ſpecified in the 6th article.

The iſland of Gorée ſhall be evacuated by Great Britain, three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty; and the iſland of Minorca by France, at the ſame epoch, or ſooner if it can be done. And, according to the conditions of the 6th article, France ſhall alſo enter into poſſeſſion of the iſlands of St Peter, and of Miquelon, at the end of three months.

The comptoirs in the Eaſt Indies ſhall be reſtored ſix months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or ſooner if it can be done.

The iſland of Cuba, with the fortreſs of the Havanna, ſhall be reſtored, three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or ſooner if it can be done: and, at the ſame time, Great Britain ſhall enter into poſſeſſion of the country ceded by Spain according to the 19th article.

All the fortreſſes and countries of his Moſt Faithful Majeſty, in Europe, ſhall be reſtored immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty: and the Portugueſe colonies which may have been conquered, ſhall be reſtored in the ſpace of three months in the Weſt Indies, and of ſix months in the Eaſt Indies, after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or ſooner if it can be done.

In conſequence whereof, the neceſſary orders ſhall be ſent by each of the high contracting parties, with reciprocal paſſports for the ſhips which ſhall carry them, immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

Art. 23. All the treaties, of what nature ſoever, which exiſted before the preſent war, as well between their Britannic and Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, as between their Britannic and Catholic Majeſties, as alſo between any of the above-named Powers and his Moſt Faithful Majeſty, ſhall be, as they are in effect, renewed and confirmed, in all their points which are not derogated from by the preſent preliminary articles, notwithſtanding whatever may have been ſtipulated to the contrary by any of the high contracting parties; and all the ſaid parties declare, that they will not ſuffer any privilege, favour, or indulgence, to ſubſiſt contrary to the treaties above confirmed.

Art. 24. The priſoners made reſpectively by the arms of their Britannic, Moſt Chriſtian, Catholic, and Moſt Faithful Majeſties, by land and by ſea, ſhall be reſtored reciprocally, and *bona fide*, after the ratification of the definitive treaty, without ranſon, paying the debts they ſhall have contracted during their captivity. And each crown ſhall reſpectively pay the advances which ſhall have been made for the ſubſiſtence and maintenance of their priſoners, by the ſovereign of the country where they ſhall have been detained, according to the receipts and atteſted accounts, and other authentic titles which ſhall be furniſhed on each ſide.

Art. 25. In order to prevent all cauſes of complaints, and diſputes, which may ariſe, on account of ſhips, merchandiſes, and other effects, which may be taken by ſea, it is reciprocally agreed, that the ſhips, merchandiſes, and effects, which may be taken in the Channel, and in the North

North ſeas, after the ſpace of twelve days, to be computed from the ratification of the preſent preliminary articles, ſhall be reciprocally reſtored on each ſide.

That the term ſhall be ſix weeks for the prizes taken from the Channel, the Britiſh ſeas, and the North ſeas, as far as the Canary iſlands incluſively, either in the Ocean, or in the Mediterranean.

Three months from the ſaid Canary iſlands, as far as the Equinoctial Line or Equator.

Laſtly, ſix months, beyond the ſaid Equinoctial Line, or Equator, and in all other parts of the world, without any exception, or other more particular deſcription of time and place.

ART. 26. The ratifications of the preſent preliminary articles ſhall be expedited in good and due form, and exchanged in the ſpace of one month, or ſooner if it can be done, to be computed from the day of the ſignature of the preſent articles.

In witneſs whereof, we the underwritten miniſters-plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty, of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and of his Catholic Majeſty, in virtue of our reſpective full powers, have ſigned the preſent preliminary articles, and have cauſed the ſeal of our arms to be put thereto.

Done at Fountainebleau, the 3d day of November 1762.

BEDFORD, C. P. S.
(L. S.)
CHOISEUL, DUC DE PRASLIN.
(L. S.)
El MARQ. DE GRIMALDI.
(L. S.)

Declaration, ſigned at Fountainebleau, the 3d of November, 1762, by the French Plenipotentiary, relating to the 13th Article of the Preliminaries.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty declares, that, in agreeing to the 13th article of the preliminaries, ſigned this day, he does not mean to renounce the right of acquitting his debts to his allies; and that the remittances which may be made on his part, in order to acquit the arrears that may be due on the ſubſidies of preceding years, are not to be conſidered as an infraction of the ſaid article.

In witneſs whereof, I, the underwritten miniſter plenipotentiary of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, have ſigned the preſent declaration, and have cauſed the ſeal of my arms to be put thereto.

Done at Fountainebleau, the 3d day of November 1762.

(L. S.) CHOISEUL, DUC DE PRASLIN.

E R R A T A.

VOLUME FIRST.

Page 97. line 1. 3. & 6. from the bottom, and in a few of the following pages, read *St Lazar* instead of *St Lezar.*

VOLUME THIRD.

Page 141. line 27. read *Governor* instead of *Government.*

APPENDIX.

Note 104. read *Culpee* instead of *Culpu.*
109. read *Le Tonnant* instead of *L'Etonant.*
129. read *Witt. Taylor* instead of *Pol. Taylor.*
137. read *De Chaffaut* instead of *De Beaufremont.*
142. after Total, - - - 7520
add Exclusive of the corps under M. de Bougainville, of - - 2060

9580

196. after the word *Shannon* add 36.